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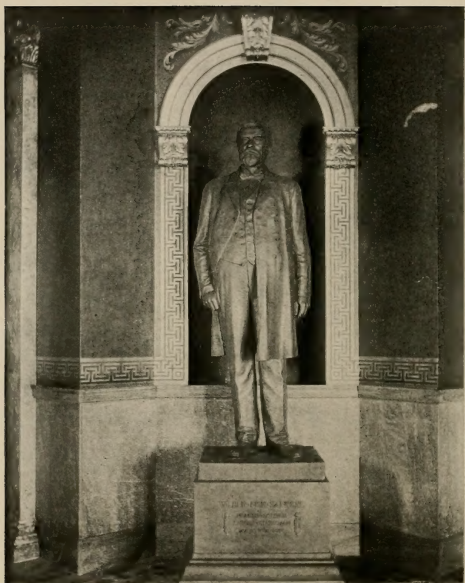
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1905-



STATUE OF WILBUR FISK SANDERS

A HISTORY
OF
MONTANA

BY
HELEN FITZGERALD SANDERS

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HISTORY OF MONTANA

WILBUR FISK SANDERS. (By Judge Henry N. Blake.) It is fitting that a review of the services of Wilbur Fisk Sanders, a pioneer and builder of Montana, should appear upon the pages of this volume. The important task of the writer is difficult, not from a lack of material, but from an abundance, and injustice may be done to the subject by errors of omission.

Mr. Sanders was a son of Ira Sanders, a native of Rhode Island, and Freedom (Edgerton) Sanders, a daughter of Connecticut. He was born May 2, 1834, in Leon, Cattaraugus county, New York. His father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the infant was named Wilbur Fisk, as a devout tribute of esteem to a renowned champion of the faith in New England. He attended the Sunday School and through his religious training and marvelous memory his mind retained manifold texts and hymns, and few clergymen and no layman could quote more. He was a diligent pupil in the public schools and was a teacher before he attained the age of twenty years.

Mr. Sanders removed in 1854 to Akron, Ohio, the residence of his uncle, Hon. Sidney Edgerton. He continued his labor as an instructor of youth and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and was a partner of Mr. Edgerton in the practice of his profession.

He was married October 27, 1858, to Miss Harriet F. Fenn of Tallmadge, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Fenn and Nancy (Carruthers) Fenn.

Mr. Edgerton was elected a representative in Congress in 1858 and re-elected in 1860. While he was absent in Washington during his first term Mr. Sanders acquired a valuable experience in transacting the business of the firm. The bombardment of Fort Sumter resounded throughout the land in April, 1861, and the law office was closed in the tumult of arms. Mr. Sanders was among the first who obeyed the patriotic appeal for men to defend and preserve the American Union. His zeal and energy were successful in recruiting and organizing a battery of artillery and a company of infantry. He received a commission as lieutenant in the battery, but was transferred in October, 1861, to the Sixty-Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, infantry, commanded by Colonel James W. Forsyth, by whom he was appointed adjutant. He participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and other engagements and afterwards, when Colonel Forsyth was commanding a brigade, acted as assistant adjutant-general and assisted in the construction of works for the protection of railroads south of Nashville. He was compelled by physical disability to resign his commission August 10, 1862, and with an honorable discharge returned with reluctance to his home in Akron.

The career of many persons is often changed by the occurrence of events over which they exercise no control, and thus was the destiny of Mr. Sanders deter-

mined. Mr. Edgerton occupied a conspicuous rank in Congress and was appointed by President Lincoln chief justice of the supreme court of Idaho, when this territory was organized. The governor of Idaho was clothed with the power of defining the judicial districts and assigning the judges to them. It may be observed in a general way that the part of Montana east of the main ridge of the Rocky mountains was embraced within the boundaries of Idaho and comprised the third district. Governor Wallace assigned the chief justice to this district, which was undesirable.

The urgent invitation of Mr. Edgerton to "go West" was accepted by Mr. Sanders, and the long journey from Akron to Idaho was commenced June 1, 1863. In the party were Mr. Edgerton and wife and four children, and Miss Darling, a niece, and Mr. Henry Tilden, a nephew of Mr. Edgerton, Mr. Sanders and wife and two children, Miss Gear, now Mrs. Henry C. Harrison of Harrison, Montana, and Messrs. Gridley, Booth and Chipman. They proceeded by rail to St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence by boat to Omaha, Nebraska, where they "outfitted," a term rarely used in these days. They started for the unknown country and within a brief period were beyond the frontier of that year and pursued slowly a tedious course with six cows and four wagons, drawn by oxen. When we look at the modern map on which has been marked a network of railroads, it is hard to believe that the other route was upon the water via the Gulf of Mexico, the Isthmus of Panama, the Pacific ocean and the Columbia river.

The Indians were upon the warpath and the trip was never free from danger and hardship. One of the teams was seized by them, but recaptured immediately, and Mr. Sanders forcibly took the whip from the savage driver. Deep rivers were forded and high mountains were crossed in following the perilous roadway via the South pass and Snake river. On the one hundred and tenth day, September 18, 1863, the weary home-seekers arrived at the mining camp of Bannack, on Grasshopper creek. Lewiston, the capital of Idaho, was the objective point, and Mrs. Plassman, in a sketch of her father, says: "News of the recent gold discoveries at Bannack, together with the fact that the season was somewhat advanced, brought about the decision to go north from Snake river." Vol. 3, Contributions to Historical Society, p. 336.

Little was known of the mountain ranges west of Bannack, and Mr. Edgerton intended, after the enjoyment of a short rest, to travel to Lewiston, hundreds of miles away, but the fates decided against his purpose. This was a fortunate epoch in the history of Montana and life of Mr. Sanders.

The abnormal conditions prevailing in this vast domain must be noticed. The first legislative assembly of Idaho convened December 7, 1863, and adjourned February 4, 1864, and the statutes were not published

until 1865. Theorists have dreamed of a happy country blessed without the reign of law, but this is the only segment of the globe where the experiment was witnessed. There were no national or territorial courts for the trial of controversies or persons accused of crime. There were no officers who possessed the legal authority to do any act, and Mr. Edgerton did not find any one before whom he could take his official oath as chief justice. The people as a whole were citizens of the republic, who had lived in the states where their rights were protected, and met the remarkable exigencies of the times with practical remedies. Voluntary organizations sometimes inflicted punishment for offenses after a speedy trial of the criminal, and doubtless substantial justice was done. The miner's court was a tribunal, presided over by a judge, so-called, who had been elected by the residents of a mining district, and the juries varied in number. An appeal could be taken to a meeting, from which none were excluded, that was usually held on Sunday, and its verdict was conclusive. The proceedings were based on the free consent of the governed and the judgments were executed by persons who assumed all the functions of a rightful official. Lawyers were permitted under some restrictions to appear for parties whose interests were to be adjusted in this irregular mode, and Mr. Sanders at the hearing of his first case gained a reputation for eloquence and ability and won a respectable clientele. His residence and primitive office were at Bannack, but the discovery and development of the rich placers of Alder Gulch occasioned conflicts respecting claims and demands for his professional services in that locality. He removed to Virginia City February 6, 1864, and thus within five months after the sojourn at Bannack, Mr. Sanders was a leader of his fellow-citizens in eastern Idaho.

An awful chapter in the building of Montana must be read to illustrate one phase in the character of this pioneer. During this eventful period, when the miners were prospecting for gold, murders and robberies were perpetrated almost daily by an organization of assassins who defied with audacity the moral element. Their chief was Henry Plummer, who had been elected sheriff of the settlements within what are the counties of Beaverhead and Madison, and his deputies were members of his band. This election did not have the sanction of law, but its validity was not questioned, and the gravity of the situation can be readily understood. It was a serious problem to solve, whether it were possible to destroy these formidable pirates without the aid of the strong arm of the government. These outlaws in number and record of unlawful deeds were never surpassed in any section of the United States. But at last the crisis came, and the decisive combat between the good and the bad was fought.

George Ives, who ranked next to Plummer in the enormities of his villainies, added to his list of murders the name of Nicholas Tball, a German. He was arrested by citizens of Nevada, and a graphic description of his trial has been written by Dimsdale, Langford, McClure and other authors, but the attention of the reader will be directed to the conduct of Mr. Sanders on this momentous occasion. In December 1863, Ives sat in a wagon in a street of Nevada, surrounded by hundreds of armed men, mostly miners, who were to render a final vote on every question. An advisory jury of twenty-four persons had been selected from the districts of Nevada and Junction, who were to act in the first instance and return a verdict. The defendant had bold and desperate friends in the motley crowd and was assisted by able attorneys. Mr. Sanders was the principal counsel for the prosecution and performed his great work with the highest honors. Let others tell the wonderful story.

Professor Thomas J. Dimsdale wrote: "The hero of that hour of trial was avowedly W. F. Sanders. Not

a desperado present but would have felt honored by becoming his murderer, and yet, fearless as a lion, he stood there confronting and defying the malice of his armed adversaries. The citizens of Montana, many of them his bitter political opponents, recollect his actions with gratitude and kindly feeling. * * *"

The Vigilantes of Montana, p. 93.

Bishop Tuttle wrote: "And no braver act, followed by tremendous consequences for good, was ever done than that of Colonel W. F. Sanders, when in the moonlight of December 21st, 1863, after the miners' jury had given their verdict, he mounted a wagon and moved that George Ives be forthwith hanged by the neck until he was dead. It was the supreme critical moment. Scores and hundreds of bold and reckless men in the crowd were ready to organize a rescue, and equally ready to shoot the man in the wagon, had they not been dazed by Sanders' fearless promptitude." *Reminiscences of a Missionary Bishop*, p. 123.

Hon. N. P. Langford wrote: "The highest praise is due to Colonel Sanders for fearlessness and energy he displayed in the conduct of this trial; for it furnished an example which was not lost upon the law and order men in all their subsequent efforts to rid the Territory of the ruffians." *Vigilante Days and Ways*, Vol. 2, p. 76.

Hon. A. K. McClure wrote: "The young advocate who thus braved defiant crime in the very citadel of its power, and hurled back the fearful tide of disorder, was Colonel Sanders, and he is today beloved by every good citizen and hated by every wrongdoer for his sublime heroism in behalf of the right." *Three Thousand Miles Through the Rocky Mountains*, p. 394.

After the execution of Ives, December 21, 1863, there was a thorough organization of the Vigilantes and the doom of the road agents was sealed in blood. Mr. Sanders returned to Bannack, another era dawned and eastern Idaho was truly saved.

A meeting was held in Bannack in October, 1863, to discuss the policy of establishing another territory, and Mr. Sanders was a member of the committee to obtain the cooperation of the people of Alder Gulch. The mission was successful, funds were raised to defray the expenses, and Mr. Edgerton was sent to Washington in January, 1864, to present the matter to Congress. The result of these efforts was the organization of the Territory of Montana, May 26, 1864, and Mr. Edgerton returned as Governor.

The election of a delegate to the house of representatives was held October 24, 1864, and Mr. Sanders was the choice of the Union, or Republican party. He made a gallant canvass, engaged in a joint debate with Hon. Samuel McLean, the Democratic candidate, and achieved a brilliant reputation as a political speaker. It was the first test of the views of the citizens on public affairs, but the majority were opposed to the administration of President Lincoln and Mr. Sanders was defeated.

The first legislative assembly convened December 12, 1864, at Bannack. A joint resolution, approved February 6, 1865, was passed appointing Messrs. Miller, Sanders and Stapleton commissioners to codify the laws of the territory. A measure of importance to all was entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Historical Society of Montana," and approved February 2, 1865. The first meeting of the incorporators was held February 25, 1865, at Virginia City, and Mr. Sanders was elected president *pro tem*. The permanent organization was effected March 25, 1865, and Mr. Sanders was elected president and discharged its duties during the succeeding years until February 1, 1890, when he resigned. His interest in this society never abated, and he cheerfully devoted his valuable time to its objects and carried on an extensive correspondence in its behalf. In gleaming fields for historic materials, he found everywhere

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones," and to him each stream and mountain "could a tale unfold" in our annals.

A feeling of unrest was manifest among the Indian tribes of Montana in 1865, and Mr. Sanders received from Governor Edgerton a commission as colonel of the militia, a military title by which he was afterwards known.

Colonel Sanders affiliated with the Masons in Ohio, and upon the receipt of a charter joined a lodge in Virginia City. He filled the office of grand secretary of the Grand lodge from 1866 to 1868, when he was elected grand master. The addresses which he delivered as the representative of his brethren were notable features of the exercises on public occasions.

Colonel Sanders was again called on in 1867 to bear aloft the standard of the Republican party. Before the advent of railroads, the canvass for the trust of delegate was conducted from camp to camp, hundreds of miles were traveled in wagons or on horseback, and discomforts of all kinds were endured. He was imbued with the fervor of the faithful missionaries of old and fearless in declaring his sentiments regarding the affairs of the country. We confess that he was lacking in the qualities of an adroit politician, and was as guileless as a child in controlling the mechanism of American politics. In common parlance he "called a spade a spade," and uttered his opinions on all subjects with moral courage and regardless of the consequences to himself or his cause. He entered the lists single-handed in this and later congressional campaigns in Montana, and was commonly called the "Republican War Horse," or "Old War Horse." He was also nominated for delegate in 1880 and 1886, but Montana continued to be anti-Republican in its partisanship.

Colonel Sanders was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions in 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1884, and through his untiring labors the right of the representatives of the territories to vote, for some time denied, was upheld.

The tide of population was flowing northward, and in September, 1868, his residence was fixed in Helena.

In 1872, 1874, 1876 and 1878 Colonel Sanders was elected by the voters of Lewis and Clark county a member of the house of representatives of the legislative assembly of Montana. He brought to the performance of his official tasks a profound knowledge of law and, above all, an earnest purpose. He served with the minority, but his influence in shaping legislation was second to none, and his record as a law-maker was without a flaw.

Colonel Sanders was the president of the board of trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University from 1880 until his death. He sought with characteristic zeal to foster this institution and advance the cause of higher education. He also acted as school trustee of the district including Helena.

The admission of Montana into the Union was followed by dual legislatures, and Colonel Sanders was elected by the Republican body United States senator and given his seat in 1890. It would be a gross abuse of the privilege of the writer to make any further statement. His term expired March 4, 1893, and he retired to private life with the esteem and confidence of his distinguished colleagues.

It is needless to remark that the activities of Senator Sanders did not cease at any time. He attended, when possible, all the meetings of the Society of Montana Pioneers, and served as corresponding secretary in 1884 and 1885 and as president in 1888.

The public library of Helena was strengthened by his intelligent action, and he was a member of its board of trustees when he passed on.

Senator Sanders was a member of the bar of the Territory and State of Montana and the United States. He was a strong advocate of the codification of the

statutes and every measure that savored of reform in procedure or the courts. He was president of the Montana Bar Association in 1885, upon its organization.

Senator Sanders was a charter member of William English Post, Department of Montana, Grand Army of the Republic. He was unanimously elected March 28, 1905, department commander, and with the composition of the patriotic order for the observance of Memorial Day finished his course.

The legislative assembly passed a law, approved February 7, 1905, creating the county of Sanders to show its appreciation of his services to the people of Montana.

On July 7, 1905, the brave soldier, sterling pioneer, grand orator and wise lawgiver fell asleep in his home in Helena. He was survived by his widow and three sons, James U., Wilbur F. and Louis P. Sanders.

Senator Sanders was a leader at the bar and upwards of forty years his resonant voice, with a melodious cadence, was heard by delighted audiences in every hamlet of Montana. It might be Memorial Day or the Fourth of July, a gathering of army comrades or pioneers, the exhibition of a school or the commencement of a university, a meeting for the location or the construction of a railway, the laying of the corner-stone of a church or Masonic temple, the commemorative rites of an old-timer or the executive of the United States, an assemblage of the bar, or a banquet, the miners' court, the justice court, or the supreme court. He was ever aggressive and independent, and his battle cry in the heat of the strife was "No quarter." In his mind all things were upon the same plane, and he showed the same intense spirit in a ward primary to nominate an alderman, or a national convention to choose a candidate for president of the republic.

Let us dwell on a trait all, especially students, should emulate. The favorite abode of Senator Sanders was his library; his reading embraced the best authors of England and America; knowledge was his treasure house; his memory of everything was wonderful; and his vocabulary was unsurpassed by any person in the state. His style was unique, the meaning of every sentence was clear, and his ideas and illustrations were clothed in felicitous phrases. He handled the keen weapons of logic and satire with dexterity.

Hon. William Scallon, who prepared the obituary of Senator Sanders for the American Bar Association, wrote: "He was noted for his mastery of the English language and for his eloquence, his power of invective, wit and sarcasm. His keenness of intellect and his powers of speech called forth from Robert G. Ingersoll, to whom he was opposed on the trial of a noted case, the remark that 'Sanders was the keenest blade he had ever crossed.'" *Proceedings*, Vol. XXVIII., p. 859.

He studied diligently the meaning of words and the rules of grammar and rhetoric, and the sentences in a letter on a common topic were framed as correctly as a document of the highest concern. In oral arguments and informal talks he sought likewise to be exact in the use of terms and state his propositions with precision. He was not content with his erudition in this regard, but consulted often treatises and lexicons to improve his diction and strengthen his intellectual forces, and the lesson taught by this illustrious exemplar should be remembered.

The observation of Cicero in the essay on the Republic is worthy of repetition: "Nor, indeed, is there anything in which human virtue can more closely resemble the divine powers, than in establishing new states, or in preserving those already established." It was the rare distinction of Senator Sanders to illustrate both attributes of this exalted character. He was a soldier in a regiment of Ohio volunteers, recruited in 1861 for the salvation of our Union, and a master workman in building the strong foundations of our

state. The Roman orator justly lavished his wealth of speech upon achievements of this grandeur.

The last sad rites for the departed were witnessed at the Auditorium in Helena on the Monday following his demise. From the bar and press, from the pulpit and societies proud of his membership, and from the people in every part of Montana came messages of sympathy and gratitude. In Forest Vale cemetery Wilbur Fisk Sanders rests in peace.

"O good gray head which all men knew,
O Iron nerve to true occasion true,
O fall'n at length that tower of strength
That stood four-square to all the winds that blew!"

WILLIAM ANDREWS CLARK. Futile were the attempts to express within these circumscribed limitations of a sketch of this order all that Hon. William A. Clark has meant to Montana, and all that the great Commonwealth has meant to him during the long years within which the state has been virtually reclaimed from unsubdued wilds and fastnesses, of valley and mountain, to become one of the splendid Commonwealths of our vast national domain. A pioneer of pioneers, a man of courage and ambition, a man of initiative power and of great constructive ability, a citizen loyal and progressive in all things, Senator Clark has been a dominating force in the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Montana, and for all time will the state owe him a debt of gratitude and honor—a debt which becomes the more a matter of recognition and appreciation as the long years have thrown the works and achievements of Senator Clark into clear definition against the screen of time.

His has been a life conspicuous for the magnitude and variety of its achievements, and not only has he been a distinguished figure in the history of the territory and state of Montana, but his influence has also transcended such local environs to permeate the national life.

It is not easy to describe adequately a man who is as distinct in character and who has accomplished so much in the world as has Senator Clark, and the necessary limitations of this article are such as to permit only a glance at the individuality and achievements of the man. Much that he has done as a man of great affairs and as a citizen of utmost loyalty and generous liberality has become a very part of the history of the State and Nation, and other publications of more specific order have made adequate record concerning his activities, on which score the sketch at hand may well be offered as a mere epitome of the career of its honored subject.

William Andrews Clark, former United States Senator from Montana, claims the old Keystone State of the Union as the place of his nativity, and is a scion of families whose names have long been identified with the annals of American history. He was born near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of January, 1839, and is a son of John and Mary (Andrews) Clark, both of whom were likewise natives of that county.

The paternal grandfather of Senator Clark, likewise bore the name of John, and was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, whence he came to America soon after the close of the War of the Revolution, and established his home in Pennsylvania.

The maiden name of his wife was Reed, and she was a resident of Chester county, Pennsylvania, at the time of their marriage, her parents having emigrated to America from the North of Ireland. William and Sarah Andrews, the maternal grandparents of him whose name initiates this review, were likewise from County Tyrone, Ireland, and they settled in Western Pennsylvania in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The maiden name of Mrs. Sarah Andrews was Kithcart, and concerning the family genealogy, the following data have

been given: "She was a descendant of the Cathcart family, who were originally Huguenots, and the name was changed to Kithcart by an error made by a Registrar in the transfer of a tract of land. The Cathcart family removed from France to Scotland to escape the religious persecutions incidental to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and religious difficulties later prompted their removal to the North of Ireland. Subsequently, representatives of this ancient family immigrated to America, where different branches settled in New York, and Pennsylvania." Both the Clark and Andrews families had their origin in Scotland in the thirteenth century and members of both families moved to the North of Ireland during the seventeenth century, and from there came to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In all lines the ancestors of Senator Clark have been of the staunchest Protestant Faith, and his parents were most zealous members of the Presbyterian Church, in which his father was an Elder for forty years prior to his death. John and Mary (Andrews) Clark were reared and educated in Western Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized and where they continued to reside until the year 1856, when they moved to the West, and numbered themselves among the pioneers of Van Buren county, Iowa, where they procured a considerable tract of land and developed a productive farm. John Clark was a man of superior intellectual power and impregnable integrity, so that he naturally became an influence in the pioneer community, the while he contributed his quota to the civic and material development of the Hawkeye State. He continued to reside in Van Buren county, Iowa, until his death, which occurred in the year 1873, at the age of seventy-six years, and his noble wife passed the closing years of her life at Los Angeles, California, where she was summoned to her eternal rest in 1904, at the venerable age of a little over ninety years.

Most gracious are the memories which Senator Clark associates with his honored parents, and the filial reverence in which he holds their names shows his appreciation of the finer ideals of life, even as the same has been significantly manifested in many other ways during the long years of his really wonderful career of activity in connection with affairs of the broadest scope and importance. Concerning the earlier days of the life history of Senator Clark, the present writer has previously written an estimate, and from the same may thus be consistently drawn data here presented, without formal indications of quotation, and with such paraphrase as may seem appropriate.

The old homestead farm of his parents, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, gave the environment and influences under which the future United States Senator from Montana was reared as a boy and a youth. He early learned the lessons of practical and consecutive industry, through the assistance which he rendered in connection with the work on the farm, and his rudimentary education was secured in the common schools of his native state, his attendance in the same having been during the winter terms only, when his services were not in requisition on the farm.

With characteristic presence of the value of education, the ambitious youth was not to be satisfied with merely rudimentary training, and thus it may be recorded that when fourteen years of age he entered Laurel Hill Academy, in which he laid the foundation for a really liberal education along academic lines.

William A. Clark was seventeen years of age at the time of accompanying his parents on their emigration to Iowa in the year 1856, and during the first years he gave effective aid in improving and tilling the raw prairie land. During the winter of the first and second years he resided in Van Buren county, Iowa, he taught two terms of district school and thus gained honors as one of the pioneers of the pedagogic profession in the Hawkeye State. Thereafter, he attended an academy



W. A. Clark

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at Birmingham, Iowa, for one term, and later he was for two years a student in the academic and also the law department of the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant. To the fact that he did not find it expedient to engage in the practice of law it is due that the broad and masterful career of a man of affairs in the Western World was not subverted. In 1859-60, Mr. Clark was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Cooper and Pettis counties in the state of Missouri, and in 1862, he drove a team of cattle across the plains to South Park, Colorado, in which state he gained his initial experience in connection with the great industry of which he was destined to become one of the leading and most successful exponents in America. During the first winter, he worked in the quartz mines at Central City, where he gained knowledge and experience that afterwards served him to good purpose in his extensive mining operations in Montana, where he was one of the pioneers in this line, as well as elsewhere in the Western States. In 1863, the news of gold discoveries at Bannack, then in the Eastern part of the territory of Idaho, which was afterwards annexed to the state of Montana, reached Colorado, and Mr. Clark was among the first to set forth for this new El Dorado. After sixty-five days' travel with an ox-team in company with three others, he arrived at Bannack, just in time to join a stampede to a new district on Horse Prairie Creek. There, he secured a placer gold claim, which he worked during that summer and also the following season. He netted about \$2,000 from his operations the first summer, and thus formed the nucleus of the immense fortune which he later accumulated in connection with mining operations in Montana.

The ensuing five years in the career of Mr. Clark may be rapidly surveyed, although the period was made one of push and enterprise characteristic of the man. After two years' experience in placer mining, he took the advantage of the opportunities presented for trade and business, and in less than half a decade he was at the head of one of the largest wholesale mercantile establishments in the territory, the same having been built up from the smallest of beginnings. His first venture was to bring a load of provisions which he purchased at Salt Lake City, in the winter of 1863-4, and for these necessities he found a ready demand at amazing prices in the mining-camps in Montana. The next winter, after the close of the mining-season, this experiment was repeated on a larger scale, and at Virginia City, then the centre of mining activities, he found the best market. In the spring of 1865, he opened a general merchandise establishment at Blackfoot City, then a new and bustling mining-camp, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. In the autumn of the same year he sold out his store at that place, and, having noticed that the markets were bare of tobacco, which was deemed then one of the necessities in a miner's life, he went on horseback to Boise, Idaho, where he purchased several thousand pounds of this commodity at a cost of a dollar and a half per pound. He purchased a wagon and span of horses, and the future Senator drove, in the month of December when the weather was extremely cold, with his precious cargo, to Helena, Montana, where he sold out his stock at the rate of five and six dollars per pound to ready and appreciative purchasers. In February, 1866, Mr. Clark joined a stampede to a new mining district on Elk Creek, some fifty miles west of Blackfoot, where he established another store, and did a large and profitable business. In the autumn of that year, he disposed of his stock and business in Elk Creek, and made a trip to San Francisco, via Portland, Oregon. His route lay over the Mullan Pass, across the Coeur d'Alene Mountains; thence to Walla Walla, Washington territory, and thence to Wallula, the head of navigation on the Columbia river, at which point he took passage on a small steam-boat to The Dalles, Oregon, where there was a transfer by rail a short distance below the rapids, when another boat was taken to the city of

Portland, then quite a small town, but now a city of large dimensions. From Portland he took passage on a steamship to San Francisco, where, after a sojourn of some days, he visited the principal towns in Central California, and at Marysville took passage on a stage-coach through Northern California and Oregon to Portland, at which point he purchased a stock of goods which were shipped to Montana and which he afterwards soon disposed of at a fair profit.

Few have more lived up to the full tension of the pioneer effort in the history of Montana, and few have shown greater initiative and versatility in progressive and various business enterprises.

In October, 1866, Mr. Clark made a trip to the East by way of old Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri river, going by "Mackinaw" boat to Sioux City, Iowa, the voyage occupying thirty-five days. After visiting his parents at his old home in Eastern Iowa, and the principal cities in the East and South, Mr. Clark returned to Montana in the Spring of 1867, and he is next heard of as a mail contractor on the star route between Missoula and Walla Walla, a distance of four hundred miles, and this venture was made successful as had been his prior undertakings. His next move was in the direction of a wider field of business activity.

In the autumn of 1868, Mr. Clark made a trip to New York City, traveling by stage-coach to Green River, Wyoming, which at that time was the western terminus of the United Pacific Railroad, where he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Robert W. Donnell for the purpose of engaging in the wholesale mercantile trade and banking business, in Montana territory, a connection that resulted in the founding of one of the strongest business firms of that period in the history of Montana. They shipped a large stock of general merchandise by way of the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and established in the Spring of 1869 a wholesale business at Helena. In 1870, the headquarters of the enterprise were transferred to Deer Lodge, where the business was consolidated with that previously established at that point by Mr. Donnell. At this time, Mr. Samuel E. Larabee was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Donnell, Clark and Larabee, and the concern built up a gigantic and successful business. When this enterprise was sold, the firm gave its attention to the banking business, in which important line of enterprise it conducted successful operations, both at Deer Lodge and Butte, the latter place having at that time been known as Butte City. In May, 1884, Messrs. Clark and Larabee purchased the interests of Mr. Donnell in their Montana business, and subsequently Mr. Clark and his brother, James Ross Clark, assumed full ownership of the Butte Bank, after the former had disposed of his interests at Deer Lodge. The banking house of W. A. Clark & Brother is still in existence, and has become one of the strongest banking institutions of the West, with a business centered in the Montana metropolis.

It is, however, in his mining investments, and in the operation of vast mills and smelters for the treatment of basic ores that Mr. Clark has gained his phenomenal success and become known as one of the greatest mining men of the nation and of the world, while he has contributed through his activities in these lines a greater quota to the development and progress of Montana than has any other one person of the period. The quartz mine prospects in the vicinity of Butte first attracted the attention of Senator Clark. In the years 1872-73, he purchased, in whole or in part, the Colusa, Original, Mountain Chief, Gambetta, and other mines, nearly all of which later proved to be exceedingly rich producers. A marked characteristic in the career of Mr. Clark is, that he has never entered upon a project without fortifying himself thoroughly by the fullest available information pertaining thereto. This wise policy has been an unmistakable power in furthering his success, and was significantly shown at the time when he initiated his

mining operations, although his attitude and actions aroused not a little scepticism on the part of the pioneer and practical mining men of the territory when he decided to pass the winter of 1872-3 at the School of Mines at Columbia University in New York City. There, he took a course of practical assaying and analysis, with a general outline of mineralogy and metallurgy, and the information thus gained proved of inestimable value to him in his future and great mining operations. He has never been a "plunger," in any of his ventures, and his success in the domain of mining industry has been the result of careful investigation and consideration of every prospect and project with which he has identified himself, and in connection with which he has made a reputation that extends beyond our national boundaries. Through the financial interposition of Mr. Clark, one of the first stamp mills of Butte, the "Old Dexter," was completed and placed in operation in the winter of 1876-7. The first smelter of importance in the city was erected by the Colorado and Montana Mining and Smelting Company, which was organized by Mr. Clark in connection with Senator Hill and Professor Pearce, of Denver, Colorado, and was one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the Montana metropolis, Mr. Clark being Vice-President and one of the largest stockholders of the corporation. In 1880, he organized the Moulton Mining Company, which forthwith erected the Moulton Mill, upon a mine by that name which he had located several years before. This company built a complete dry-crushing and chloridizing mill of forty stamps, a three-compartment shaft was sunk, and modern pumping and hoisting works were installed, the property having been thoroughly explored at a cost of about \$500,000, including the mill. This mine and mill were in successful operation for many years, and until the decline in the price of silver rendered the business no longer profitable. Mr. Clark and his son, Charles W. Clark, owned the Butte Reduction Works, and were the interested principals in the Colusa Parrot Mining and Smelting Company, and controlled several other silver and copper mines in the Butte district. Besides his interests in these corporations, Mr. Clark has large individual holdings in the mines, which are being successfully operated, affording employment to a large number of men. In connection with his son, W. A. Clark, Jr., they are now constructing a large concentrating plant for the treatment of ores from the Elm Orlu Mine, near Butte, which has proven to be one of the largest zinc and copper mines in the world, the ores containing, in addition, considerable silver and a small quantity of gold. This mine they have been developing for several years, and have reached a depth of 1,500 feet, Mr. Clark also owns valuable mining properties in the States of Utah, Idaho, and Arizona, and amongst the most important of these is that of the United Verde Copper Company, in Arizona, of which he is virtually the sole owner, and which has been one of the wonders of the mining world. It is probably the richest and most extensive copper mine in the world, and the facilities for the treatment of its ores are of the best modern type, including immense smelting and refining plant. He is now constructing a new smelting-plant at the new town of Clarkdale on the Verde river, six miles from Jerome, where the mines are situated, at a cost of several million dollars, which when completed will be one of the largest and most up-to-date plants in the world. In connection with this mine he built the United Verde and Pacific Railroad, which, although only 26 miles in length, is a marvel of engineering skill. He also advanced the funds to build the new road from a point on the Santa Fe Railroad System, forty miles in length, extending to the new town of Clarkdale, where the new plant is being built.

¹ Mr. Clark now holds monetary and industrial interests across the entire continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and he has large interests in addi-

tion to those already mentioned, including properties in Colorado and New Mexico, comprising coal-mines, and also owns a large granite quarry at North Jay, in the State of Maine. He owns and controls the *Butte Miner*, which has one of the largest and best equipped offices in the entire West. In California, he has, in connection with his brother, J. Ross Clark, a large sugar-plantation with one of the largest sugar manufactories in the West, this enterprise being conducted under the title of the Los Alamitos Sugar Company. At Elizabethport, New Jersey, he is the principal owner of the Wacław Wire Works, one of the most extensive industrial enterprises of the kind in the United States, and at Mt. Vernon, near New York, he owns and operates what is probably the largest and most artistic manufactory of bronze in the country, the same being conducted under the title of the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company. He has large and valuable real-estate investments in Montana, New York, and the District of Columbia, notable among which is his magnificent mansion in New York City, one of the finest private residences in the entire world, which was completed by him in 1910. In this splendid home is installed one of the largest and most admirably-selected art collections in the world, and the entire building, superb in all appointments, with its unexcelled artistic wood-carving and marble-work, and other artistic decorations, with its superb collection of pictures, tapestries, Persian carpets of the sixteenth century, statues, faience, antique and priceless stained-glass windows, and other objects, indicate the cultivated tastes of the owner and of his gracious wife. Nevertheless, Mr. Clark claims Butte, Montana, where he has lived the greater part of his life, as his permanent home. Another of the really great projects of Senator Clark was the construction of the railroad from San Pedro harbor and Los Angeles, California, to Salt Lake City, Utah, of which he is president. This great railroad involving a mileage, including branch lines of over 1,000 miles, was built by Mr. Clark in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company jointly, and without the sale of a single bond or of a single share of stock, which is unprecedented in the history of railroad construction. Soon after its construction, it suffered a wash-out of about eighty miles in extent, in what is called the Rainbow Cañon, which necessitated an additional outlay of about \$5,000,000, which was promptly furnished, and a high and safe line was completed within a few months. This was a calamity probably without parallel in the world's record of railway construction. This railway is now doing a large and profitable business. Mr. Clark also owns a great amount of stock, bonds and other securities of some of the leading Eastern and Trans-Continental Railroad lines, and has concerned himself with all manner of industrial and financial enterprises, which have felt the impetus of his constructive and executive power, as well as of his immense capitalistic resources.

Long maintaining his home in the city of Butte, where he began mining operations in 1872, and where he established his residence in 1878, Senator Clark has ever shown the deepest sympathy in all that has touched the general well-being of the Montana metropolis, as well as the State at large. Public-spirited in the highest degree, he has given generously of his time, ability and means, to the furtherance of enterprises and measures which have signally concerned the development and up-building of the "Treasure State." The first water-works system, and the first electric lighting plant, in Butte, were established by him, and he is now the sole owner of the electric street-railway lines in the city, as well as those extending to the neighboring suburbs. Many other local and state industrial enterprises have received his earnest and liberal cooperation, and it may be said, without fear of legitimate contradiction, that no one citizen of Montana has done as much as he in the for-

warding of civic and material progress within the borders of this great Commonwealth.

In the counties of Missoula and Ravalli, in Western Montana, he purchased, years ago, large tracts of timber-land on both sides of the big Blackfoot river, for forty miles, as well as Nine Mile creek, at Milltown, six miles from Missoula, he built a dam in the Missoula river, and installed a large water-power plant, and constructed a saw-mill of very large capacity, as well as a finishing-plant. At Missoula, he built a flour-mill and a street railway eighteen miles in extent, and also owns the water-system and electric-light system at that place. He also extended an electric pole-line to Hamilton, sixty miles from Missoula, at which point he also owns the electric-light and water systems, and now furnishes electric light and power to all the intervening towns in the Bitter Root Valley.

One of the noble contributions made to Butte by Senator Clark is the Paul Clark Home, named in honor of his son, who died at sixteen years of age while preparing to enter Yale University. This institution was built by him, and endowed in perpetuity, and furnishes a home for orphan and half-orphan children, where they enjoy all the comforts and advantages of home life. It has a capacity for one hundred children. It is incorporated with a Board consisting of five Directors, three of whom are women, and Mrs. J. M. White, a lady who has been noted for giving her attention for many years to charitable work, is President of the Home. Two other ladies, Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Moore, very magnanimously devote a large portion of their time to the interest and welfare of the institution. The male members of the Board are business men who look after the financial and business interests of the Home, and altogether it constitutes a very happy family, that is productive of much good in the great mining metropolis.

As a perpetual memorial in honor of his mother, who was noted for her acts of charity during her life, Mr. Clark conceived the project of erecting a home for girls who are obliged to work for a living, in order that they might be provided with all the substantial comforts and advantages of a quiet home at actual cost for food and attendance, without considering the outlays for the investments for the building and its equipment, or for the management thereof. A large structure in the style of the French Renaissance was planned about two years ago, and was completed and furnished in February last at a cost of about \$400,000. The building is prominently located on Loma Drive, in Los Angeles, California, one of the highest points in the city. It is four stories high, with a basement, and was built absolutely fire-proof. The building is remarkable for its completeness in every particular. It contains about two hundred rooms, and ample dimensions, with additional room for closets and wardrobes, and ample baths were established on every floor. It is furnished throughout with elegant and durable equipment. There is a large dining room, with a seating-capacity for two hundred, on the first floor. Also, on this floor, are reception-rooms, two large parlors, a commodious library, and an auditorium, with a seating-capacity for four hundred people. In the basement, there is a large bowling-alley and gymnasium. The surrounding grounds are beautifully planted, and equipped with basket-ball and tennis courts. The total cost of living for each girl ranges from \$4 to \$6.50 per week, everything included, and the establishment is admirably managed by a special executive committee of the Young Women's Christian Association. In February, 1913, at which time there was a large assembly of the people of Los Angeles, Mr. Clark delivered an address, and also a deed conveying the entire property to the Young Women's Association, with the condition expressed that it should be maintained in perpetuity by said Association, to carry out the purposes of the donor, and should bear the name of "The Mary Andrews Clark Home." Within a few days thereafter, the entire capacity of the building

was occupied by 200 girls, and there were a large number of applicants that could not be, for the time being, accommodated.

To Senator Clark, Butte owes the creation of the beautiful neighbouring park and pleasure-ground known as Columbia Gardens, which were established by him about twelve years ago, and which he has continually enlarged and improved, at great expense. With zealous personal care, he transformed this idyllic mountain fastness into a magnificent pleasure resort for all classes and conditions of citizens, and particularly for children, and the same constitutes an enduring monument to his generosity and civic pride. It is but due to him that a brief description of this resort be entered in this connection, and the following data are taken from an article previously published, with slight elimination and paraphrase:—

Since 1901, a pleasure resort of the very first class has been accessible to the people of Butte. Across the valley, and three miles East of the city, one of the numerous cañons common to the Rocky Mountains has been utilized for this purpose. It has been preserved almost as nature made it, with additions only of such character as would enhance its inviting rusticity. The groves of the little, picturesque valley have been extended by the additional planting of several thousand trees each year. As the water from the springs and melting snows high up the mountain side start upon their downward course they join with others coming from different directions, and long before the bed of the cañon is reached, a delightful stream babbles along over a pebbly bottom, and gurgles over an occasional rock into inviting pools. Luxuriant foliage fringes the banks of these tributary streams long ere their confluence in the more level sweep below, and as they emerge into one, a perfect Eden of green is massed about them. Willows and alders, with here and there a lonely pine, have formed inviting bowers and cosy nooks. Here, Nature has been aided in providing for the comfort and entertainment of man by the supplementing of rustic seats, the creation of shaded parks, the construction of little bridges, and endless paths and other embellishments. A great pavilion occupies a commanding position in the centre of the grounds. Within its walls are cafés, banquet-rooms, smoking-rooms, refreshment-booths of all kinds, and a dance floor of gigantic proportions, upon which 2,000 people may dance at a time, with balconies for guests and orchestra. Surrounding the whole structure are broad promenade verandas, and an open band-stand. The landscape-gardener has given help in completing the scene, by creating attractive flower-beds and parterres, the erection of charming pagodas, and the creation of a delightful lake, on which glide many boats at the will of the pleasure-seekers. There is also established large green-houses, where thousands of flowers, comprising all the various varieties, are grown, throughout the winter season. Also, a fish hatchery has been provided for the inspection and enjoyment of pleasure-seekers. The resort contains also a collection of wild animals, consisting generally of those found in the Rocky Mountain regions, as well as a large collection of birds of beautiful plumage, all of which is particularly interesting to children. This resort is peculiarly charming by reason of the fact that the citizens of Butte are there brought into close communion with Nature, not only the thousands of people belonging to the laboring-classes, but also those of higher estate, have been quick to accept and enjoy the privileges of this bountifully-endowed mountain retreat, so gratuitously thrown open to them, at no further cost than car-fare. The gardens are under the control of the Butte Electric Railway Company, but Senator Clark is entitled to the honor of having provided so necessary a public institution. As President and owner of the Railway Company, he was the instigator of the plan for providing the Columbia Gardens, which are accounted to be the greatest public play-grounds in the country, and he has been the

generous and enthusiastic patron of the enterprise from its inception. The Gardens are provided with electric light, fire, sewerage, and water-systems. The affection which Mr. Clark has ever shown for children has been signally exemplified in connection with these Gardens, and on May 8th of each year, and every Thursday following, and during the entire summer school-vacation, he provides at his individual expense for the entertainment of the children of Butte and its vicinity at this beautiful resort. Free transportation is given on special trains over his own electric lines, as well as from the surrounding country towns, and at the gardens, the little ones find endless sources of entertainment.

The grounds are furnished with all sorts of equipment, such as swings, slides, roller-coasters, teeters, giant strides, and so forth. On these days, there are present 6,000 to 10,000 children, who enjoy his hospitality. To see these children at the Gardens, well dressed and well-behaved, most of them the children of miners, is one of the most beautiful sights to be seen in the world.

In no one direction does Mr. Clark find greater pleasure or satisfaction than in aiding or contributing to the happiness of children, who ever appeal to the kindly instinct of his heart.

All that has been accomplished by Mr. Clark in the handling of business affairs of the broadest scope and importance, could not be told in a volume, and it may well be said that he stands as an admirable type of the world's productive workers. But not thus has been taken the full measure of the man, for in the midst of the manifold exactments of his great industrial and financial interests, he has not denied to the State and Nation services of high order,—services which Time is proving to have been of greater value than were shown by contemporary estimates. To one who has achieved so much in the world of practical affairs, there must have come a natural broadening in mental powers, intellectual capacity, and general appreciation of the duties of citizenship. Senator Clark has manifested a high stamp of civic stewardship, is admirably fortified in his opinions touching matters of governmental and economic polity, and his loyalty as a citizen and as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic Party cannot be impugned, the while popular appreciation of his public service must continue, cumulative with the passing of years.

In 1876, Governor Potts appointed Mr. Clark official orator to represent the Territory of Montana at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, and the brilliant address which he there delivered did much to attract attention to the magnificent natural resources of the territory for which he appeared as sponsor. In 1877, Mr. Clark was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons of Montana, and in the same year he was one of the first to respond to the call of Governor Potts for volunteers to repel the invasion of the Nez Perce Indians. He received commission as major of the Butte Battalion and led this gallant organization to the front against Chief Joseph, one of the greatest Indian military leaders the country has known. In 1884, Mr. Clark represented Silver Bow county as delegate to the first State Constitutional Convention of Montana, and he had the distinction of being made president of the convention, in which he made an admirable record as a presiding officer and parliamentarian as well as a citizen of the most aggressive loyalty and public spirit. In 1884, he was appointed by President Arthur to represent Montana as a commissioner to the World's Industrial & Cotton Exposition, in the city of New Orleans, and there he again rendered valuable service to the state of his adoption.

In politics Senator Clark is primarily and emphatically a Democrat, and his leadership in the party ranks in the West has been creditable to the state which he has represented as well as to himself as a broad-minded and patriotic citizen. The compass of this article renders possible only the briefest review of his political career, the record of the greater part of which has become a very part of national history. In 1888, he was nominated by his party as delegate from Montana Territory to Congress, and after a most brilliant and spirited canvass he was defeated, owing to treachery within the party ranks. At the time of the second constitutional convention, in 1889, when Montana was finally admitted to the Union, Mr. Clark was elected president of the convention, in which position he rendered most effective service of entirely non-partisan order.

To Mr. Clark's senatorial aspirations national interest attaches. Upon the first legislative assembly of the new state, convened in Helena in January, 1890, devolved the duty of electing two United States senators to represent the new commonwealth. Political misunderstanding resulted in the election of two sets of senators, following the organization of two distinctive houses or representatives. The Democrats elected William A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, and the Republicans chose Wilbur F. Sanders and Thomas C. Power. Mr. Clark received the unanimous vote of his party both in caucus and in the joint session of the two houses of the legislature. All four presented their claims to the United States Senate, and, as the Republicans were in a majority, in that body, the issue did not remain long in doubt, Messrs. Sanders and Power having been recognized as the duly elected representatives of Montana in the Federal Senate. It is a matter of record that on this occasion Mr. Clark received from his party in the state the highest honor in its gift, and he is as proud of this distinction to this day as he would have been to enjoy the full honors of what he regards as just and legal election.

In 1893 occurred Mr. Clark's second contest for the office of United States Senator. The legislature convened at Helena to elect a successor to Colonel Sanders. Three Populist members held the balance of power. Again the caucus nomination was given to Mr. Clark, but a contingent of the Democratic members refused either to participate in the caucus or to abide by its action. During the entire legislative session of sixty days, the senatorial contest continued, and at the last joint session the gavel fell with no election. During several ballots Mr. Clark came within two votes of an election, having received the support of one Populist and several Republicans in addition to the twenty-six Democrats whose fealty had continued without interruption. Mr. Clark headed the Montana delegation to the Democratic national convention of 1892, in Chicago, and during the ensuing national administration he wielded due power in connection with federal affairs in Montana.

During the legislative session in 1898, Mr. Clark was again a candidate for the United States Senate, and was again elected. On his application for permission to take his seat, partisan politics again intervened, and at the request of the Republican majority in the Senate, the question of his seating was held in abeyance. In the meanwhile he resigned his office, to which he had been elected, and he was thereupon appointed, by Lieutenant Governor Spriggs to fill the vacancy, but he never presented himself to take the oath of office. This term, however, could continue only until the next meeting of the legislature, 1901, and at this assembly Mr. Clark was for a third time elected to the position he so honorably sought and to which he was most eminently entitled. Of

his service in the United States Senate it is not necessary to give details in this article, for his record has become a very part of the history of that body and one which redounds to his credit and honor.

Fidelity has been one of the dominating traits in the character of Senator Clark, and with the passing of time has come a fuller appreciation of the sacrifices he has made and the exalted service he has given in behalf of the state to the development of which he has contributed in prodigious measure. He has merited every confidence reposed in him, and has been true to every trust, whether great or small. The city of Helena is indebted to him for the location of the state capital within its borders. In 1894, the permanent seat of government was to be established, after a contest which had left Helena and Anaconda as the sole competitors. Temporarily Helena was the capital city, but the choice of the powerful Anaconda Company was Anaconda, whose star seemed much in the ascendancy. The Helena forces were without leadership or proper organization. In this connection, it should be noted that the residence of Senator Clark was in sight of the Anaconda mines and that there were many large inducements for him to throw his influence in favor of Anaconda. But conditions appealed to his sense of justice, and he accordingly became the aggressive champion of the cause of Helena. Through the columns of the *Butte Miner* he made his position known, without reference to political or personal ambition, and from that time forward he was the recognized leader of the Helena forces. He eloquently urged the claims of Helena on the stump and contributed liberally to the campaign fund. Concerning his efforts in this connection, the following spirited account has been given and is well worthy of perpetuation in this review:

"Never, in the history of this or any other state, was a battle more intense and exciting; never did the people more keenly feel that their rights and liberties were at stake; and never did a citizen receive a greater or more spontaneous ovation than that which Mr. Clark enjoyed when, after having unquestionably snatched victory from defeat, the people of the state gathered in thousands at Helena to do him honor. The citizens bore him on their shoulders from his train, placed him in a carriage, and then, detaching the horses, took their places at the pole and triumphantly hauled the vehicle to the city as a victor's chariot. It was a battle never to be forgotten, and the unprecedented expressions of gratitude which were showered upon Mr. Clark formed a climax such as rarely rewards the efforts of man. It was a victory which easily gave Mr. Clark rank as the leading citizen of the state and as one of the most commanding figures of the West."

Senator Clark is still making history, and it is uniformly conceded that he has played no unimportant part in national affairs. That he is entitled to a place in the first rank of the brave, determined and energetic men of the great West will be readily admitted, and his career offers both lesson and inspiration. As a good citizen, patriotic, broad-minded, Senator Clark has thousands of warm personal friends, regardless of political lines or social gradations. With many of them he has mingled as a pioneer, and had experience in connection with conditions and influences of the formative period in the history of a great commonwealth. To many he has given a helping hand and a cheering word of encouragement. His heart has been attuned to sympathy and tolerance, and those who know him best are they who will most earnestly attest to this. His has been a wonderful success in temporal affairs, but the generous, kindly heart

of the man has shown itself above all and over all his activities, with the result that he merits the high regard in which he is held in the state of which he has been essentially one of the founders and builders. He still passes considerable time each year in Montana, and he is proud of the state and of her sterling citizens, glad of the part which he has been able to take in her development and upbuilding, and appreciative of the esteem which he has won through the long years of association with this favored commonwealth.

Reverting briefly to the political career of Senator Clark, it may be said that at the opening of the state campaign in 1900 it was at once evident that his candidacy for the United States Senate was to be the principal issue. Certain well-known and strong corporate interests threw large sums of money into the state, ostensibly for the defeat of the Democratic state ticket, but in reality to defeat his senatorial aspiration. Newspapers were established, and others founded, enlarged and improved. In the equipping of these extensive plants, and for their editorial supervision, immense sums were expended, the while there was established in Butte an extensive art plant, apparently for the sole purpose of supplying political caricature directed against him. His personality was the target for every possible projectile to be thrown by his powerful antagonists, but they found in him a foeman more than worthy of their steel, and the result of the election was a sweeping Democratic victory—a most flattering vindication of Mr. Clark in connection with the action of the United States Senate following his election to that body in 1898. The election of Mr. Clark was practically settled on the night of November 6, 1900, when the votes were counted throughout the state. On the 7th of January, 1901, the Montana legislature assembled. Until the 15th, at which time the formal ballot was taken, each house voting separately, the senatorial question was the absorbing topic. On January 15th, at noon, the first ballot was taken. The result showed a clear majority of two for Senator Clark, after the distribution of a number of complimentary ballots to other persons. The legislature then adjourned. On the next ballot, at noon of the following day, Senator Clark received the solid vote of his party, fifty-seven to thirty-six, in both houses, for the long term, this being seven more than necessary for his election as successor of the late Senator Thomas H. Carter. This was as complete a vindication as was ever accorded anywhere to any man, and it remains a source of profound gratification to Senator Clark. He entered upon his official duties as senator on the 4th of March, 1901, and by his democratic and affable manner, his familiarity with state and national issues, and his ability as a dialectician and orator, he added materially to his prestige as one of the national leaders of the Democratic Party. He retired from the senate on the 4th March, 1907, and though he has now passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, the years rest lightly upon him, and he has the vitality and alertness of a man many years his junior. He maintains a close personal supervision of his vast interests, and shows no diminution of his marvellous business powers, his mental and physical strength, being the result of right living and of constant touch with the activities of life.

From many other pleasing and consistent estimates the one here presented is considered worthy or reproduction:—

"Mr. Clark, though an unusually active man in the supervising of his great and diversified interests, has found time for the gratification of various other dominant

ing instincts—artistic, scholastic, social and political activities having their quota of time and thought. He is a gentleman almost delicate in appearance, refined and cultured, capable of versatile conversation on subjects of wide range. Whether as a humble wage-earner, as a man of growing means and larger ideas, or as a giant in the mining world, he has ever been the same frank, courteous gentleman, easy of approach, considerate of the feelings of others, and always ready to lend his generous aid and kindly counsel in connection with movements which promised good for the state or the people thereof."

In March, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Clark to Miss Kate L. Stauffer, a most gracious and accomplished young woman, whose home, at the time, was in Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Clark and this young lady were school children together in their childhood years. On their wedding-day, the young couple set forth for their home in the territory of Montana, going by rail to the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was then near Ogden, Utah. From this point, they went by stage-coach, which required five days' constant travel day and night. They arrived at Helena, which was to be their home for a time, and on the 25th day of January of the following year, their first child was born—Mary Joaquina Clark. After their removal to Deer Lodge, four other children were born to them, and their youngest child, Francis Paul, was born in the year 1880, in the city of Paris, France, where the family resided during three years, in order that the children might receive educational training in the French language, as they did later in Germany, where they passed two years in the city of Dresden, Saxony. During these five years, Senator Clark passed his winters in Europe, and he and his family travelled extensively there, besides visiting portions of Asia and Africa. Mary, the eldest of the children, is now the wife of Charles Potter Kling, a representative lawyer of New York City; the eldest son, Charles Walker, was graduated in Yale University, where he also took a course in mineralogy, and metallurgy, in the year 1893, and he now resides in San Mateo, California, but is closely associated with his father in extensive mining interests. He married Miss Katherine Roberts, of Helena, Montana, who died a few years afterwards, and, in the year following her death, he was married to Miss Celia Tobin, of San Francisco. Katherine L. is the wife of Dr. Lewis R. Morris, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in New York. Jessie, twin-sister of Katherine L., died at Deer Lodge in April, 1888, at the age of three years. William A., Junior, graduated in the Law Department of the University of Virginia, and practiced his profession for several years in Montana, but is now engaged in extensive mining operations in association with his father. He is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. He married Miss Mabel Foster, of Butte, who died soon after the birth of their first child, William A. Clark, Third, and several years afterwards he was married to Mrs. Alice Medin, of Sacramento, California. Francis Paul, youngest of the children, died at the age of sixteen years. Reference has herein above been made to him, and the memorial constructed to perpetuate his memory. The devoted wife and mother, Mrs. Katherine L. (Stauffer) Clark, was summoned to the life eternal in New York City, on the 19th day of October, 1893, having only a few days previously been infected with the deadly germs of typhoid fever, at the International Exhibition at Chicago. Her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gracious and gentle influence.

On the 21st day of May, 1901, Senator Clark contracted a second marriage, having then been united to Miss Anna E. Lachapelle, whose parents, of Canadian origin, lived for many years at Butte, Montana. Her father, an able physician, with a very promising future, while yet a young man, died of heart-disease, and Senator Clark, a warm friend of the family, recognizing the remarkable talent of the daughter for music, sent her to Paris to be educated. She was a pupil of the great harpist Hasselmans, at the Conservatoire of Music, at Paris, for several years, and acquired wonderful proficiency on the harp. To them has been born two children, Wilhelmina Andrée, in 1902, and Huguette Marcelle, in 1906. Both of these children have inherited the musical ability of the mother, and having lived abroad until recently, have acquired a knowledge of the French and other languages, and have recently learnt the English language.

The above is a brief record of some of the most important events and achievements in the active life of a notable Montana pioneer.

HON. LEE MANTLE. The name of Hon. Lee Mantle, of Butte, Montana, former United States senator from this state, has been inseparably identified with the history of Montana from early territorial times, and through the days to come there will be accorded him a tribute of honor as a man of dominant force and integrity, and as one who has contributed in no small measure to the progress and prosperity of the state, more especially with that rock-ribbed part which is rich beyond compare with its wealth of hidden minerals.

Lee Mantle was born in the great manufacturing city of Birmingham, England, December 13, 1853, and is a son of Joseph Mantle, who died shortly before his birth, and his wife, Mary Susan (Patrick) Mantle, who had six other children. To be left a widow with narrow means and seven young children to rear alone was a future heavy with responsibility and only a woman of unusual force of character and innate courage could have so calmly and resolutely accepted conditions and through resourcefulness and expedients known only to herself have guided the little flock through the ten succeeding years. Their future became her main thought and it was in the hope of finding a wider field of opportunity for them that she severed old ties and embarked with them for America. The long voyage was safely accomplished, and the still longer journey from New York to Salt Lake City, Utah, and there she remained for some years, finding not only work for her children, but also employment for herself. But in compensation for the hardships she then endured, the time came later when life was not only made easy for her, but when every comfort was hers, and in closing her record it is not out of place to refer feelingly to the devotion of her youngest son. Early in life he willingly assumed every responsibility in her behalf and as long as she lived his first thought and greatest care was for her happiness, and in his later achievements it was to her he carried his laurels. In the beautiful residence he erected at Butte, Montana, he installed this beloved mother as the head of his home, and here it was his delight to anticipate her every wish. Together they lived in the closest affection, and when, in old age, she passed peacefully away in February, 1901, at the age of eighty-nine years, this devoted son was at her bedside, tenderly ministering to her the last, the busy world of affairs, upon which he had made his impress, entirely forgotten.



Lee Mantte

During the first two years after reaching Salt Lake City, Lee Mantle worked at herding cattle for his board and clothes, and during the two following years he felt himself fortunate in not only receiving food and raiment for his labor, but also a salary amounting to fifty dollars annually. He thus reached his sixteenth year, strong, sturdy and ambitious, typical of the development which came later. About this time he secured work on the Union Pacific Railway, hauling ties for this great transportation line that was then being constructed in Utah to Promontory Point, where on May 10, 1869, it joined the Central Pacific Line, and where from his team of mules he saw the meeting of the first trains from the east and the west and the distinguished guests who were brought from the Atlantic and the Pacific to witness the historic event of the driving of the last spike. On the completion of the railroad, finding no employment at home, he decided to go to Malad City, Idaho, and although the place was one hundred and twenty miles away, he had such supreme faith in his own capacity and such determination to advance his fortunes, that he packed his possessions and started with them on his back, walking the entire distance.

When, footsore and weary, he reached Malad City, Idaho, he entered the employ of Hon. B. F. White, who subsequently became governor of Montana, and was engaged as a teamster hauling salt by ox team from Mr. White's salt works in eastern Idaho to Boise City, Idaho, and to Virginia City, Montana, remaining in Governor White's employ two seasons. The acquaintance thus begun in the relation of employer and employe between the ragged and almost barefooted boy and the governor to be, ripened later into a close friendship which has lasted unbroken for more than forty years.

A pleasant, winning manner even then enabled him to make friends readily, and it was while spending the second winter in Malad, waiting for the season to open, that he became acquainted with the telegraph operator there, W. N. Shilling. At that time neither the names nor the personalities of either Mr. Mantle or Mr. Shilling were of much interest to anyone outside their own families, but the time came when Mr. Shilling became a factor in the financial world at Ogden, Utah, and Mr. Mantle's name carried weight in the greatest legislative body in the world. Having nothing else to do, the youth concluded it would be a wise measure to learn the art of telegraphy from his new friend, while the latter was glad to teach him in payment for having the line along his route kept in order during the winter season. Mr. Mantle was an apt pupil and rapidly acquired a knowledge of the work, faithfully living up to his bargain to keep the telegraph line in good condition. So well had his work been done that in the spring he was tendered the position, and gladly accepted it, of general repairer on the main lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company between Ogden and Green River, along the Union Pacific Railway. In 1872 he was appointed telegraph operator at Pleasant Valley, Idaho, just across the Montana line, on the old overland stage line, where he remained five years, becoming station agent, postmaster and part owner of the toll-road. It was during this period and in this isolated spot that he first found an opportunity for reading, which he eagerly improved, and it was here also that he first met many of the most famous of the early Montana pioneers on their stage journeys to and from the east. In 1877 he came to Butte and opened the

express office of Wells, Fargo & Company, and within two years he was also in charge of the first telegraph office in the city, and also established the first fire insurance agency. Subsequently, in partnership with William Owsley, who later was elected mayor of this city, he embarked in the livery business, and in looking after the interests of this enterprise, built up his somewhat shattered health.

Mr. Mantle was one of the earliest agitators for the incorporation of Butte as a city, and when this measure was brought about, in the face of violent opposition, was elected a member of its first board of aldermen. The principles and policies of the Republican party had appealed to him when manhood dawned, and after the organization of Butte as a city, he was the first to formulate a plan and put it into execution for the establishment of a daily Republican newspaper here, and thus came about the founding of the *Daily Inter-Mountain*, which he managed and directed for twenty years, eventually becoming its sole owner.

Although already a factor in local politics, it was not until 1882 that he came prominently before the public and was elected a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature, and two years later he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican national convention, instructed for George F. Edmunds, while his colleague, Col. Wilbur F. Sanders, was for Hon. James G. Blaine. In the autumn of 1884 Mr. Mantle was a second time nominated for the legislature, but was defeated, although by a small vote, from an honorable cause, having refused to pledge himself against interfering with the gambling interests. His popularity at this time was such that in 1885, when Governor Crosby became assistant postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Arthur, there was great pressure brought to bear to have Mr. Mantle appointed to fill the vacancy, but in the meanwhile a sectional feeling had been aroused between the eastern and western parts of the then territory, and a citizen of New York state was appointed. In 1886 Mr. Mantle once more returned to the legislature, where he worked to secure a sound registration law, together with numerous other reformatory enactments. In the next year some very important issues came up in public life and Mr. Mantle, through his vigorous fight in favor of just laws, came still again prominently before the people of Montana. It is not difficult to recall the efforts made by the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1887 to secure from the government of the United States patents to immense tracts of valuable mineral land in Montana which the company claimed under its land grant, and of the natural indignation of the people at large over this attempt. A mass convention was held at Helena and the Montana Mineral Land Association was organized to protect the public interests. Mr. Mantle was chosen permanent president of this body and it was largely through his determined efforts, aided by other patriotic Montanians, that the issuing of patents was suspended and the matter brought before congress and remedial legislation secured which resulted in saving vast areas of valuable mineral lands to the people.

Once more returned to the general assembly in 1888, Mr. Mantle was accorded the signal honor of being elected speaker, and during that last territorial legislature many important measures came before the house and invaluable laws were passed, included in these being one for a registration of voters, another providing for the Australian system of balloting, a mechan-

ie's lien law and the mine inspection law. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Mantle placed Hon. Thomas H. Carter in nomination at the territorial convention for delegate in congress and was conspicuous in the campaign which resulted in Mr. Carter's election. In 1889 Montana became a state and in the legislative session following Mr. Mantle became a candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Hon. Thomas C. Power, who won the nomination in the caucus by two votes. Mr. Power had been the Republican candidate for governor and was defeated. Mr. Mantle kept in harness, however, and was continually at work for the success of his party without regard to his own personal advancement, frequently serving as chairman of state conventions and delegate to national conventions, being chosen three times chairman of the state Republican central committee, each time leading the party to success. In 1892 Butte honored Mr. Mantle by electing him mayor of the city by a great majority. His administration of municipal affairs marked a new era for Butte, and many general improvements were brought to a successful conclusion. The present fine public library is an example.

In 1893 came the well remembered deadlock over the election of a United States senator. In the Republican caucus former Senator Wilbur F. Sanders was nominated for a second term over Mr. Mantle by just one vote and after three weeks of fruitless balloting his name was withdrawn, Mr. Mantle receiving the vote of his party until the session closed without an election. When Senator Sanders' term of office expired, Mr. Mantle was appointed by Governor Richards to fill the vacancy; the senate, however, refused to seat him on purely technical constitutional grounds. For two years the seat remained vacant. The next legislature, being Republican, at once elected Mr. Mantle United States senator. For this high position Mr. Mantle was well equipped, possessing ability, dignity, poise and strength, and he took his place in the greatest deliberative body in the world, not as a neophyte, but as a seasoned statesman who had already won public honors and knew how to wear them. In the senate of the United States, as elsewhere, his sturdy integrity, his firm convictions of right and justice, his pure patriotism and personal independence, won for him the confidence and esteem of the senate and gave weight to his opinions. While called on to consider matters of the gravest moment to this country at large, he never forgot the needs of his own state and its people, holding himself ever ready to stand up in defense of their rights.

As a public speaker Mr. Mantle has always been popular and effective, his services in this particular being always greatly in demand, and especially so during political campaigns.

During his senatorial term he served on numerous important committees and was also appointed a member of the National Industrial Commission, composed of men representing various shades of political thought, the object being to make a thorough examination into the labor and other economic questions in the United States, a final report being then made to congress. The term of this committee extended three years beyond his senatorial term, and when the latter expired, on account of the pressure of private concerns, he felt obliged to retire from the commission. When he returned to Montana he found his friends still active in his behalf and in the legislative session of 1901 he was again caucus nominee of the Republican

party. The legislature, however, was Democratic, and Mr. Mantle was not elected.

In the political campaign of 1905 Mr. Mantle was again a candidate for the United States senate. His own county of Silver Bow, which was always regarded as a stronghold of Democracy, elected eleven of the twelve candidates for the legislature, who were pledged by the Republican convention which nominated them to give him their loyal support. Public sentiment was largely in his favor and when the polls closed on election day there seemed no doubt but that he had won the coveted honor throughout the state. However, powerful influences were opposed to him and sought his defeat which was finally accomplished by unfair and dishonorable means; means which were exposed and made public during the exciting presidential campaign for delegates to the national Republican convention in 1912 over the signature of a well known state senator from western Montana who had led the fight in behalf of his opponent.

In 1903, the Montana legislature having failed to make an appropriation to enable the state to be represented at the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis, Governor J. K. Toole appointed a committee of fifteen prominent citizens to secure funds by private subscription. This committee met and elected Mr. Mantle chairman and resolved that in order to clothe it with the proper dignity and authority, the commission should be created by the legislature and the expense borne by the state. Mr. Mantle succeeded in bringing the legislature together (extra session) under an agreement that the members would serve without compensation. A law, framed by him, was immediately passed creating a commission of fifteen members to be known as the "Montana World's Fair Commission" and the sum of \$50,000 appropriated. The commission elected him its president and chairman of its executive committee and gave him full control and direction of its affairs. Other plans were set afloat and additional funds secured, with the result that the state was magnificently represented at this, the greatest exposition ever witnessed, as well as at the Portland, Oregon, Exposition, the following year. The members of this commission refused to take a dollar for their time, trouble or personal expenses, and with their final report to the governor of the state turned back into the state treasury over \$800 of unexpended funds.

Nothing, perhaps, could more forcibly emphasize the sterling character Mr. Mantle has built for himself among the people of this commonwealth than the fact that after more than a third of a century of active participation in the stress and strife of partisan political warfare, with all its fierce rivalries and jealousies; after having often been subjected to the heat and glare of hostile criticism which ever follows the successful man in public life, and after all the competitions and conflicts of interest, unavoidable in the rush and clash of the business world, no man in Montana today stands higher in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens than he. Go where you will in his home state and you will hear men speak of him only in terms of praise and commendation, both for his recognized abilities and for his high personal character.

In common with a very large majority of successful Americans who have risen to prominence in any branch of worthy human effort, Mr. Mantle was denied the advantage of an education in his early



J. Cary Witherspoon

youth and was necessarily compelled to supply this deficiency as best he could with the limited opportunities and under the adverse conditions which surrounded him in later years. However, his untiring industry and perseverance, combined with natural abilities of a high order, enabled him to overcome to a most creditable degree these disadvantages, so much so, indeed, that many of his public addresses have commanded approval and admiration, both for their eloquence and their subject matter. His maiden speech in the United States senate was a forceful and convincing defense of the people of the west, among whom his life has been passed, against the unjust aspersions of some of the press and the people of the east, including the then president of the United States. This speech was universally complimented and endorsed by the press and the people of the west. Another address of Mr. Mantle's most highly commended upon every hand was the one delivered at the memorial services held in honor of the late Senator Thomas H. Carter at Helena. It was an earnest, eloquent and sincere tribute to the splendid character and great life work of his former colleague and friend. By much of the editorial comment it was pronounced a classic and worthy of preservation in the historical archives of the state.

Aside from his more than thirty years of continuous activity in affairs political and in public life, Mr. Mantle has been a very busy man, having numerous interests running in many directions. For twenty years he managed and directed the business and policies of his paper, the *Daily Inter-Mountain*, until he sold it in 1901. He has ever been regarded as a public spirited citizen wielding a strong influence and taking an active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of his home city and state, and ever ready to extend sympathy and encouragement to those who, like himself, found the earlier stages of life's journey filled with obstacles well nigh insurmountable.

Mr. Mantle's host of friends all over the state are at this writing (June, 1912) urging him to again enter the contest for United States senator in the coming campaign, and should he do so there are thousands who will strive earnestly to correct the grave injustice done him five years ago by methods shameful in their character.

Mr. Mantle still retains his home in Butte, where he has resided for thirty-five years. He enjoys good health and is actively concerned in all life's duties and responsibilities. He is social and agreeable by nature, a welcome guest on all occasions and enjoys the confidence and good will of a host of friends in every section of the Treasure state. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, having been the first grand chancellor of the latter organization in Montana.

THOMAS C. WITHERSPOON, M. D. Engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Butte, the metropolis of Montana, Dr. Witherspoon holds secure prestige as one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of this state and is also a citizen of prominence and influence,—broad minded, loyal and progressive in his civic attitude. He is a scion in the agnatic line of staunch Scotch ancestry and a representative of one of the old and patrician families of the south, where the original representative of the name settled about two centuries ago, upon his immigration from the north of Ireland, in which section the family was established up-

on removing from Scotland in the seventeenth century, on account of religious persecutions. The sterling ancestor of Dr. Witherspoon finally removed from his original location in South Carolina to Tennessee, and his cousin, John Witherspoon, was a signer of that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. They were Scotch Presbyterians of the strictest type, and from the time of the historic character, John Knox, the family has given in the various generations many representatives to the ministerial and medical professions. William Conner, maternal grandfather of Dr. Witherspoon, was of staunch Irish lineage and was an early settler in Mississippi, where was solemnized his marriage to a daughter of Dr. John Gustin. The grandmother was born in Pennsylvania and was a child at the time when the family removed to Mississippi, the journey being made by carriage to St. Louis and thence on a raft down the Mississippi river to Natchez, Mississippi, where she was reared and educated and where she was wedded to William Conner. The Gustin family is of French lineage, and Dr. James Gustin was one of the prominent pioneer physicians of the state of Connecticut. Dr. Witherspoon has records that give data concerning the maternal ancestry as far back as Robert Bruce, from whom he is a lineal descendant. It may also be noted at this juncture that the Doctor has in his possession a highly prized family heirloom, the same being a family bible issued in the tenth century and written in an abbreviated Latin text. It was written by a Catholic monk who resided in Cornwall, England, and who devoted forty years to the preparation of this most interesting and valuable volume.

Dr. Thomas Casey Witherspoon was born in the city of Natchez, Mississippi, on the 25th of May, 1868, and is a son of Thomas Casey Witherspoon, Sr., and Mary A. D. (Conner) Witherspoon, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Mississippi. Prior to the Civil war the family was one of wealth and prominence in Mississippi, but it suffered to the full the vicissitudes incidental to that great conflict, and its fortune was swept away. The father of the Doctor was a prosperous planter and cotton broker in Mississippi and continued to be identified with the cotton business until his final retirement. Now venerable in years, he resides in the city of Los Angeles, California. They are folk of gentle breeding and most gracious characteristics, and they have ever held secure place in the affectionate regard for those who have come within the immediate sphere of their influence. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church and the father has ever been a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance. Of the four children, the two daughters died in early childhood, and the younger of the two sons, William Conner Witherspoon, is now engaged in the wholesale tea, coffee and spice business in the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

The early educational discipline of Dr. Witherspoon was obtained in private schools in his native city, and when he was about eleven years of age the family removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the high school in which he was graduated. He next entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in which he was graduated in 1887. This technical training spurred his ambition to prepare himself for the medical profession, and he accordingly was matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In all examinations during his prosecu-

tion of the course in the medical college he received a uniform award of one hundred per cent.—an exceptional and enviable record which showed not only his fine powers of assimilation, but also his earnest application to his studies and other incidental work. In recognition of this precedence the faculty of the college presented him with a fine gold medal, appropriately inscribed. He was the fourth person to receive that distinction with the existence of the college, which had at that time covered a period of fifty-six years. He has reason to feel proud of the honor thus accorded to him, and his work in the college has typified that which he has accomplished in the practical activities of his profession, of which he has become a distinguished representative, and in which he has gained repute as a man of exceptional intellectual and technical attainments.

For several months after his graduation, Dr. Witherspoon served as interne in the city hospital of St. Louis and in this connection he gained varied and valuable clinical experience.

In the winter of 1889 Dr. Witherspoon came to Montana and established his residence in the city of Butte, and after being engaged in practice in an individual way for several months he formed a professional partnership with Dr. Charles F. Cooper, with whom he continued to be associated for one year, at the expiration of which the alliance was severed, on account of the impaired health of Dr. Cooper, who went to the Hawaiian islands to recuperate his energies. Thereafter Dr. Witherspoon conducted an individual practice and also a private hospital until November, 1893, when he returned to St. Louis, Missouri, whither he had been summoned on account of the death of his wife's mother. He was engaged in practice in that city until November, 1896, and within that period he served as assistant to the chair of anatomy in his alma mater, the Missouri Medical College. In the winter of 1894 he was appointed professor of G. U. surgery in the Marion Sims Medical College, and in the following year he was the incumbent of the chair of physiology and clinical surgery in this institution.

In November, 1906, Dr. Witherspoon returned to Butte, where he has since been continuously associated with Dr. H. D. Kister in a general practice, which has become one of broad and representative scope. In April, 1907, he also formed a business and professional alliance with Drs. T. J. Murray, and Donald Campbell, and they are associated in the conducting of the Murray hospital, a private institution which is known as one of the best in the state, the same having the most modern equipment and most attractive of appointments and being a valuable acquisition to the hospital facilities of the Montana metropolis. The hospital is conducted by a corporation formed for the purpose, and of the same Dr. Murray is president; Dr. Campbell, vice president; Mr. A. L. Patterson, secretary and treasurer; and Dr. Witherspoon, chief surgeon. Dr. Witherspoon did effective post-graduate work in the Missouri Medical College in the winters of 1893 and 1894. In 1897 he was appointed professor of operative and clinical surgery in the Marion Sims Medical College, with which he had previously been identified, as already noted in this context. About this time Beaumont Medical College was consolidated with the Marion Sims College, and in 1900 the combined institutions became affiliated with St. Louis University at the medical department of the same. Eight months of that year were passed by Dr. Witherspoon in study and research in the leading hospitals and medical colleges of Vienna and Berlin. In 1905 he again went abroad for

further advanced post-graduate work, and each year visits the leading medical institutions of the eastern states for the purpose of doing research work in various professional lines. Since 1897 he has given special attention to the surgical branch of his profession and he is known as one of the most skilled surgeons in Montana, with many fine operations, both major and minor, to his credit.

Dr. Witherspoon is a member of the alumni association of the Missouri Medical College, and also that of the City Hospital of St. Louis. He holds membership in the St. Louis Medical Society, the Silver Bow County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also identified with the Western Surgical & Gynecological Society, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society and the Tri-State Medical Society (Iowa, Illinois and Missouri) and is a life member of the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin, Germany, in which he was the fifteenth American physician to be thus honored. He is also a member of the American Association of Anatomists, and is at the present time (1912) president of the Montana State Medical Society, of which he served as vice president in 1911. He is chief medical examiner for the National Life Insurance Company in Montana, and in his home city is a popular member of the following named and representative organizations: The Silver Bow Club, the Country Club, the Red Rock Club, the Bonita Club, and the University Club. He is especially fond of fishing and hunting and finds his chief diversion and recreation in indulgence in these attractive sports. Though he has never had any desire to enter the arena of practical politics, as he considers his profession worthy of his unqualified allegiance, Dr. Witherspoon is essentially progressive and loyal, although non-partisan as a citizen.

On the 2nd of October, 1890, Dr. Witherspoon was united in marriage to Miss Nina H. Butler, who was born at Dermopolis, Alabama, and is a daughter of Wallace C. Butler, now a resident of St. Louis, and a native of Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Witherspoon have two children: Thomas, Casey, III, who was born on the 21st of May, 1893, and Evelyn B. W., born on the 5th of September, 1897.

SENATOR T. J. WALSH. In the choice of T. J. Walsh as junior United States senator, Montana contributed one of its ablest lawyers and public men to the honors and activities of the larger sphere of national government. The campaign of Mr. Walsh for the place in the United States senate, with all its attendant results in state politics, is still fresh in the minds of Montana citizens, and affords one of the most interesting and refreshing chapters of state political history. As a member of the senate of the United States, Mr. Walsh, by reason of his profound abilities, his progressive attitude, and his thorough training in political life, is certain to become one of the strongest individual factors during the present national administration.

Senators Walsh entered politics, in a personal sense, only a few years ago, but for more than twenty years has been prominent as a lawyer in Montana and the Northwest. He was born in Wisconsin in June, 1859, and began life as a school teacher—an occupation which has afforded the training and preparation for a great many other men eminent in political and public life. He closed his educational work as principal of the high school at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. While teaching he followed a rigid course of private study, and when twenty-two years of age was awarded a life cer-

tificate after an examination covering all the branches included in the usual college course. He began his law studies in the office of James Anderson, at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and in 1884 was graduated LL. B. from the university of that state. He began the practice of his profession at Redfield, South Dakota, in partnership with his brother Henry C. Walsh.

In 1890 Mr. Walsh moved to Helena, Montana, where he developed a business of such proportions that in 1907 he divided its responsibilities with Col. C. B. Nolan, a former attorney general of the state. The firm of Walsh & Nolan was one of the most prominent and successful legal combinations in the West at the time of Mr. Walsh's election to the senate. Senator Walsh is identified with a number of land and livestock companies in business in Montana, and also has interests in timber lands and mines.

Senator Walsh resolutely refused to become a candidate for any political office until his success in business and professional life had been firmly established. However, there was never a time since his youth when public affairs did not claim his earnest thought and public questions his close study. He was one of Montana's delegates to the national Democratic convention at Denver, in 1908, and again at Baltimore, in 1912, serving in each instance on the platform committee and on the sub-committee to which was delegated the actual work of preparing the party's declaration of principles. He was a candidate for Congress in 1906, but the Roosevelt sentiment was strong enough to hold for his opponent, Charles N. Pray, about the normal Republican majority, and he was beaten. However, at that time he became a potential candidate for the honors of the United States senatorship, and he led the fight in 1910 against Senator Thomas H. Carter, then one of the leaders in the party in the upper branch of congress. So vigorous was his campaign that, although the Republican candidate for congressman was elected by about five thousand votes, the people returned to a Democratic legislature with a majority of seven votes. Had the usual caucus been held and matters taken their ordinary course, Mr. Walsh would have been elected senator on the first day of the joint session. However, powerful supporters of Senator Carter from beyond the state, including the Amalgamated Copper Company, were able to dissuade enough Democrats from participating in a caucus to defeat the assembling of one. A deadlock ensued, which lasted throughout the entire session. The same interests which used their power to circumvent united action through a caucus had previously prevented the state convention from naming a senatorial candidate lest he should be the nominee. Though two-thirds of the Democratic members of the assembly were favorable to the candidacy of Mr. Walsh, the minority was able to prevent his election. His supporters remained firm until the very last day of the session, when, after fruitlessly balloting for more than seven hours, the assembly chose Judge Henry L. Myers.

For several years Mr. Walsh had persistently advocated a primary election law in Montana. Popular demand for such a law exerted a powerful pressure upon the legislature about the time of the senatorial deadlock just mentioned. To appease this popular demand, the legislature enacted a makeshift law, designed for the express purpose of thwarting the will of the people. It authorized the state party conventions to nominate candidates for the office of United States senator. It further provided that each candidate for the legislature might, if he saw fit, file an official statement, designated in the law as Statement No. 1, to the effect that if elected he would vote for the candi-

date receiving the highest number of votes at the general election. In this way the authors of the law hoped to again accomplish the defeat of Mr. Walsh, relying upon their power and influence to prevent the state convention from naming him as its preferential candidate. These calculations failed, for when the state convention assembled more than half the delegates were bound by instructions from the county conventions favoring him. In this situation no one was proposed against him and he was nominated by acclamation. In the general election of 1912, Mr. Walsh received the highest vote cast for any candidate on the ticket, and led the senatorial candidate of the Republican party, Henry C. Smith, by about ten thousand votes, and Senator Joseph M. Dixon, the Progressive candidate, by about six thousand. The sentiment in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people being particularly strong in Montana, in view of the repeated scandals that had attended the choice under the old system, every newly elected member of the assembly, save one, was bound by Statement No. 1. One-half of the upper house, however, having been elected before the enactment of the law providing for such a pledge, were unconstrained except by the moral force of the vote indicating the popular choice. However, the Democrats secured a clear majority in each house, and when the vote was taken every member of the assembly, including Democrats, Progressives and Republicans, and one Socialist, responded in favor of Mr. Walsh.

As this article is published before Mr. Walsh begins his actual career as senator, it is of course impossible to indicate the exact lines of his position as a member of the upper branch of congress with regard to the public questions pressing for solution. However, it is noteworthy that Mr. Walsh has devoted much of his time during the last ten years to the study of public questions, and has formed his conclusions upon the basis of original research. He does not submit his judgment to that of others unless he is well fortified by opinions of his own. In 1911, Senator Walsh delivered before the Washington State Bar Association a monograph on the recall of judges, an article which was printed as a public document and widely read. He has made a special study of railroad rates and regulations. He holds well defined views on questions of particular interest to the West, and his course will be watched with special interest in his attitude with regard to the activities of the government concerning the disposition of the public land. He has always favored the pursuit of a policy that would make the public lands of this country as attractive to settlers and as inviting to capital as any the Canadian government has to offer. He favors development of the hydro-electric power sites on the public domain, with proper safeguards against monopoly, and at the same time he is opposed to the leasing system, proposed by many students of the question, since he believes that the rents derived by the government from such a source would in the end simply be a tax on the people of the locality in which the power is used.

Senator Walsh is a man of splendid earnestness and of incorruptible integrity. For this reason the people of Montana may feel that their own interests, as well as those of the nation, are entrusted wisely, so far as he has control over them. As affording some additional information concerning his ability and his attitude towards larger public affairs, there may be recalled some of his prominent activities as a lawyer within recent years. As counsel in a suit prosecuted in that state several years ago, Mr. Walsh is credited

with having dealt a vital blow to trusts organized under the New Jersey laws. The articles of the corporation involved and its by-laws were framed so as to deny the minority stockholders an opportunity to inspect the corporation books. Only by consent of the board of directors, or by a vote of the stockholders in regular session, could the books be inspected. Mr. Walsh contended, and succeeded in establishing, that this was in contravention of the spirit of the New Jersey law, which, although not expressly so providing, he insisted gave to every stockholder the right at all reasonable times to inspect the books.

About the same time Mr. Walsh was special counsel for the government in a case which restored to the public domain in Montana coal lands worth several hundred thousand dollars. Valuable as was the decision in this case to Montana, it was more important as opening a way by which the government has since been able to secure the restoration of thousands of acres of valuable lands elsewhere. The Northern Pacific had acquired the Montana coal land in lieu of worthless land relinquished by it in the Mount Rainier National Park, under an act of congress permitting the selection of agricultural lands in lieu of those surrendered. It asserted, however, that by reason of the peculiar wording of the act the classification made by the surveyor was a final determination of its character. The question had been passed upon previously by the general land office and by Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, who had sustained the contention of the railroad that the classification itself was conclusive evidence of the character of the land, and that the determination so made could not be overturned. The view taken by Mr. Walsh was sustained and the patents to the railroad company annulled.

Mrs. Walsh is prominent in club affairs of the state and has been the president of the Montana Federation of Women's Clubs. She has always taken an active interest in various civic organizations in Helena and in humanitarian work. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have one daughter, who is a graduate of Vassar College.

GOTTFRIED R. M. STRITZEL. About twenty years ago a young German about eighteen years old, came to America, a stranger, without capital and on application for work to the office of the German Consul at Montreal, received same in the capacity of water boy at ninety cents a day in the McLaughlin Lumber Co.'s yard at Arnprior, Ontario, Canada.

Industry, the ability to adapt himself to circumstances, good business judgment and enterprise have since made this German-American a wealthy and influential citizen and today Mr. G. R. M. Stritzel is one of the wealthy residents of northwest Montana and controls a large share of the commercial enterprise of the town of Polson, which has been his home since 1908, the year before this reservation was opened to settlement. Mr. G. R. M. Stritzel, who was the third of six children, born in Blindgallen, East Prussia, Germany, on August 9, 1875, attended the German Gymnasium School until he was fourteen years and seven months old and then began an apprenticeship in a very large mercantile establishment, at which he served four years. At the end of that time he set out for the new world, having during this period of time gathered very valuable experience, but leaving without friends, influence and capital, and also having a rather inadequate knowledge of the language spoken in America he arrived at Montreal on June 19, 1893, and began at Arnprior, Ontario, Canada, his practical career in the manner above described, in

the fall of this year, after having (out of these little wages) saved enough for the expenses of the trip, he went west and obtained a position as hardware clerk in the general merchandise business of Schultz and Hansen at Gretna, in southern Manitoba and in the summer of 1897 with a capital of \$230.00 established at Gnadenthal, a village close to Gretna, a merchandise business of his own. He continued in business in Manitoba until 1904, when he sold out and moved to Saskatchewan, starting another business known under the firm name of the Watson Lumber and Trading Co. in the then new town of Watson, on the C. N. Ry. main line, while there he held some public offices, such as notary public, etc., in connection with business, and in the fall of this year (1904) Mr. Peter O. Spaberg, then a very ambitious young rancher, whose able qualities as a business man are excellent, entered his employ and has ever since been with the firm, until it sold out and is at this date associated with him in his business enterprises at Polson.

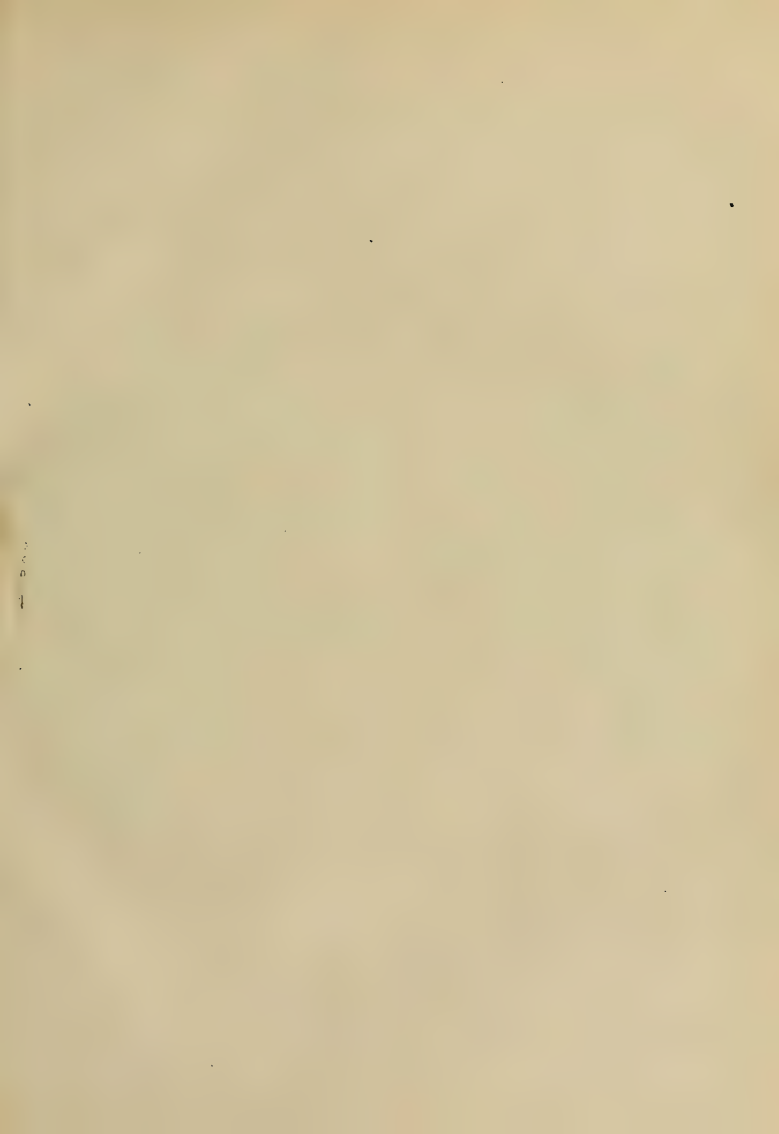
In July 1908 Mr. Stritzel transferred his residence and principal activities to Montana and established at Polson the Stritzel-Spaberg Lumber Company. This company incorporated with a paid up capital then of \$15,000 has the most extensive lumber trade in this part of the state, and is one of the leading concerns in the commercial enterprises of Polson. Mr. Stritzel is president and general manager, and Mr. Spaberg is vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the company.

Mr. Stritzel is vice-president of the Security State Bank at Polson, vice-president of the Flathead Power and Traction Company, a stockholder in the Montana Fire Insurance Company, and has extensive real estate holdings in Polson and in Canada. He is a member of the executive committee of the Polson Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the German Lutheran church. In political affairs he is considered Democratic.

Mr. Stritzel has the finest residence in Polson, built at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars, a modern and attractive home. He was married in Dresden church, near Langdon, North Dakota, March 15, 1898, to Miss Lena Schnell, a daughter of Frank Schnell, who is now a resident of Claresholm in South Alberta, Canada. They are the parents of four children all born in Canada and named as follows: Clara, Albert, Helen and Florence.

The following few items are taken out of the history of Mr. Stritzel's ancestors: Mr. Stritzel's great-great-grandfather, Johann Friedrich Stritzel, a nobleman, was born April 15, 1668, in Kaltwangien, East Prussia; his wife, Christine, was the daughter of a Swedish count, who at the same time was a commanding general in the army and he died under Karl XII in 1698 during the war with Poland.

The son of this couple, Johann Friedrich, the great-great-grandfather, was born on December 10, 1716. He married Louise von Troshen, and their son Friederich Stritzel, great-grandfather of Gottfried R. M. Stritzel was born January 10, 1767. He was a Black Hussar and took a very active part in the Polish war in 1793. On October 10, 1798, he married Maria Bartsch and became manager of the two domains: Alsnielsen and Wolmen, belonging to the Count of Eulenburg, with headquarters at Schoenbrunn. Here he died December 10, 1822. Gottfried Stritzel, the youngest of his three children was born April 15, 1812. He served in the Kaiser-Alexander regiment in Berlin and when he left the militia became an art gardener and followed this profession practically until his death, which occurred





Engraving by Benjamin D. Smith

Abner Story

on July 3, 1898, the memorial day, when his son Friedrich (the father of our subject, Gottfried R. M. Stritzel) was wounded in the battle of Koeniggratz, Austria.

Friedrich Stritzel, who was one of a family of six children, was born April 28, 1843, in Linkehn, East Prussia. On October 1, 1862, he joined the 8th Company 5th East Prussia Grenadier Regiment No. 41, and retired as underofficer in the Landwehr on October 1, 1865. On the 15th of February, 1866, he joined the 3d Company of the 2d East Prussia Grenadier Regiment No. 3 and fought in the battles of Trautenau, Koeniggratz and Tabitschau. In 1871 after coming out of the war as an invalid he received a commission as controller in the customs office at Blindgallen in which town his son Gottfried R. M. Stritzel was born. After several advancements Friedrich Stritzel rose to the rank as the superior of the customs office in Kl. Kallweitschen and later in the town of Heilsberg. For serving the German Crown and Fatherland in these different ways for about thirty-five years he now receives since October 1, 1900, a very substantial Government pension. His wife whose maiden name was Anna Kabbacher (a Salzburgerin) died on March 22, 1884 (Emperor William I's birthday). Of this marriage there were six children, four of whom are still living: Friedrich, Bertha, Gottfried R. M. and Amanda.

NELSON STORY. The amassing of a great fortune may be the end and aim of many a man's life, but to gather wealth through business ability and to distribute it wisely and well, has been the ambition of such men as Nelson Story, who is credited with one of the largest individual fortunes in the state of Montana. Few men have impressed themselves more conspicuously on the business development of this state and his influence has also been notable in the founding and fostering of enterprises devoted to high ideals along the lines of education and good citizenship. The life of every prominent and successful man of the West has been more or less adventurous, and that of Mr. Story has been no exception. He was born in 1838, in Meigs county, Ohio, and is a son of Ira and Hannah (Gile) Story. The first record of the Story family in New England that has been preserved, relates that one William Story came to the colonies in 1637, from England, and gained permission to erect and operate a sawmill. Ira Story was a son of John and Priscilla (Choate) Story, the former a son of John and Hannah Story, a grandson of Deacon Seth Story and a great-grandson of William the settler. Ira Story and his wife were both born in New Hampshire and both died in Meigs county, Ohio, the former when aged fifty-six years and the latter at the age of fifty-four years. Their family consisted of four children.

Nelson Story grew up with the advantages that accrue to a boy who has to toil in the open air, this giving encouragement, perhaps, to an energetic habit of life that has attended Mr. Story throughout his career. During this period on the home farm he attended the district schools and in order to secure further educational training, taught school one term to provide for the same. He attended Ohio State University at Athens, Ohio, for about two years. When his father died he was thrown entirely upon his own resources and continued school teaching until he had secured sufficient capital to enable him to reach the West, toward which section he had long been directing his thoughts. In a busy life like that of Mr. Story it would require a volume to justly place before the reader every step in his business progress and to closely follow the young school

teacher until fortune began to smile on his efforts and he began to feel sure that his judgment had led him aright in directing his steps beyond the Mississippi river.

In the early days of freighting between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, Nelson Story took part, and the vivid tales of the adventures of that life still possess a magic charm for the ears of the younger generation. In the course of time Mr. Story made investments in California and the territories, his excellent business judgment leading to many profitable purchases, and he personally engaged in placer mining in Montana as well as in other sections near and remote. While his mining interests increased, he engaged also in lumbering and acquired large bodies of land and went extensively into the stock business. In 1892, when he sold 13,000 head of cattle from his ranch, it was believed to be one of the largest transactions in live stock that had ever been recorded in northwest ranching. Finance has also claimed his attention and he has been president and the largest stockholder in the Gallatin Valley National Bank at Bozeman, Montana, which city claims him as a resident. In addition to erecting here one of the most palatial private residences along the Northern Pacific Railroad west of St. Paul, Minnesota, he has built business blocks along the leading streets, has improved much real estate and has contributed many thousands of dollars to churches and schools and to assist both public and private enterprises from which he, personally, reaps but little reward, but these contribute to the general welfare.

Mr. Story was married in early manhood to Miss Ellen Trent, and seven children were born to them, the four survivors being: Rose, who is married and the mother of three sons and one daughter; Nelson, Jr., who married and has one son and one daughter; Thomas B., whose family also consists of a son and daughter; and Walter P., who is a graduate of Shattuck College, Fairbault, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Story have given their children exceptional educational as well as social advantages. In addition to the beautiful summer home at Bozeman, Mr. Story and family have an equally attractive one for the winter at Los Angeles, California. The family attend the Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Story has always been a Republican. Personally Mr. Story is kind, genial and approachable and those who have known him for more than a quarter of a century see no change in his manner with a change in his fortunes. He was hearty and hospitable in his pioneer log cabin and he is equally so to the deserving in his stately homes. The cut of his visitor's coat does not bother him—it's the honest man beneath it that he welcomes. His life has been such that fidelity and honesty have assumed value to him and he is able to discern true manliness under a forbidding guise. He may tell of experiences in the past which revealed the same to him on many occasions and of times of danger and excitement, of combats with Indians and struggles with breakers of law and order, but through it all the listener will recognize the underlying sense of justice, the wise judgment and the honesty of purpose. In the retrospect Mr. Story can look with pardonable pride over his many honorable achievements and can surely take pleasure in the great esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

STORY OF THE MAN WHO HUNG GEORGE IVES

The hanging of George Ives in 1863, was one of the most exciting events which stirred the new country of that day. Nelson Story, Sr., of Bozeman, is the man

who took the place of the over-awed sheriff and carried out the stern edicts of the law, and he it is who tells the following story, taken from the *Republican Courier* of February 16, 1909:

(By Nelson Story, Sr.)

"Much has already been written concerning events of the early days of Montana and although the general field has been pretty thoroughly covered and the events very correctly narrated, there are still many thrilling incidents which occurred but have never been in print.

"Doctor Deams, Mr. N. P. Langford, and others, have given interesting facts in their accounts of the settlement of eastern Idaho, the discovery of gold, and the formation of vigilance committees, etc.

"The writer was a resident of Summit, Alder Gulch, in the summer of 1863, occupied in the packing of supplies and selling them to the miners of the gulch. About the first of December, 1863, a man appeared in Summit. He had come from the Bitter Root valley with a wagon-load of potatoes to the Nevada, or Lower Town, some two miles below Virginia City, which he wished to sell.

"I bought the potatoes, went the following day with my pack outfit, consisting of about fourteen Mexican boros, to the Lower Town, where I arrived about the middle of the afternoon. After depositing my pack outfit in a hay corral I procured my dinner and then went to about the center of the town, then consisting of a row of one-story log buildings upon either side of the one street for a distance, parallel with Alder Gulch, of a quarter of a mile.

"Here the trial of Geo. Ives was in progress. He was being tried for the killing of a German by the name of Nicholas Tabault, in the Stinkingwater valley, near the ranch of Rogert Dempsey.

"The jury consisted of twenty-four members. Colonel Sanders was prosecutor, Robert Hereford acting sheriff. The trial took place in the open, out of doors, in front of log buildings, on the west side of the street. Benches and logs served as seats; a wagon body for the judge's stand. Guarding this honorable court some hundred men, with guns in their hands, stood and sat in a circle around the prisoner and jury.

"About five o'clock the jury retired to a nearby cabin. They were out but a short time. It was fast growing dark. As they took their seats again upon the jury bench, Col. W. F. Sanders immediately stepped forth upon a bench and in a clear tone of voice announced the decision of the jury—which was 'guilty'—twenty-three deciding in the affirmative—one dissenting.

"Sanders spoke for a few minutes about as follows: 'The dissenting jury is one of the road agents, beyond all reasonable doubt,' and advised hanging the prisoner, Ives, immediately. He further said that a move would be made to rescue the prisoner; that there were many lawless people there and more were assembling.

"At this time a crowd of spectators numbering several thousand had gathered and before this gathering the attorney defending the prisoner asked that Ives might have time to fix up his business affairs, which was consented to. This took up about one hour and by the time he had finished, darkness had set in upon us, it being about seven o'clock.

"The air was filled with apprehension and upon hearing Sander's speech and warning of rescue, the writer, being fully equipped with pistol and carbine, stepped forth into the guard without being invited, for all the guard were made up of volunteers. Hereford ordered a hollow square to be made around the prisoner, marched us with the prisoner up the road to the east some two hundred yards, then side stepped us to the west into a vacant space about twenty feet square, and between two one-story log buildings. Two logs were extended across from one building to the other forming ridge-poles. From about the center of these logs was suspended a

rope with noose affixed and a large dry goods box for a drop.

"We formed in rank upon either side of the open space facing outward to keep the crowd from invading the inclosure. The adjoining buildings were soon covered with people. Hereford put Ives upon the box immediately with his hands pinioned behind him, facing east. The writer stood about in the center of the line on the west. At my left shoulder stood Benjamin Ezekiel, a boarding house keeper for miners in Summit. Upon my right stood a boy not over twenty-one. Some one of the guard asked Ives if he killed the Dutchman. 'No, I did not,' he answered. 'Who did?' was asked. 'Alex. Carter,' he replied.

"Sheriff Hereford then got upon the big box, adjusted the noose around Ives' neck, while upon the east building and directly over Hereford's head, a rescuing party made up of a number of men, stood with their revolvers in their hands making threats.

"One fellow said that he would shoot the rope off. Another that he would shoot Hereford. One man stepped out upon the two logs as if to carry out his threat. Hereford jumped down from the box, dodged under the projecting gable end of the east building from where he shouted, 'What do you say boys, shall we hang him?' No one responded.

"I took Ezekiel by the right shoulder, gave him the order to take hold of the box upon which Ives stood. Quick as thought we took the box from under Ives and down he came with a crash into the rope. Ezekiel and I stepped back to our places, our guns in our hands cocked, ready for action.

"The crowd threw themselves upon the ground, falling over each other as they came down, for they feared the guns of the guard who were now much excited. A shot, purposely or accidentally fired, would have caused the guard to shoot into the crowd, although in the darkness they could not have distinguished friend from foe. It was so dark that only well known acquaintances could with difficulty apprehend each other close by.

"The would-be assassins upon the roof of the east cabin quickly disappeared. The crowd melted away. A doctor was brought in who pronounced Ives dead. When Ives, the day before, was arrested near the ranch of Robert Dempsey, Dempsey and a tall cadaverous looking man carrying the name of Long John, were arrested as participants. They were put under guard in a cabin adjoining the place where court proceedings were being held to try Ives.

"There were several log fires burning. Our guard retraced their steps to these fires. The rough element, those dissatisfied with the hanging of Ives, were doing some loud talking. An old lawyer filled with booze was leading in denunciations of the hanging. We took him and put him in the improvised jail with Dempsey and Long John.

"About ten o'clock, one Bill Hunter, who ran a saloon situated on the west side of the street some two hundred yards below our camp fires (said saloon was noted as being the headquarters for the road agents), came out of his front door with hat and coat off and in a loud voice denounced the stranglers who had hung Geo. Ives.

"With one impulse to put him in with Dempsey and Long John, a dozen of us started to arrest him—we were on the double quick and got almost upon him before he saw us. Charles Brown was in the lead, I was next. Brown carried a double barreled shot gun and I a carbine (an army affair) which loaded at the breech with fixed ammunition and a large hat cap upon a tube.

"Hunter sprang for the door of his saloon—Brown grabbing to get hold of him and I bringing up behind Brown in order to assist in case of a catch. Into the saloon through the northwest corner of the building (a log one-story affair somewhat spacious in size) we went. The bar was in the southeast corner of the building,

the stove in about the center of the room. There was a door in the southwest corner of this room leading to an adjoining apartment. This door opened outward and Hunter made for it with Brown reaching for him. As Hunter and Brown passed the west end of the bar counter, out jumped a man, the bar keeper, his hat and coat off, with a big revolver in his hand pressed close to Brown's back. I gave him a vigorous thrust with my carbine which brought him to a right about face looking into the muzzle of my gun. I ordered him to give up the pistol. He held up both hands. As I reached to take the pistol my carbine slipped in my left hand and being at full cock my little finger displaced the hat cap. I then drew my revolver. A bystander took the pistol from his hand.

"Brown pursued Hunter to the back door and Hunter, after passing through, slammed the door back against Brown. Brown, with one thrust of his double barreled gun knocked the door from its hinges into the next room where there was no light. Brown did not pursue further but turned to see the bar keeper give up his pistol.

"No less than one hundred people were in the saloon at the time, many of whom were road agents. Brown and I kept our guns presented at the crowd as we backed to the door which had been closed behind us. Brown opened the door as both my hands were full (a gun in one and a pistol in the other) then we stepped out. Our companions had balked at the door and did not come into the saloon.

"We were obliged to return to the camp fires without our prisoner, but very thankful to return with whole bodies for one slip or mistake or the least bit of hesitation on our part would have brought many pistols to bear upon us. We were the aggressors ready to shoot at the first demonstration.

"Alexander Carter, who killed the Dutchman, and four others, road agents, left for Deer Lodge that night. They were all hung before spring. Bill Hunter was hung that winter near Manhattan, in Gallatin valley.

"The next day after the execution of Ives, Robert Dempsey and Long John were examined by the court, found innocent of any wrong doing and released. Dempsey had an Indian woman and family and had been in the country some years. Long John possessed an Indian woman and little else of this world's goods. Sheriff Robert Hereford was then upwards of fifty years of age. I do not now recall to mind the judge who tried the case against Ives, or the attorney who defended him.

"At the break of day the following morning after the hanging, I was packing my potatoes for the Summit, some ten miles away, over a trail where one boro followed another in single file. These events occurred before vigilance committees had been formed.

"Charles Brown was a portly young German, about twenty-seven years of age, lived in Miles City where he kept a livery for many years after. He died in Klondike some seven years ago.

"Benjamin Ezekiel was a man of about thirty years of age at that time. He merchandized in Helena for years after and died there.

"Of the hundred or more people in Bill Hunter's saloon the night that Ives was hung those living will recollect the attempt to arrest Hunter.

"I do not think Hereford ever knew who took the box from under Ives while he (Hereford) was in such fear of his life that he had lost control of himself.

"After eastern Idaho had been erected from Montana, the first legislature at Bannack voted Hereford five hundred dollars for services rendered in hanging Geo. Ives.

"Ives would have been rescued in less than ten seconds if the large dry goods box had not been removed as it was in the moment of excitement and indecision of the sheriff."

RONALD HIGGINS is striving under a cloud that it is difficult to dissipate or overshadow; the cloud of being merely his father's son when that father was one of the biggest men of his time in the land where he was best known. Christopher P. Higgins was a native son of Irish soil and brought with him to this land the daring and optimism of his countrymen. Leaving Ireland shortly after the great famine of forty-nine and fifty, he immigrated to this country when only a lad of eighteen. His fearlessness and love of adventure drove him almost at once to the west. In 1855 he came to Montana and entered the army that he might join in the campaigns against the Indians. When the Indians began to realize the strength of their pale-faced brothers and the Great Father at Washington and return to their peaceful lives, Mr. Higgins became one of the first white men to settle in their midst. He established the first trading post in the Bitter Root valley.

It was situated on a point six miles from what is now Missoula and later was moved to the present town site. Mr. Christopher Higgins was thus the actual founder of the thriving city of Missoula. He first laid out what is now known as the C. P. Higgins addition and later, as the town grew in population, he drew much of the chart of the present city. Naturally, he was one of the largest landholders. His interests grew with those of the great northwest until he became a man of large affairs. He established the first banking house in his home city, the one which is now the First National Bank. Later, he established and conducted in his own name the C. P. Higgins Western Bank of Missoula. Not that the banking business occupied the entire time and energy of Captain Higgins. It was to him only one of his many and varied interests. His mercantile interests were large and growing larger and he was admitted to be one of the cattle kings of the west.

These heavy responsibilities proved too much even for his Irish courage and ambition. He died in 1889, in the vigor of his manhood. His fifty-five years of continual accomplishment have erected to him a monument of deeds that will make his name remembered so long as Missoula is a city and Montana a freedom-loving state proud of her pioneers and their deeds of prowess.

Captain Higgins had won in marriage Julia P. Hall, a native daughter of the vast northwest, born at Fort Hall, Idaho. To them were born seven sons and two daughters, three sons and one daughter of whom are still living. Francis G. Higgins former lieutenant-governor of Montana being his oldest son.

Ronald Higgins was born in Missoula, September 10, 1884. He seems to have received from the father whom he was scarcely permitted to know a heritage more important than cattle and lands, an indefatigable energy and a desire to make good in his own name.

After completing the elementary course in the public schools of Missoula, he was sent to Philip Exeter Academy, of Exeter, New Hampshire where he graduated in 1904. The following autumn he entered Princeton University where he remained for two years a student in the regular collegiate course. While in Princeton, he became a member of the Cannon Club, living in the chapter house and enjoying all sides of university life.

Having chosen the law for his profession, Mr. Higgins decided to take his legal training in the State University of Michigan, believing the Ann Arbor law school to be equal if not superior to schools of its kind in the universities further east. At least, it is better equipped to meet the needs of the man who intends to pursue his practice in the west. In 1909 he completed his legal studies, returned to Montana, was admitted to the bar and located in his home city, Missoula. While at the University of Michigan he became a member of the Chi Psi fraternity.

Already his name stands for more than that of a rich

man's son. He is active in the Republican politics of the state, a clever campaigner and a speaker much to be desired. At the general election in 1910 he was given a seat in the legislature—the twelfth legislative assembly of the state of Montana, being the only Republican elected from his county. This fall (1912) he was re-elected a member of the legislature. In his political life he has shown himself to be a thoroughly sane progressive Republican.

He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being at the present time exalted ruler of Hell Gate Lodge No. 383, and a young attorney of unusual promise. As yet he has resisted the claims of matrimony.

CHRISTOPHER POWER HIGGINS, the father of Ronald Higgins, was born in Ireland on the sixteenth day of March, 1830. His parents were Christopher and Mary Higgins, themselves natives of the Emerald Isle.

When eighteen years of age he came to the United States and went immediately to the west. That he might defend his new-found home against the enemies from within as well as from without, he enlisted in the regular army. After five years of active service in the dragoons, he joined Governor Stephens, the famous Indian fighter of the northwest. With him he helped in the original survey of the Northern Pacific. He was with him in fifty-five, when the treaty was drawn up with the Nez Perce Indians. This was the treaty which led to the final peace covenant with the Flat Heads and the Pend d'Oreilles. The following season the party went to Fort Benton, where they negotiated with the Blackfeet. This done, their labors among the red men seemed ended and the little company disbanded at Olympia, Washington.

In recognition of his services, Mr. Higgins was soon given the commission of captain in the army and ordered to carry on his work of subduing the Indians. Until 1856, he remained in this branch of the service, when he was assigned to the quartermaster's department. For four years more he served his country, two years of the time acting as government agent at Walla Walla.

In 1860 he resumed his life as a civilian and purchased Mr. Isaac's interest in the mercantile business of Wooden & Isaacs, at Walla Walla. Loading his share of the merchandise on the backs of seventy-five pack animals, he went through Hell Gate canyon and set up in business for himself in the little city of Missoula. Here, for the remainder of his life, he devoted himself to the upbuilding of the town and here his son, Ronald, was born. In sixty-five, he erected one of the first lumber mills of the vicinity and in seventy he built the block that is still known as the "old Higgins wooden block." In seventy, also, he engaged in the banking business and later, when his bank merged with the First National, he was chosen as president of the corporation. In 1880, he erected the new Higgins block and was arranging to open a new bank on the ground floor when he was called from his life of active service.

Mr. Higgins had been extensively interested in the raising of cattle and horses as well as in various mining properties. He left a large estate consisting of property in Portland and Seattle as well as considerable real estate in and about Missoula.

FRANK H. WOODY. Not the mere quest for adventure animated those strongest and best of the pioneers who came to Montana fully half a century ago, but, on the contrary, these men who represented the element of citizenship through which has been developed and built up this great commonwealth, were prompted by laudable ambition, by definite purpose and to conquer opposing forces. Theirs was the spirit of the empire builder, and in the perspective of years none can deny

the magnitude and value of their achievement, though to the younger generation of the present day the story of their trials, hardships and perils reads like a romance of pure fiction. Montana must ever owe a debt of honor and gratitude to such pioneers, for they were the ones who laid broad and deep the foundations on which has been reared the magnificent superstructure of a great and opulent commonwealth. Among the pioneers of this type still living in Montana is Judge Frank H. Woody, of Missoula, the judicial center of the county of the same name. He ran the full gamut of experiences in connection with life on the western frontier, and few can offer more varied and interesting reminiscences concerning conditions and influences of the early days. With the exception of an interim of about three years he has continuously maintained his home in Montana since 1856, and he has witnessed and been an influential factor in the development of the state along both civic and material lines. More than a half-century of residence in Montana, has made him an authority in regard to the details of transition, making the advancement from the condition of the wild and untrammelled frontier to the present epoch of most advanced social and industrial prosperity. He has long been numbered among the representative members of the bar of Montana, has served in various offices of public trust, including that of district judge in Missoula county, and his life has been ordered upon the highest plane of integrity and honor, so that he has been accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the state which has long been his home, and in which he is essentially a representative citizen, as well as a distinguished pioneer. Ever loyal to the best and highest interests of his adopted state, he has generously aided in her struggles and in her triumphant progress,—a man to whom it is specially gratifying to accord recognition in this history of Montana. He is engaged in the active practice of his profession in Missoula and is one of the leading members of the bar of this section of the state.

Judge Woody was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, on the 10th of December, 1833, and is a son of Robert and Pyrene (Hargrave) Woody, both of whom passed their entire lives in that state and both of whom were representatives of sterling families founded in the South in the colonial era of our national history. The Woody family was of the staunch old stock representing the Society of Friends in the early history of North Carolina. The father was a man of ability and steadfast character and his active career was devoted principally to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he gained prosperity but not wealth.

On the old homestead plantation Judge Woody was reared to adult age, and in the meanwhile his educational advantages were limited. He attended school in a somewhat irregular and desultory way until he had attained to the age of eighteen years, when he realized his most insistent ambition at the time, as he was enabled to continue his higher academic studies. For one year he was a student in the New Garden Boarding School, an institution which was maintained under the auspices of the Society of Friends and which was the nucleus of the present Guilford College. After leaving this institution Judge Woody devoted a year to teaching school in the eastern part of his native state, and then, in 1853, at the age of nineteen years, he went to Indiana, in which state he taught one year in the public schools of Parke and Fountain counties, the while he was enabled to continue his own studies in another Quaker institution.

Actuated by the advice, before it was given, of Horace Greeley, to "go west and grow up with the country," in 1855 Judge Woody made his way to Kansas, where he joined a freighting train of wagons that was starting on the long and perilous journey across the plains to Salt Lake City. At Fort Laramie, Wyom-



Frank A. Moody

ing. Judge Woody left this train and joined a party of immigrants en route to Washington territory. He proceeded as far as the Sweetwater river, where he was taken ill and compelled to remain a few days. He then fell in with a party of Mormons, whom he accompanied to Salt Lake City, where he arrived on the 15th of August, 1855. Although ill and almost destitute, his proud spirit and resolute purpose were unshaken, and after a period of one year's residence in Utah, he joined a party that was setting forth for the Flathead country, to trade with the Indians. About the middle of October, 1856, he arrived at Hellgate river, near the present site of the city of Missoula, Montana, and he remained in the Bitter Root and Missoula valleys until the early part of November, 1857, when he started on a venturesome trip to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, near the site of the present city of Walla Walla. There he remained until the summer of 1860, when he returned to Montana, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years. Concerning this memorable journey Judge Woody has written a most graphic and interesting account, the same having been published in the *Missoulian* of Sunday, December 15, 1912. Within the compass of a review of this order it is of course impossible to reproduce or even canvass in detail the record given, but a few quotations may be given, as indicative of the conditions of the time:

"In the fall of the year 1857 I found myself in the Flathead Indian country, then in the Territory of Washington, where I had drifted with some Mormon Indian traders in October, 1856. At that time there were in that country no white people except a few traders, a small Catholic mission, and a small Indian agency, near the mouth of the Jocko river, this being occupied by a white man named Henry G. Miller and his wife, Minnie Miller, who was the first white woman ever in the present state of Montana, and the only one then in that country. During the intervening time I had led somewhat of a vagabond life, doing a little work for one or two of the Indian traders, and hunting, fishing and trapping with the Indians and half-breeds. Late in the fall of 1857 I became tired of my isolation from the white settlements and became quite anxious to mix again with people of my own race and color; but how to do so was a serious question. The nearest place inhabited by white people was Fort Walla Walla, in the Walla Walla valley, about five hundred miles west of the place where I was then living, and the country intervening was inhabited by different tribes of Indians, many of them being anything but friendly to the whites, and some of them being in a state of actual hostility.*

"In the early fall of 1857 two men who had come into the Flathead country and who had been at Fort Walla Walla, gave me a glowing account of the country, and this made me more anxious to go there, but how to reach this land of promise was difficult to determine. About the first of November I had occasion to visit the Catholic mission at St. Ignatius, some thirty-eight miles north of the place where I was then stopping, and while there I met a lay brother of the Coeur d'Alene mission. He was a good-natured old Irishman, named McGeen, and he told me that he was going to start from St. Ignatius on a certain day within the next week, and would take a short trail to the mouth of the St. Regis de Borgia river, where it joined the Bitterroot or Missoula river, and that if I wanted to go to Fort Walla Walla and would meet him on the day named, I could travel with him and his half-breeds to the Coeur d'Alene mission, this being on my direct route to Fort Walla Walla.

"When the time came to make the start it did not take a great while to make the necessary arrangements. I had two riding horses. On one of them I put a pack-

saddle, placed my small belongings, consisting of a single pair of blankets, a small quantity of bread and dried buffalo meat, a small flour sack containing two extra shirts, a few old letters and keepsakes from my distant home, a copy of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and a few *et ceteras* with which to pay Indians for ferriage, etc. Upon arriving at the place where I was to meet Brother McGeen it became apparent that some mistake had been made as to the time of our starting, and that he had started one day earlier than he had intended, or I one day too late, for we failed to meet at the designated point. I could see the remains of his camp fire on the opposite side of the river, but not a man or horse was in sight."

The foregoing account shows the preparations made by Judge Woody for his hazardous trip, and, after due deliberation, he made the dangerous ford of the Missoula river and on the following day overtook the McGeen party, with which he proceeded until they reached the Coeur d'Alene mission, where the future jurist was received with utmost hospitality, and where he remained a few days for rest and for recruiting himself for the remainder and most dangerous part of his journey. He employed a Coeur d'Alene Indian as guide, giving to him one of his horses in recompense for service thus to be rendered. Upon arriving at the foot of Coeur d'Alene lake this guide declined to go farther, but procured another of the tribe to continue the journey. Under the new guidance Judge Woody proceeded down the Spokane river two or three miles and then forded the stream. They camped the first night with a party of Coeur d'Alene Indians and the second night the Indian guide deserted, while his companion was sleeping. Through a wild and dangerous country, of which he had no definite knowledge, Judge Woody made his way alone and finally reached the Snake river. He finally reached a camp of Nez Perces Indians and endeavored to prevail upon them to ferry him across the turbulent river. This they refused to do, and a serious dilemma now confronted the weary traveler. From this point is given, with but slight change, the account as written by Judge Woody himself.

"I soon made up my mind to take a desperate chance and attempt to cross the river. I noticed that there was considerable driftwood on the banks of the river, and at that point there was very little current in the stream. As I had two hair ropes with me I determined to get two large sticks of driftwood and last them together so as to make a raft, turn my horse loose and make him swim, and attempt to cross on my raft,—a decidedly dangerous and desperate undertaking. While looking for a good place to make the attempt, I came on two Indian boys with a large canoe, gathering driftwood on the banks of the stream. From the fact that their hair was cut short I knew them to be slaves, as this was a distinguishing mark, and I rode to them and asked them to put me over the river, for which service I offered them some Indian goods which I had brought with me, to trade for ferriage and provisions. I showed them the goods and offered them all I had if they would put me over. At first they absolutely refused, but after consultation between themselves they responded finally to the lure and made signs that they would take me across. They took my saddle and little pack off of my horse and put them in the canoe, then told me to enter the boat, after which we started across, leading my horse, which swam behind the canoe. In a few minutes we were over, and a happier tenderfoot you never saw. I saddled up and started without any trail, and when I climbed to the top of the hill I looked down the river and saw an Indian camp about three or four miles below the point where I had crossed.

"I traveled all that day in the direction, as I supposed, of Fort Walla Walla, and over a high, grass-covered country, devoid of trees, streams or trails; and

*From this point on the narrative of Judge Woody will be abridged, with minor paraphrase.

at night I camped at a spring that I found in the hills. The next morning the country was covered with a very heavy fog, which continued nearly all the day. After traveling some distance I fell into a large Indian trail, and later in the day I saw, through the fog, the tops of trees, after which I soon came to a stream of water. This I have since learned was the Touchet river. Here I stopped and let my horse rest and feed, the while I ate the rest of my provisions. I then resumed my journey, still following the Indian trail, and finally I noticed a place where someone had been cutting grass and, going a little further, I discerned wagon tracks, so that I knew I was near the promised land,—and a happier mortal never lived. Upon discovering somewhat later, two soldiers herding dragoon horses I felt that my troubles were over, as well as my fears for my personal safety. I was informed by these soldiers that the fort was about two miles distant. I rode on and soon came in sight of the dragoon encampment. As I crossed Mill creek, just above the sutler's store, I met Col. William Craig, Henry G. Miller and William Scott. I presented to Colonel Craig a letter of introduction that had been given to me by Henri M. Chase, and he directed me to his house, about one mile distant, telling me to go there and stop and that he would soon be home. I went to the house, turned out my horse and prepared to take a rest, as I was nearly tired out, and that night I had the first square meal for many days, with the result that I did full justice to the same. This ended one of the most venturesome and dangerous journeys ever taken by a young tenderfoot."

As already noted, Judge Woody returned to Montana in 1860, and during the first decade of his residence in the territory he worked at such employment as could be obtained. He was identified with freighting, mining, buying and selling merchandise, etc., and his ability and energy soon gained such objective recognition that he was drawn into politics. In 1866 a vacancy occurred in the office of the clerk and recorder of Missoula county and he was appointed to serve the unexpired term. At the succeeding election he was formally elected to this dual office, by an almost unanimous vote, and thereafter he served almost continuously until 1880, when he positively refused to continue longer in office. During his tenure of the position of county clerk and recorder, that office was combined with that of probate judge, and Judge Woody was thus virtually the incumbent of two offices at the same time, besides which he was for eight years deputy clerk of the Second judicial district court of Missoula county.

His tenure of the official positions noted brought Judge Woody closely in touch with legal affairs and court procedures, and he became, through such experience and well directed study, so well informed in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence, that in 1877 he was admitted to the bar of the territory, upon examination before the supreme court. Bringing to his profession an earnest zeal, a well trained mind and indefatigable industry, his success was assured from the start, and he rapidly forged his way to the front, with the result that he gained prestige as one of the able and representative members of the bar of the great Northwest.

In 1869 Judge Woody was chosen to represent Missoula and Deer Lodge counties in the territorial legislature, but as doubt was expressed as to the legality of the ensuing session of the legislature, he did not attend the same. In 1892 he was the Democratic nominee for the office of district judge of the fourth judicial district, and was elected by a gratifying plurality. In 1896 he was re-elected to the same office, of which he thus continued the incumbent for eight years. While serving on the bench he made an admirable record, with clear apprehension of the legal principles involved in the causes presented for his adjudication, the while he labored with a deep sense of stewardship

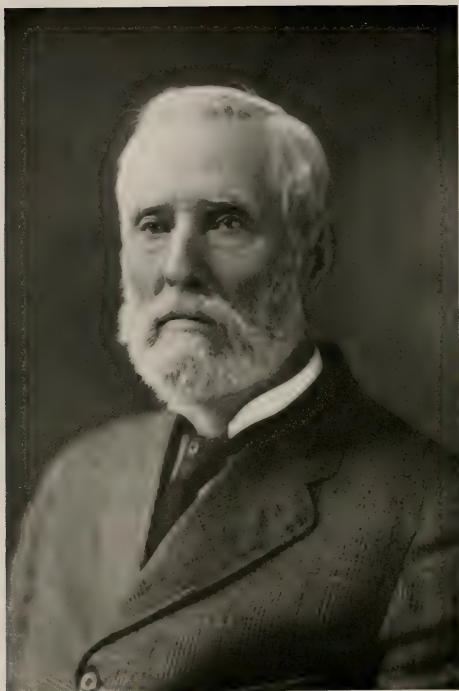
to conserve equity and justice, so that few of his decisions met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. Of more recent years Judge Woody has devoted his time and attention to the general practice of law, and he not only controls a substantial and representative practice but is also known to be as active, alert and enthusiastic as his younger confreres at the bar. Genial, considerate and sympathetic, he has a wide circle of friends in Montana, and he is honored, alike for his sterling character, and his worthy achievement.

In the year 1871 was solemnized the marriage, at Missoula, of Judge Woody to Miss Elizabeth Countryman, who was born in California, and who is a daughter of Horace and Elizabeth Countryman, her parents having been residents of Montana at the time of their death. Judge and Mrs. Woody have three children, Frank, Alice M. and Flora P. The only son is now numbered among the representative practitioners of law in the city of Missoula, and is a member of the law firm of Woody & Woody of Missoula, said firm consisting of father and son.

Of the three children, Frank, the son, is married and resides in Missoula. The daughter Alice M. is unmarried and resides with her father and mother in Missoula. The youngest daughter, Flora P., was married on December 10, 1909, to Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, of the Sixth United States Infantry. A few days after the wedding, the Sixth Infantry Regiment was ordered to the Philippine Islands, and remained in the islands until the summer of 1912, when they returned to the United States. During their term in the islands, Lieutenant Anderson was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to the Ninth Infantry, and is now stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., opposite Cincinnati.

FRED E. ALBRECHT. In Mr. Albrecht Montana has another of the sons of her pioneers who is making a name and a place for himself in the commercial world. He is the son of Charles Albrecht, a native of Germany, and of Emma Boehler Albrecht, of Davenport, Iowa. Her father came to America from Germany and founded the American branch of the family in the days when Iowa was a sparsely settled region. Charles Albrecht came to Montana in the '60s and set up in business in Helena. He was by trade a boot and shoe maker, and he was one of the earliest merchants in that line in the city. When the call for soldiers came from President Lincoln he responded to the need of his adopted country and went to the front as a private. He came out of the service a lieutenant, and resumed his business as a civilian. After coming to Montana he made some investments in different mining projects, but these never yielded him any considerable returns. In his shoe business, however, he was successful, and he continued to carry on his establishment to the time of his death. Mr. Albrecht was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he also maintained his connection with the Civil War Veterans, being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His death occurred at Helena in 1889, on the twelfth of November. His wife and two sons survive him, Charles Albrecht and Fred, who make their home with their mother at 409 Dearborn avenue.

Fred Albrecht was just eight years of age at the time of his father's death, as he was born on November 7, 1881, in the city of Helena. He attended the schools of the city both in the grades and the high school until he was fifteen. When he went to work it was for the R. G. Dun Mercantile Agency, with whom he was associated for three and a half years. Mr. Albrecht gave up his position with the Agency to enter the mercantile field, and for the next ten years was identified with various enterprises in that line. On March 17, 1910, he again entered the employ of the Dun Agency in the capacity of traveling reporter. Less than two years later, on December 12, 1912, the com-



Granville Stuart

In His Seventy-Eighth Year.

pany tendered him the position of manager of the Helena branch of their organization, and he is now filling this office. There are but two branches in the state, so that the work of this office is heavy and important. Its responsibilities are such as Mr. Albrecht is well adapted to discharge, as he has in addition to his executive ability and capacity for detail a practical acquaintance with conditions and experience in operations in the mercantile business.

Mr. Albrecht is a member of the Episcopal church, to which his brother belongs as well. He holds membership in the Helena Commercial Club and in the social organizations is one of the Helena Lambs' Club. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks. He is a Republican, but only as an individual, not participating in the activities of the local organization. The leisure which he does not spend in the open is apt to be given to reading, as he is fond of literature and freely indulges his taste for books.

GRANVILLE STUART. Although virtually a resident of what is now Montana since 1857, Granville Stuart claims only a prospector's interest in the state previous to 1860. Just when his actual citizenship begun is a matter of little moment. The thing of vast importance to the state of Montana is that he did actually become a citizen, and as such has given to his adopted state the best of all he possessed. Ambition, courage, perseverance, brilliance, and every other admirable trait so prominent in him,—all have gone into the melting pot of the future of a great commonwealth, and the benefits that have accrued to that state as a direct result of his life and labor thus far can never be rightly estimated.

Granville Stuart was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, now West Virginia, on August 27, 1834, and is the son of Robert and Nancy (Currence) Stuart. The family is of Scottish origin, coming from Scotland in the early history of the Atlantic states and being identified with the development of Virginia until 1837, at which time Robert Stuart removed to Illinois. In 1838 we find the family settled in Muscatine county, Iowa, and in that state Granville Stuart received his early education, attending school diligently until 1848. Subsequently he assisted on the homestead farm and in the Heath store at West Liberty village. In 1849 Robert Stuart visited California remaining there until the winter of 1851, when he returned to his Iowa home. In May, 1852, he set out on his second trip overland to California, accompanied by his two sons, James and Granville. The younger Stuarts remained in California until 1857, when they came to Montana, then known as Washington Territory, and settled in Deer Lodge valley, about three miles north of the present village of Pioneer at the mouth of Gold creek. In company with his brother, James Stuart, and Rezin Anderson, Thomas Adams, Fred H. Burr and John W. Powell, Granville Stuart did the first prospecting and mining for gold in Montana on Gold creek, near Pioneer, between 1858 and 1862, and it was their operations in that period which caused the veritable stampede which settled this portion of the country. In 1867 James Stuart visited his Iowa home, returning to Deer Lodge in the same year, where he remained until 1870. Then he was appointed to the post of physician at the Fort Peck agency, holding that position until his death, which came as a result of cancer, on September 30, 1873. His body was removed to Deer Lodge where interment took place. In 1863 Granville Stuart removed to Alder Gulch just following its discovery, and there he with his brother James, since deceased, entered the mercantile business. They continued in business until September of 1865, when they sold the business to Messrs. Gorham and Patten. In that same fall, the brothers entered in business in Deer Lodge, conducting a heavy trade from then until 1873, Granville Stuart, however, being the

sole proprietor for the last three years in which the business was conducted, having bought the interest of his brother James in 1870. It is here worthy of mention that the opening up and settling of the country between the years of 1863 and 1873 was due principally to the activities of Granville Stuart and his party of prospectors, and to the letters which he wrote to Thomas Stuart at Black Hawk, Colorado, but now of Deer Lodge, setting forth the wonders of the then wholly undeveloped country, but which his prophetic mind recognize for what it later proved to be,—the Treasure state of the Union.

In 1873 Mr. Stuart gave over his mercantile interests wholly because of the state of his health, and engaged in the more primitive labor of mining, principally as a means to recover his former health and strength. In 1876, after three years of roughing it, he removed to Helena where he became a stockholder in the First National Bank, taking the position of bookkeeper in that institution, one of the pioneer banking houses of that section. The confining nature of the work depleted his strength to such an alarming extent that after three years he gave up his position and engaged in the cattle business, being associated with S. T. Hauser of the First National Bank and A. J. Davis, the millionaire miner of Butte. Since that time Mr. Stuart was controller and manager of that extensive business, until 1888, which has grown apace since its inception. The business was launched with a capital stock of \$150,000, doing a business of \$40,000 per annum, and in July, 1883, the value of the investment had increased to \$400,000, as evidenced at that time by the sale of a two-thirds interest in the property to Conrad Kohrs for \$266,667, which represented the share of Messrs. Davis and Hauser. In spite of his close attention to business, necessitated by the demands of such an industry, Mr. Stuart has been able to give some time to matters pertaining to governmental affairs. He was a member of the territorial council in 1872, of the house in 1875 and 1879, also the extra sessions of that year in July, and he was president of the council in 1883, being elected on the Democratic ticket, of which party he has always been an earnest adherent. At the present time he is librarian of the Butte Public Library.

Perhaps the greatest work Mr. Stuart did for his adopted state was in his early life in these parts, when he wrote the book, "Montana As It Is," a splendid work dealing with the geographic and climatic conditions of the territory now known as Montana. Of Mr. Stuart and his book, the *Butte Miner* of November 19, 1911, has to say in part: "Though Montana numbers her boosters by the thousands and hundreds of thousands, the daddy of them all is City Librarian Granville Stuart, who is the author of the first book ever written on the resources and wonderful possibilities of what is now the Treasure state. It was penned nearly half a century ago, and woven around the book is a story of coincidences which found its equal but recently. It is a tale illustrative of just what a little world this is and of the freakish pranks fate sometimes plays.

"The story involves one Edwin E. Purple, a New Yorker, with whom Mr. Stuart became very intimate in the early sixties, when they made a census of the state. They were living at Bannack City, the first mining town in Montana, when the census idea seized them. During their compilation of the name of every resident of the territory they became fast friends. This was in the spring of 1863 and about one year later Mr. Stuart commenced his book, originally intended for a dictionary of the Snake Indian language and Chinook jargon, with comprehensive explanatory notes, but later developed into a splendid work, dealing with the topography, geography, resources and climate of the territory now embraced in the state of Montana. It was given the title 'Montana As It Is.' Fifteen hundred copies of the book were printed by C. S.

Westcott & Company, printers, 79 John street, New York City, in 1865. They cost the author \$500.00. Before delivery was made the publishing house burned down and only 400 copies were saved. Later all of these were taken by Hon. James Tufts, ex-territorial governor, who expressed a desire to superintend their distribution with a view to encouraging emigration to this state. The ex-governor sent Stuart one hundred copies, addressing them to Deer Lodge, where he was then in business with Judge Dance. The books were sent from St. Joseph, Missouri, by an ox train bringing the equipment for a quartz mill in this state. The first winter the train wintered at Laramie, Wyoming, proceeding on in the spring, and arriving at Deer Lodge before the following winter, about two years after the books were sent from New York. During the winter at Laramie snow had blown in on the books so that when they arrived at Deer Lodge they were rotten and in such shape that for the greater part they were worthless. Such as could be saved were distributed among the author's friends. As to what disposition was ever made of the other three hundred copies remaining, Mr. Stuart has never learned. A few of them, however, must have been sold, for a few years later one of them was purchased by the author for \$2.50 from an eastern book dealer. This copy has been in the Butte library for several years.

"In 1866 Purple returned to the east, tiring of the hardships of the west apparently, for he never returned. On April 3, 1870, he wrote to Mr. Stuart asking for information as to where he could secure a copy of his book, and on April 27th, Mr. Stuart replied. He said 'Yours of the ninth instant arrived last mail. It gave me great pleasure to hear from you and find you had not forgotten the poor devils you left in the wilderness. The book, "Montana As It Is," was published by C. S. Westcott & Co., 79 John street, New York City. I do not know where you would be most likely to find a copy in the city if they have none. Hon. James Tufts, our ex-governor, had charge of some three hundred or four hundred copies in New York City. What he did with them I never knew as I never got a cent for them. He is still in the territory at Virginia City, I believe, and by writing to him he may know where you can procure a copy. James Reese, Judge Dance, and myself, are still roughing it here and all send respects. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time and will respond.'

"Mr Stuart never heard again from Purple, consequently wrote him but the one time. Whether or not he ever procured a copy of the book he did not learn until more than forty-one years later. The sequel of the story commences some time in 1902, when Mr. Stuart, in looking over a catalog of books issued by Francis B. Harper, found a copy of 'Montana As It Is,' by Granville Stuart, advertised for sale, together with an autograph letter from the author. Anxious to secure a copy of the book and curious to learn to whom he had written the letter, Mr. Stuart forwarded the \$10 asked for the book and letter with instructions to send it to him. By return mail he received word that the book had been sold before the order arrived. About three months ago a catalog of second hand books was received at the library from a collector of books in Nashville, Tennessee. In that Mr. Stuart again found trace of the book. It, together with an autograph letter from the author, was advertised for sale for \$20. He immediately sent for it, and shortly afterward received a copy of the book, beautifully bound. The collector explained that he had taken a fancy to the book and sent it to England to be bound. Between the cover and the first page of the book Mr. Stuart found the autograph letter from the author which had been advertised by both dealers. It was his letter to Purple written April 27,

1870. It was in the same yellow envelope with the quaint little three-cent stamp of that date in the right hand corner, and was just as it had been written, bearing a notation on the back indicating that it had been received May 10, 1870. Purple had apparently secured a copy of the book and placed the letter inside. Later, it seems, he must have noticed a newspaper article reproducing a letter written by Mr. Stuart to the Indian peace commissioner at St. Louis and preserved it, for this also was in the envelope. Just how the book came into the possession of the New York dealer and then migrated to Nashville, thence to England and back can only be conjectured.

"The book written by Mr. Stuart is of much historical value, in that it is a perfect pen picture of the territory now embraced in the state of Montana. In the preface, written at Virginia City, January 31, 1865, the author says: 'It was originally my intention to have given a general description of the form, climate, resources, etc., of the vast region over which the Snake language is talked, in the form of notes to a dictionary of that language, a plan that, as will be seen, I had partially carried out when my attention and time became too much absorbed by other affairs to enable me to devote myself to it as I had wished to do, and many parts of it that I had traveled over in days gone by have since that time been developed in a most unexpected manner, proving incredibly rich in precious minerals. So that a description of the Snake country as then appeared to me would bear but a slight resemblance to their present condition, and besides my description of portions of Montana, information of which is now eagerly sought for were so scattered through these notes that they were in a very unsatisfactory shape for those seeking information in regard to it. These considerations have determined me to write a few pages describing in detail that part of my old stamping ground now known as Montana territory, and if there should be some repetition of things already described in the notes, I hope my readers (if I should be so fortunate as to have any) will pardon me, as they are necessary to render this last description intelligible.'

"The topography and geography of Montana is described in detail. Just the right amount of narrative and personal experience is blended into this portion of the book to compel interest. The author recites an incident of his arrival in Montana and tells of the first discovery of gold in the state. 'About the year 1852 a French half breed from the Red River of the North named Francois Finlay, who had been to California, began to prospect on a branch of the Hellgate, now known as Gold creek. He found small quantities of light float gold in the surface along this stream, but not in sufficient abundance to pay. This became noised about among the mountaineers, and when Reese Anderson, my brother James and I were delayed by sickness at the head of Malad creek on the Hudspeth's cutoff, as we were on our way from California to the states in the summer of 1857, we saw some men who had passed Benetsee's creek, as it was then called, and they said they had good prospects there; as we had a little inclination to see mountain life, we concluded to go out to that region and winter and look around a little. We accordingly wintered on Big Hole, just above the Backbone, in company with Robert Dempsey, Jake Meeks, and others, and in the spring of 1858 we went over to Deer Lodge and prospected a little on Benetsee creek, but not having any grub or tools to work with, we soon quit in disgust without having found anything that would pay, or done enough to enable us to form a reliable estimate of the richness of this vicinity. We then went back to the emigrant road and remained there trading with the emigrants more than two years, very frequently talking of the probability of there being good mines in Deer Lodge,

until in the fall of 1860, we moved out to the mouth of the Stinking Water river, intending to winter there and go over and try our luck prospecting in the spring. But the Indians became insolent and began to kill our cattle, when we moved over late in the fall and settled at the mouth of Gold creek and began to prospect. We succeeded during the following summer in finding prospects which we considered very good, upon which we began to make preparations to take it out big, and wrote to our brother Thomas, who was at Pike's Peak, as Colorado was then called, to come out and join us, as we thought this a better country than the 'Peak.'

"In outlining the topography of the territory Mr. Stuart divided it into a series of basins, five in number, of which four lie on the east side of the Rockies and one on the west. Each basin he describes in detail; its resources, settlement and possibilities, coloring his descriptions by narrating some personal experiences in that particular section. That he viewed the resources and possibilities of Montana with the same optimism which the authors of booster literature of the present day are wont to see them, is indicated by the following prediction: 'The Yellowstone river will be navigable for light draught steamers nearly to the western edge of the basin, or almost to the center of Montana, and it is by this river that she will ere long receive all her supplies that come from the states and it will in time carry down our gold and silver to the poor devils who are so unfortunate as to live in the Mississippi valley and who don't own any "feet" in any rich silver leads, and are ignorant of the joys of going out poor in the morning in search of "leads" and coming back in the evening rich (in imagination).'

"The dictionary of the Snake language is indeed interesting. The accompanying notes furnish many sidelights on life in the territory at that time and concerning the habits, superstitions and manner of living of the Indians. The dictionary of the Chinook jargon then and still in use in and among the tribes of Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the north Pacific Coast, also shows the author's deep and conscientious study of the language. One of the features of the book, however, which has an immediate appeal, is the itinerary of the route from Leavenworth City to Great Salt Lake City, which in those days must have been invaluable to the emigrant. It is followed by itineraries from Great Salt Lake City to Sacramento, California and to Los Angeles, and from St. Paul to Fort Walla Walla in Washington territory, and many others. The itineraries were complete in every detail. Distances were given between points, locations of wood, water and grass, at that time necessities to the emigrant, are described, and the conditions of every camping spot along the road outlined in detail. Most of this territory was wilderness, boasting no habitations and little besides a vast expanse of rolling plain, crossed at intervals by rugged mountain ranges. The itineraries are the concluding feature of the book."

The newspaper clipping found in Purple's letter is from the New York Times of October 4, 1871. It reproduces a letter written by Mr. Stuart September 3, 1871, to the Indian peace commissioner, at St. Louis, in which he deals with the Indian tribes of the Northwest, their numbers, wealth and power. It is a careful statement of their condition and prospects, and perusal will show that many of his recommendations have long since been followed by the government in the administration of its Indian affairs. It will also show that Mr. Stuart made a careful study of conditions, and that the great heart of the man was stirred to its utmost by his deep-seated knowledge of the unhappy conditions peculiar to the race of the Red Men at that time. The letter is of historical value, in view of the fact that it gives such a comprehensive

insight into Indian life forty years ago. The clipping follows:

"The following interesting letter has been addressed to Hon. Robert Campbell at St. Louis, and although not intended for publication, it contains so clear an account of the present conditions of the Indian tribes in the Rocky mountain region that he has permitted it to be printed in the *St. Louis Republican*, from whose columns we quote: 'Dear Sir: Knowing that you were familiar many years ago with the numbers, wealth and power of most of the Indian tribes of the Rocky mountains, and having been in constant contact with all the tribes from Colorado to the British line, thus becoming fairly conversant with their customs, habits, languages and modes of life, has caused me to take a very great interest in the way our Indian affairs are managed, and led me to desire that they could be conducted upon some plan that would do more equal and exact justice to both whites and Indians. That the matter has been very badly managed in the past is patent to any observing mind.

"At the beginning of the tide of immigrants that left the eastern states and swept across the continent to California and Oregon the many tribes along the routes were numerous and in general prosperous, but the contact with the whites produced the heretofore inevitable decline in numbers and in an abasement of character which seems to follow like a curse in the footsteps of civilization, and to fall with a blighting influence upon the natives of the soil. This is owing, principally, to the introduction among them of whisky and other attendant evils which produce famine, disease and poverty, dissensions and wars among themselves and with the whites, and is leading to the rapid extermination of all the tribes of the mountains and plains of the great West, some of whom have already declined so far as to have lost their tribal names, and to prevent their utter extinction have become incorporated into other and stronger tribes.

"Washackee's band of Shoshones or Snakes, who formerly ranged from Bear river to the mouth of the Sweet Water river, are now upon a reservation in Wind river valley. They are much reduced in numbers and are almost entirely dependent upon the Indian Department for a living, as there are now no buffalo, and few elk, deer, or antelope, in their country. They are located in a beautiful valley and seem to be contented and desire to learn to farm, and if properly managed and cared for will soon cease their nomadic life and quit the chase for the more quiet pursuits of raising stock and tilling the soil. They are not at war with any other tribe except the Sioux, who will persist in coming to their reservations and steal their horses and occasionally kill some of them. They complained, and justly so, that the government does not protect them on their reservations.

"The 'sheep eater' band of Snakes and the Bannacks, who formerly ranged from the head almost to the mouth of the Snake river, are now nearly all on the reservation at Lemhi, near the forks of the Salmon river and on another one near old Fort Hall on Snake river. The first named reservation has a farm in operation and these Indians, who are naturally of the most gentle and tractable dispositions of any of the mountain tribes, are glad to learn how to farm and are willing to work when they see that they get the benefit of their labor. There is no game in their country except a few mountain sheep and they do not leave the reservation to hunt, but live on the products of the farm, their annuities and salmon, of which latter there is an abundance in Salmon river. The farm has only been in operation about a year, and they now have sixty-five acres under cultivation, which is doing very well, considering the limited means of the agent."

"The Flatheads and Pend d'Orielles are now practically civilized. They have farms of their own, gen-

erally on their reservations in the Bitter Root and Jocko valleys. They are in comfortable circumstances, have large herds of cattle and many horses. Owing to the labors of the Jesuit missionaries, who have had a few missions among them since 1843, they attend church with considerable regularity and profess to the Catholic religion, and are usually married by the rites of the church. These Indians are quiet and peaceable. A portion of them still make semi-annual trips to the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers to hunt buffalo, but if they are properly managed for a few years they will become self-sustaining and will cease to go after buffalo, and will become permanent residents on their farms.

"The Nez Perces are rapidly becoming civilized, and stay mostly on their reservations on Snake river, Clearwater and the Columbia. They are rich in horses and cattle and farm to a considerable extent. A small part of them still go with the Flatheads and Pend d'Oriettes to hunt on the plains of the Missouri and Yellowstone, but they can easily be induced to stay at home. They are quiet and well disposed and quite intelligent. Many of them can speak English and a few of them can read and write.

"The Crow Indians have an agency and farm in the upper part of the Yellowstone valley, where there are one hundred and twelve acres under cultivation. These Indians take great interest in the farm and are seemingly very anxious to learn how to conduct farming operations and desire to be furnished with implements, seeds, etc. They seem to fully realize the fact that although game is still abundant in their country, the time is not far distant when they will be compelled to farm or starve, and they fully appreciate the kindness of the government in giving them annuities and teaching them how to farm.

"The Blackfeet and Piegan have an agency and farm on the Teton river which has some eighty-six acres under cultivation, but as game of all kinds, and buffalo in particular is abundant in their country, they take but little interest in farming operations as yet, although the most intelligent among them admit that they will have to farm some day, although they think the time farther off than it really is. The greatest difficulty which is experienced in keeping the Indians at their agencies and on their reservations is caused by unprincipled and influential men who are interested in trading whiskey to them. They persuade the Indians to leave their agencies and go into the Indian country out of reach of the agents, so that they can trade them whiskey with impunity, and nothing but the unceasing vigilance of Indian Superintendent J. H. Viall keeps this crying evil within bounds. He has taken energetic measures to keep this atrocious traffic suppressed, and if properly supported will soon succeed in bringing to justice or driving out of the country all those nefarious scoundrels who are engaged in it. I look upon this whiskey trading as a crime, but little short of actual murder, for it brings with it a long train of attendant evils which are productive of a vast sum of human misery.

"Owing to the judicious administration of Indian affairs by Superintendent Viall, there is a more contented feeling among the Indians of this territory than there has ever been before. They seem to know that he is using all means within his power to promote their comfort and welfare, and had our Indian affairs been managed in the past with as much justice and genuine kindness of heart as has been shown by Superintendent Viall, we would have had fewer bloody and expensive Indian wars, and less of the hostile and suspicious feeling that long years of injustice, false promises and bad faith, have engendered in the mind of the Indian till he has grown to look upon all our promises as mere subterfuges to swindle him. The total lack of good faith shown by our government and

the slight punishment that is inflicted upon the Indians when they break the many treaties made with them, has caused the Indians to look upon all treaties as mere farces which either party can ignore at will. When we do make a treaty with any tribe we should observe it to the letter, and should make them do the same, and unless this is done no treaty will be observed for any length of time. The whites are almost invariably the first to break treaty stipulations of any kind, and then they wage war upon the poor Indian for following their example.

"The dictates of humanity demand that the Indians should be put upon reservations and fed and clothed by the government until they become sufficiently acquainted in the arts of civilization to sustain themselves. The onward march of civilization is fast exterminating the red men who once were owners of all this fair land. They have suffered great injustice and cruelty reigns, and unless they now have protection from the strong arm of the government, in a few short years their place will know them no more. Very truly yours, Granville Stuart."

We have given this letter and the newspaper clipping in full, as they seem to throw a deal of light upon the early life of the man. That he was a thinker, and a man in advance of his time, is apparent on every hand. Certainly his prophecy concerning the future of Montana has been realized four-fold, and the radical changes brought about in the treatment of the Indian question within the last three decades must be a source of much gratification to Mr. Stuart, in view of his sympathetic view of the situation as existing at the time of his letter.

AUGUSTUS F. GRAETER. The Montana pioneer is an expression synonymous with honor, ability, courage and independence. He made possible the swift, substantial development of the state and its present high prestige and he has transmitted his fine, staunch nature to his sons, so that big men, brave men and brainy men are coming from Montana. Prominent among the pioneer citizens who have honored Dillon by making it their home is Augustus F. Graeter, who has lived in the state since 1862 and in Dillon for the past decade and a half. He is a man of extensive interests in banking, mercantile lines, ranching and real estate. He is of German descent and evinces in himself those characteristics which make the Teutonic stock one of our most admirable sources of citizenship; in truth the superlative term might well be used. His life record is without stain and he enjoys honor and universal respect, and is generally beloved by those with whom he comes in contact for a particularly lovable personality and a brotherly sympathy which stands all tests.

By circumstance of birth Mr. Graeter is a Pennsylvanian, his eyes having first opened to the light of day in Allentown, that state, on July 29, 1834. He is a descendant of a long line of pastoral men, of whom there is in the family a record, dating back to 1549. His father, August F. Graeter, Sr., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 16, 1803, and was educated at Leipzig and Stuttgart, coming to America in 1828, when a young man in quest of the much vaunted opportunity across the sea. He first settled in the Keystone state and later went to Ohio, where he lived until his demise. He was a publisher of German literature—books and newspapers—and a gifted writer and editor. His death occurred March 8, 1863, in Warren, Ohio, and there all that is mortal of him was interred. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Hoffman, was born in Pennsylvania, and in Allentown she was wooed and won. The union of this worthy and devoted couple was blessed by the birth of eight children, the immediate subject of this brief review being the second child.

The first two years of Augustus F. Graeter, Jr., were spent in his birthplace and then the family removed to



A. F. Waite



Mary J. Martin



Ohio. In that state his boyhood and youth were passed, and at the age of twenty he went back to Pennsylvania, locating in Meadville, where he remained for about a year, clerking in a store. He then returned to Warren, where he remained only a short time and then went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the most strenuous labor, chopping cord wood and living the free, adventurous life of the lumberman. Again he returned to Warren, which was dear with many associations, and again stayed but a short time, ere he went on to new scenes, this time locating in Florence, Nebraska. But Florence was soon deserted for Pike's Peak, Colorado. He led a roving, care-free life, and during this period followed diverse occupations. While in Colorado he came to the decision to make the momentous step which gave him forever to Montana as a citizen. He arrived within the boundaries of the great territory in the month of August, 1862, and first located in Bannack. In the first years he engaged in placer mining, and later in dredging and ranching. He ultimately removed to Dillon, where he has lived for fifteen years and has taken his place as one of its successful and able citizens. He has followed various lines of enterprise, such as banking, merchandise, ranching and real estate, and anything with which he associates himself seems pretty sure of prosperity.

Mr. Graeter is prominent in Masonry, belonging to all the bodies from the blue lodge to the Shrine. In the blue lodge he has filled all the chairs and is now a past master. In political allegiance he gives heart and hand to the Democratic party and its policies and principles. At one time he was a standard bearer in the local ranks, being of much influence and taking an active part in campaigns. Recently, however, he has left such things to younger men. He has been frequently solicited to run for office, but has always refused, even though with a man of his popularity victory would have been almost inevitable. He consented at one time to fill the office of county commissioner and also served in the city council, but further than this he was adamant in his determination. He is, however, one of the most public-spirited of men, and ever ready to give his best effort to any good cause.

As to his purely personal inclinations, he is fond of all out-of-door sport in general and of baseball and horseracing in particular. Montana is one of his hobbies and his dreams of her future greatness magnificent indeed.

Mr. Graeter has been twice married, on July 29, 1860, at Florence, Nebraska, Miss Emily M. Drewery, became his wife, and the demise of this good woman occurred in 1878. In 1880, in Bannack, Montana, he was united in marriage to Mary J. Taylor, and on October 6, 1908, she passed away, mourned by all who knew her. In her memory were inscribed the following statements in one of the local publications at the time of her demise:

"Last evening the entire community was plunged into grief by the sad intelligence of the unexpected death of Mrs. A. F. Graeter, of this city. A sense of deep personal loss was felt, and on every side were heard countless expressions of sorrow at the untimely death of this most gracious woman.

"Mrs. Graeter's illness was brief, she only having been ill for the past week. Her death was due to acute congestion of the lungs. A week ago, shortly after having returned from Lewistown, where she and Mr. Graeter went to attend the pioneers' meeting, she was taken down with an attack of bowel and chest trouble. In spite of all that Dr. Bond, assisted by Dr. Poindexter, could do, after she had suffered a sinking spell, she rapidly succumbed, and two hours later, at about 8:00 p. m., she breathed her last. All immediate members of the family were present at the bedside when she passed away.

"Mrs. Mary Graeter was born in Coversdale, New Brunswick, September 26, 1849, she having reached the age of fifty-nine years just a short while ago. Her girl-

hood days were spent in that city. In 1881 she came to Montana with Mr. Tate Taylor, her brother, and Mrs. Taylor, who were then just married. Eight months after her arrival here, in September, 1881, she was wedded at Bannack to Mr. A. F. Graeter. For several years thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Graeter lived at Bannack, later moving to the Horse Prairie where Mr. Graeter engaged in ranching. Fourteen years ago they moved to Dillon and since have continuously resided in this city.

"As a true friend and a kind neighbor her loss will be felt keenly by all those who have known her since the early days of the territory. She was a good and true woman, a kind and loving wife and mother, and many are the heartfelt tears of sorrow shed in sympathy with the sorrowing family at her loss. She was a devoted member of the First Baptist church of this city and also of the Eastern Star order.

"Because any community delights in and is proud of such examples of gracious womanhood, our little town bows its head in poignant grief for this noble woman who was taken so suddenly. The memory of her life belongs to it and will exhale a lasting fragrance. To the desolate husband and daughter left alone in the darkened home and to the sorrowing son and brother, tender waves of sympathy radiate from all hearts; may they avail a little to comfort."

Mr. Graeter has four living children, two sons and two daughters. Luther D., married, resides at Arcata, California; Blanche, wife of Charles Falk, makes her home at Eureka, California; William Arthur, married, is cashier of the State Bank of Dillon; Sadie resides with her father and manages his household in efficient fashion. The subject enjoys the possession of more than his share of friends and his loyalty to them is unimpeachable.

SAMUEL COHEN was born in New York City, in 1837. Until the age of sixteen years he attended the schools of that city, when his parents, believing that he should prepare himself for the business struggle, apprenticed him to learn the jeweler's and brush maker's trade. For seven years thereafter he followed this line of work, but never found it much to his liking. In 1862 he left New York for Bannack, Montana, where he established the first clothing and men's furnishing house in the city, and a few years later he opened a branch house in Virginia City.

Mr. Cohen was energetic and ambitious, with a keen sense of business, and from the beginning his venture proved even more successful than he had dared to hope. He knew instinctively what his patrons of the west seemed to need and these goods he furnished, thus saving the annoyance and delay of sending to the east for every small article of apparel. Under his clever management his business so increased that in 1872 he was able to sell out his western interests and to return to New York with an income amply sufficient for his needs. In the following year he was united in marriage with Miss Yetta Poznanski. She was, like her husband, a native of New York City and was the daughter of Morris Poznanski, a merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen were married on the 22nd of January, 1873, when Mrs. Cohen was but seventeen years of age. For several years they lived in the American metropolis in comparative luxury, Mr. Cohen being engaged in no active business, but devoting himself to the looking after his investments. During the years of his prosperity in the west he had purchased with his earnings stocks and bonds on the New York market, but a serious financial depression caused him to lose heavily. About this time the great findings at Leadville, Colorado, and the subsequent growth of that town was the uppermost topic throughout the country, and Mr. Cohen took his little family and with the remnant of his fortunes started at once for Leadville, to retrieve, if pos-

sible, his Wall street losses. Arriving in Colorado, he opened a large mercantile establishment, and with his former success accumulated another fortune, which he invested in real estate. Not anticipating the sudden slump, his savings again took wings and his second fortune was sadly depleted. He returned once more to New York City, there engaging in the retail merchandise business, in which he was fairly successful, but the western fever seized him once more, and with his family he removed to Helena, Montana, where, for nearly twenty years Mr. Cohen was engaged in mercantile pursuits, with only fair success. He then removed to Seattle, Washington, where he spent the few remaining years of his life, his death occurring on December 8, 1908.

Samuel Cohen was an orthodox Jew and a member of the Synagogue, as were all his family. He was an enthusiastic Mason, and a member of Ancient Chapter, No. 1, of New York City. Politically he remained a Jeffersonian Democrat until the last.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cohen. Amy M. was born in New York City, on August 12, 1876; she is now the wife of Joseph Rosenthal, and they make their home in San Francisco. Another daughter, Mabel, was born in Leadville, and lived but two years. Lew Allen is the eldest son; Almont M. was born in Helena, Montana, on the 30th of November, 1890, and is living with his mother in Seattle, Washington.

Lew Allen Cohen, the eldest child of his parents, was born during his father's earliest prosperity. He was born in New York, on January 11, 1874, and during his early years he attended the schools of his native city. Then came the ebb of his father's fortunes and he was obliged to continue his studies in Helena, after the removal of the family to the west. At the age of sixteen he felt it incumbent upon him to become self supporting, and he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Sands Brothers. In 1893 he was made department manager for the same concern, then the oldest established dry goods house in Montana. For fourteen years Lew Cohen was associated with this firm, and in 1907, upon the reorganization of the company, he became president of the corporation, with Mr. S. J. Holzman as secretary and treasurer. This house is not only the oldest, but by far the largest of its kind in the state, employing more than fifty persons in the establishment, and it is evident that Mr. Cohen has inherited much of his father's business sagacity.

During the holiday season of 1900, he won for his wife Miss Yetta Feldberg, the daughter of Jacob Feldberg, one of the pioneer families of the west. They have no children.

Mr. Cohen is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, King Solomon Lodge, No. 9, of Helena, Montana, Helena Lodge of Perfection, No. 4, Helena Consistory, No. 3, Helena Council of Kadosh, No. 3, and the Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 3. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a diligent worker in the Retail Merchant's Association and the Commercial Club, and he is known for one of the enterprising and progressive business men of the state, who has the best interests of his city and community at heart.

GEORGE W. MORSE. A grand old pioneer in Montana and one who early served this commonwealth by discovering a number of unexplored points, such as Indian creek (now Radersburgh), Bilk Gulch and Weasel creek, is Colonel George W. Morse, who was long engaged in the cattle and ranching business in the vicinity of Drummond but who is now living virtually retired in this place. He is intrinsically loyal and public-spirited in connection with all that affects the good of Montana and of his home community. He enjoys the distinction of having been first presidential elector from

this state and he has attended every Republican state convention since his advent in Montana.

Colonel George W. Morse was born at Whitefield, Maine, December 2, 1838, and he is a son of Daniel and Mary A. (Norris) Morse, the former of whom was born in England, whence he came to America as a young man, and the latter of whom was a native of Whitefield, Maine. The father was a sea-captain, but made his home in the state of Maine, where was solemnized his marriage and where all his children were born. Mr. Morse passed to the life eternal in 1866, aged seventy-six years, and she died in 1880, at the age of seventy years. Both are buried in Maine. The Colonel was the fifth in order of birth of the six children born to his parents and of that number three are living at the present time in 1912.

The early education of Colonel Morse was obtained in the public schools of his native state. He earned his first money as a boy of eight years by dropping potatoes in the planting season. His salary was five cents for a day's work; he was paid in pennies and as one of them was bad he really only netted four cents for his first day's work. As a youth he worked in a lumber mill for a salary of thirteen dollars per month and out of this meager pay he managed to save enough to start for the west. He paid his fare as far as the Mississippi river and from that place worked his way on a boat to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he resided and worked in a sawmill for the next four years, during which time he helped put in the first dam ever built across the Mississippi river. In 1856 he went to Louisiana and there was employed for one year in the timber department of a railroad company. He later returned to Minnesota and thence went to Pikes Peak, where he remained until 1862, when he came to Montana. He has since been a resident of this state except for a short time spent in Idaho, where he followed prospecting and mining. Returning to Helena in 1865, he prospected for about one year in the vicinity of that place and then joined the crowd as a prospector in the famous Sun River stampede. It was at this time, while out on one of his prospecting trips, that he discovered Indian creek. Subsequently he went to Reynolds City and there followed mining for some six years, during which time he made two other valuable discoveries that are to this day placed to his credit, namely, Bilk Gulch and Weasel creek. From this district he went to New Chicago, two miles from Drummond, and there purchased a ranch, engaging in farming and mining for a number of years. He recently disposed of part of his ranching interests and came to Drummond, where he engaged actively in the cattle business, buying and shipping stock to various of the largest markets. Since 1910, however, he has lived virtually retired, contenting himself with giving a general supervision to his numerous interests in this section of the state. He is possessed of remarkable ability as a business man and although he has now reached the venerable age of seventy-four years, is still as active and energetic as many a man of half his years.

Colonel Morse received his title of "Colonel" while in Minnesota during the time of the Spinlet Lake massacre by the Sioux Indians. Governor Ramsey called for volunteers to subdue the Indian insurrections and eighty young men responded to the call. They organized a company, and although these young volunteers did not see any active fighting, as the Indians had in the meantime disappeared, before disbanding they elected Mr. Morse colonel, and the title has stuck to him during the long intervening years to the present time.

In politics Colonel Morse is a stalwart Republican and he has served as county commissioner for a period of three terms. He is an ardent party fighter and was the first presidential elector from the state of Montana. He cast the state's vote for President. He attends all



G. W. Morse

MADE IN U.S.A.

the Republican state conventions and is an active worker in behalf of party interests. Colonel Morse attended the organization of the Republican party in 1856 in the territory of Minnesota, and has ever since, with the exception of 1896, supported the Republican party on national issues. In 1912 he became allied with the National Progressive party, and served as a delegate to the convention in Chicago when the party was organized and nominated Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency. He is a Knight Templar Mason, being a member of the Ruby Lodge, No. 36, at Drummond, but for many years had been a member of the blue lodge at Deer Lodge, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Algeria Temple at Helena. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers, of which he has served as vice-president several terms. For several years he was a member of the school board at New Chicago, and while he is not formally connected with any religious organization he contributes liberally to the support of all the churches at Drummond, insisting that they are all good. Colonel Morse was an intimate friend of the late Colonel Sanders and was in service under him in many campaigns. He is interested in horse races and loves to see a good boxing match. He devotes a great deal of his spare time to reading, being particularly well informed on the political situations of the day.

In Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1877, Colonel Morse was united in marriage to Miss Mattie J. Milliken, a daughter of Edward and Serfrances Milliken, formerly of Maine. Colonel and Mrs. Morse are the parents of two children, both boys: George A. is married and is engaged in the real-estate business at Drummond and Aviral P. is likewise married and lives in this place, where he is most successfully engaged in the general merchandise business.

Colonel Morse holds distinctive prestige as one of the good, grand and honorable pioneers who have made Montana one of the finest states in the Union. His entire life has been characterized by upright, honorable principles, and it also exemplifies the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "The way to win a friend is to be one." He is a man of great philanthropy, but there is a modesty and lack of all ostentation in his work as a benefactor. In this day, when disinterested citizenship is all too rare a jewel, it is helpful to reflect upon a course of high-minded patriotism such as that of Colonel Morse. His genial kindly manner have won him the high regard of all with whom he has come in contact and he is sincerely beloved by all his fellow citizens at Drummond.

SANFORD RUFFNER. For more than half a century a resident of Gallatin county, Montana, during which time he has been a witness of the growth of this section of the country from the home of the red man and the haunt of wild animals to a center of commercial, industrial and agricultural activity, Sanford Ruffner, now retired and living in his home at 305 Bozeman avenue, South, is highly deserving of a prominent place among those who have assisted in making Montana's history. During his long and useful residence here, Mr. Ruffner was engaged in various occupations, and while succeeding in a financial way, he also gained prominence in public and social circles, identifying himself with all movements which his judgment gave him to believe were for the benefit of his community. He was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, February 8, 1834, and is a son of Samuel Ruffner, a native of Pennsylvania, who fought in the War of 1812, afterwards removed to Kentucky, and in 1849 went to Missouri, where he was living at the time of his demise in 1869. There were nine children in the family, and Mr. Ruffner has two brothers and a sister now living: James, born in 1820, a resident of San Francisco, Cali-

formia; John L., living in Homer, Louisiana and Elizabeth, the widow of J. Noland, living in Athens, Illinois.

Sanford Ruffner began his educational training in private schools in Kentucky, and completed it in Missouri, after which he served a full apprenticeship of three years to the carpenter's trade. He worked at that vocation in Independence, Missouri, until 1860, in the spring of which year he started for Colorado with an ox-team, stopping the first season in California Gulch, the present site of Leadville, and going to Denver in 1861. He remained in that city until the fall of the same year, when he returned to Missouri, but again in the next spring turned his face toward the west, his destination being Carson City, Nevada. During this trip, which was made by ox-team, Mr. Ruffner experienced all the hardships, privations and dangers encountered by the sturdy pioneers. The wagon train which he had joined was a large one, having at least one hundred wagons, and the numerous men were kept under strict military order by the leader, Captain Anderson. Not long after their start they were warned of the perils that awaited them by the sight of smoking ruins, slain stock and massacred emigrants, and these grisly evidences of the activity of the hostile Indians caused the party to exercise the utmost vigilance, in spite of which one white man lost his life and many of the emigrant band were wounded in the almost nightly skirmishes with the savages. When they reached the Platte river, the little party voted to come to Montana instead of Nevada, and took a route via the Landis cut-off, intending to locate on Salmon river, but, receiving unfavorable reports of that locality, changed their course to Deer Lodge, where they arrived in September, 1862, and where Mr. Ruffner remained for one month. He then wintered in Bannack and worked at mining, and at his trade, until the fall of 1863. A short time prior to leaving this locality, Mr. Ruffner had done quite a large business in making coffins to bury the men that had died and were hung, and also built a scaffold for Sheriff Plummer to hang a man on, the sheriff subsequently meeting his own death on the same platform not long thereafter. During his mining days in the lawless camp, Mr. Ruffner was acquainted with many of the notorious gentry of the time, among them George Ives, Buck Stinson and others. During the fall of 1863 he outfitted and went to Salt Lake City for provisions, and so successful was he in this line that he made several trips, on the second of which, while on his return journey, he encountered Judge Smith, who was making his way out, having been banished from the country. The lawless element, during the years of 1863, 1864 and 1865, was greatly in evidence, and Mr. Ruffner can recall numerous thrilling episodes that marked the times. He states that it was no unusual thing to be awakened by shooting during the night, and the first question in the morning would invariably be: "Who have you for breakfast?" Mr. Ruffner turned his attention to ranching in the fall of 1864, locating on a property on Bozeman creek, about two and one half miles from Bozeman, and continued thereon until 1906, in the fall of which year he and his wife and daughters, Stella and Leila, went to Spokane, Washington, to spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Harry K. Brown. After remaining there during the winter, they all went to Long Beach, Washington, and in the fall of 1907 returned to Bozeman and lived in their comfortable home at No. 318 Tracy avenue. In 1911 they moved to their new home at 305 Bozeman avenue, South, and on December 16, 1912, went to California to spend the winter.

On October 28, 1869, Mr. Ruffner was united in marriage with Miss Sara J. Switzler, of Salt Lake City, daughter of James L. Switzler, a native of Virginia. Seven children have been born to this union, namely: Olla M., the wife of Harry K. Brown, now residing

at Berkeley, California; Charles S., county treasurer of Gallatin county, who married Grace Pound and has one daughter; Lester, who married Beatrice Schmallhausen; Stella A., who was married December 16, 1912, to Raymond Baker, a partner in the Crown Scenic Studio, Bozeman; Leila, who makes her home with her parents; a child who died in infancy; and Frederick Eugene, who died at the age of eight years.

During the years of his activity as a rancher, Mr. Ruffner displayed marked ability and business acumen, and his property of six hundred acres, in the Gallatin valley, was a model of neatness and prosperity. In addition to large crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay, he was successful in raising valuable cattle and sheep, his buildings were of the most modern and substantial construction, and he was looked upon as one of the leading ranchmen of his district. A friend of education, morality and good citizenship, he allied himself with every movement for the public welfare, and served for a number of years as a member of the school board. He ever took a keen interest in both the Association of Pioneers of Montana and the Pioneer Society of Gallatin County, and is still highly valued in both, having served as president of the former in 1898, and of the latter in 1910.

SAMUEL T. HAUSER. Among the earliest pioneers in the van of advancing civilization in the northwest was Hon. Samuel T. Hauser, ex-governor of the territory of Montana, one of the forceful and energetic factors that brought fruition to the hopes of the most sanguine optimists concerning the welfare of this young commonwealth. To outline his career during the territorial and state epochs is to sketch much of the history of the country which he has seen emerge from the ruggedness of a wilderness to become the home communities of cultured, refined and progressive citizens, and when, in 1885, President Cleveland named him governor of the territory, the appointment came forth from the people of Montana uniform approval and endorsement.

Samuel T. Hauser was born in Falmouth, Pendleton county, Kentucky, on January 10, 1833. His early education, the foundation of wider scholastic attainments, was received in the public schools, and in 1854, when he was twenty-one years old, he removed to Missouri, where as a civil engineer he was employed by different railroad companies. Later he served as assistant engineer in building the Missouri Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads, and was chief engineer on the Lexington branch of the former, the division extending from Lexington to Sedalia, Missouri, and he held this important office until 1862. In the earlier half of that year he came up the Missouri to Fort Benton, and in June crossed the country to the headwaters of the Columbia river, where he prospected for gold for a time. The same year he came to Bannack, then just opening its treasures to the industrious placer miner, and in the autumn he trailed down the Yellowstone over the Lewis and Clarke course. The history of this, the "Yellowstone expedition of 1863," the story of its hardships, its perils and its romance, is one of the most thrilling in the annals that chronicle the "winning of the west," and among that adventurous band of sturdy pioneers, opening to advancing thousands a new world, teeming with mineral wealth and affording perennial and luxurious pasturage for millions of cattle and sheep, none was more indefatigable, none braver and none more sagacious and resourceful than Governor Hauser. The history of this civil-military enterprise is preserved in the journal of Captain James Stuart and in the ably collated reminiscences of Governor Hauser. There were fifteen men in the party. On the night of May 12, 1863, the party was attacked by Indians, and a number of the men were seriously wounded. Mr. Hauser received a

wound in the left breast, the ball passing through a memorandum book in his shirt pocket and lodging in a rib over his heart, the presence of the book saving his life. His intrepid bravery was shown on more than one instance during this trip, and of the expedition a local history has said that it "must certainly be credited with discovery of the Virginia mines and the opening of the Yellowstone country. Through it came the information and most of the enterprise which placed Montana a leader among the territories within a short time after the first American settlements were made." This was but one of the many distinguished services which Mr. Hauser has rendered Montana.

It was at once seen that a new leader of men had come to the territory and his abilities were speedily recognized. In 1865, in company with M. P. Langford, Mr. Hauser organized a bank at Virginia City, under the firm name of S. T. Hauser & Company. But here his enterprise did not linger. Those were days of action, industry and push. Soon afterward he organized a mining company, and at Argenta he built the first furnace erected in the territory. He continued the work of injecting life, strong commercial life, into various communities. He organized in 1866 the First National Bank of Helena, the St. Louis Mining Company at Phillipsburg, later the Hope Mining Company, and here was erected the first silver mill of the territory. Other financial institutions which sprang into being through his action were the First National Bank of Butte, the First National of Fort Benton and the First National of Missoula. Governor Hauser then associated himself with other enterprising capitalists and built these railroads: Helena & Boulder Valley, Helena & Jefferson County, Drummond & Phillipsburg, Helena & Red Mountain, Helena Northern, and Missoula & Bitter Root Valley. He also organized the Helena & Livingston Smelting & Reduction Company. Governor Hauser is a Democrat, and in the councils of Democracy his influence has been one of potency, while he has been an earnest and able exponent of and worker in the heat of numerous campaigns. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in which he was one of the committee to notify the nominees, Cleveland and Hendricks, of their nomination. In July, 1885, President Cleveland named him as governor of the territory of Montana, and he was its first resident governor. After a service of eighteen months he resigned the gubernatorial office, his administration being one of signal discrimination and ability, one which conserved the best interests of the territory. In his fraternal relations Mr. Hauser is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasons. In 1871 Governor Hauser was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Farrar, a daughter of a distinguished physician of St. Louis, Missouri, and of this union two children have been born, Ellen and Samuel Thomas, Jr. The fine presence of Governor Hauser and his manly character have endeared him to all with whom he has met in business or social relations.

Governor Hauser's long connection with civil engineering led him into scenes that were often thrilling and sometimes involved personal peril. We will give one heretofore unpublished episode in his career that is replete with realism. It occurred a few months subsequent to the breaking out of the Civil war, and the scene was in Missouri, where the Governor was assisting in the construction of a railroad in some of the "back counties." He learned that a man was to be tried for his life by a justice of the peace. To Mr. Hauser this proceeding appeared strange and unwarranted, and with a friend who was a resident of the locality, he went to the "court," where they found a young man of not unprepossessing appearance charged with placing poison in a spring. There was no evidence whatever to indicate that poison had ever been put



O. Hansen

into the spring, but the court had evidently been convened to convict the prisoner, and this was done quickly. The condemned man was led to a neighboring grove, a rope was thrown over a limb of a tree and he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he was innocent of the alleged crime, and requested that his mother might be informed of what he had said as he thus stood in the shadow of death. The pathetic incident and the wrong of it aroused the indignation of Mr. Hauser and he loudly protested that the proceedings were unlawful and that no justice court in the Union held jurisdiction over human life. Instantly a hundred malignant faces were turned toward the intruder on Missouri "justice," and he was vigorously cursed as a Yankee. His friend tried to explain that Mr. Hauser was a Kentuckian, but the mob was obdurate. At that instant his friend, a powerful athlete, suddenly pulled him from his horse in time to avoid his being shot by one of the guards, and then threw him upon his horse and started homeward at a gallop. The daring efforts of Mr. Hauser were made in vain, and, as subsequently ascertained, an innocent man was lynched. Mr. Hauser wrote to Senator Vest, who was then publishing a paper at Boonville, Missouri, and in which he printed the letter. It in time found its way to that section, and as a result the Governor was warned to leave the country, but he remained and completed his work. This was but one incident of the many exciting and tragical scenes through which he passed in the old times, and it illustrates both his kindly qualities of mind and heart, and his courage. In conclusion we will briefly advert to his genealogy. His father, also Samuel T. Hauser, was born in North Carolina, and was graduated from the university of that state in 1817, with the degree of A. B. A lawyer of eminence, he served with distinction on the bench of Kentucky, his later home, and where he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Kenneth, of that state. They had four sons and three daughters. The paternal grandfather of Governor Hauser was George Hauser, born in Germany, whence he immigrated to the United States prior to the Revolution, in which he served in the North Carolina troops, in which state he died.

PHILLIP LOVELL. The death, in June, 1907, of Phillip Lovell, of Dillon, Montana, removed another of the old pioneer ranchers from the ranks. Mr. Lovell had been a rancher in Beaverhead county for many years and, although he had retired from active business at the time of his death, he was always deeply interested in this phase of Montana life. He was a large land holder and an influential and prominent citizen, at various times holding important offices of public trust.

Mr. Lovell was a native of England, having been born there on the 12th of April, 1840, the eldest of five children of Jonathan and Ann Abbey Lovell. It was in 1862 that he came to Montana and settled in Beaverhead county. He located in Bannack, and first became engaged in the butchering business, in which he continued for a number of years. In 1872 he gave up this work to go into the ranching business, his ranch being located nine miles south of Dillon. While carrying on an active stock business he was also engaged in general farming. In 1902 he moved to Dillon and retired from active business, living quietly in the city until his death.

Politically Mr. Lovell believed in the principles of the Democratic party, though he always believed in voting for the man who was best fitted in his eyes for the office, regardless of party. In 1880 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as county commissioner of Beaverhead county, his term extending over a period of six years. In 1893 he served as a World's Fair commissioner to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He was a member of the Pioneer Society and in the fra-

ternal world was a leading member of the Masonic order and belonged to the St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar. Upon his death he left a large estate, his landed property consisting of some three thousand acres. Both he and his wife were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Lovell was married on July 10, 1875, to Mrs. Ellen Thompson, a daughter of John and Susan (Showers) McGowen. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in New Jersey, but they both passed away in Fulton county, Ohio, where her father was a farmer. Mrs. Lovell was born in Morrow county, Ohio, though she was reared in Fulton county, in the same state. By her first marriage she had one son, Frank Thompson, who is now fifty years of age.

SIMON PEPIN. A pioneer of Montana, Simon Pepin was one of the founders of the city of Havre and one of the most substantial pillars of its subsequent prosperity, and for many years has controlled and directed some of the largest productive resources in the northern portion of the state. A history of Montana during the last thirty years would not be complete without reference to him, one of its most substantial characters.

Simon Pepin, of French stock on both sides, was born at St. Michael, Canada, December 20, 1840. His father, Samuel, was born in the same locality, as was also his mother, Mary (Peprino) Pepin, who died when her son Simon was four years old. The parents were substantial but unassuming farming people.

In his native town Simon was reared and educated up to his sixteenth year, at which time he left home and began his practical career. Without capital and without influence to place him on the road to fortune, he found the way by his own ability and determination, and, through all the chances of a rugged career, has steadily advanced to prosperity and influence. From 1856 to 1863 he was employed in a brick yard at Saco, Maine. In the spring of 1863 he joined the tide of emigration to the west, and from Omaha made the trip overland, with an ox team, traveling in this way around by Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Montana, where he arrived the following November.

In the spring of 1864 he entered the service of the noted Diamond R. Freighting Company, and was connected with that famous transportation business until the company was dissolved in 1890. In the meantime, in 1875, he had begun on a small scale as a cattle raiser, this being at first a side issue to his regular work, but by yearly increases and extensions he became eventually one of the largest cattle raisers of the state, and to the majority of old residents his name is probably associated most familiarly with this great industry. His experience as a freighter was full of incident and adventure. For fifteen years he made regular trips to the various towns and trading posts throughout the vast territory covered by the operations of the Diamond R. company, from Salt Lake City on the south to Fort Benton on the north. During all that time the life of the freighter was a daily round of hardship and hazard. From 1879 to 1890 he had charge of the company's transportation contracts with the government at Fort Assiniboine. Since 1882 his cattle and land interests have been located principally in Chouteau and Teton counties. His home ranch is two miles from Havre on the north side of Milk river, and in recent years under his management has become one of the model farms in this vicinity.

When he first made his headquarters in this locality, Havre was not yet a townsite and only a few cabins were scattered about in the neighborhood. He and his partner, E. T. Broadwater, whose part in the affair is described on other pages, were the prime movers in founding the town and getting this place as a division

point on the railroad, the success of their efforts being chiefly responsible for the subsequent upbuilding of this commercial center. Mr. Pepin is president and senior partner of the Broadwater-Pepin Company, which owns many business blocks, miscellaneous buildings in Havre and lands in the surrounding district. He is also one of the principal stockholders in the Security State Bank of Havre, and has interested himself in practically all of the important enterprises which have contributed to the commercial progress of the city. Mr. Pepin has never married. He is one of the best known among the pioneers of Montana, has enjoyed a large share of the prosperity of the Treasure state, and as a public-spirited citizen has returned much for the permanent upbuilding and welfare of his portion of this commonwealth.

HARRY MARSHALL RAMSEY. Prominent among the business men of Billings who are making this city one of the large commercial centers of this part of the west is Harry Marshall Ramsey, who has met with exceptional success as a dealer in fine horses. Mr. Ramsey is essentially a product of the west, having been born at a mining camp near South Pass, Wyoming, November 17, 1872, and is a son of John Marshall and Roselia A. (McDonald) Ramsey.

John Marshall Ramsey was born in Loveland, Clermont county, Ohio, June 7, 1842, and received his education at his native place, after which he learned the trade of carpenter and wheelwright. When he was only nineteen years of age he entered the Union service during the Civil war, serving as a messenger under General Cox in Rosecrans' division. When he had completed his army service he went to California, via the isthmus of Panama, but after spending a short time in prospecting for gold, traveled overland through Idaho and entered Montana during the sixties. Settling first at Last Chance Gulch, he subsequently moved on to Virginia City, and later was engaged in gold mining and trading with the Indians on the present site of the city of Helena, after which he went to Fort Benton. There he assisted in building boats covered with rawhide, which was effectual in causing the bullets from the Indians' guns to deflect, and in 1868 went down the Missouri river with a party to Omaha. In 1869 or 1870, Mr. Ramsey went with the Union Pacific Railroad to Cheyenne, where he assisted in building the first house in that city, and then entered the service of the United States government for a time, being engaged in working at his trade. At Fort Stambaugh, Wyoming, he participated in a number of raids with the troops against the Indians, and later, with his wife and children, accompanied the troops to Fort Custer, where he was engaged in the cattle business until 1882, having brought the animals from Wyoming. In that year Mr. Ramsey came overland to the present site of Billings, where he spent the summer, and then removed to Golden Creek, on the Musselshell river, continuing in the cattle business at that point until 1883, when he sold his interests to the Courtland Cattle Company and located in Billings, where during the winter of 1883-84 he conducted a roller skating rink, the first of its kind in Billings. In 1885 he engaged in the livery business, under the firm name of Ramsey and Smith, an association which continued until 1889, and from that time until his retirement he gave his attention to the horse ranch conducted by himself and son, under the firm name of John M. Ramsey & Son, and which had its inception in 1884. Mr. Ramsey was elected sheriff of Yellowstone county at the first state election in 1889, serving in that position with universal satisfaction for six years. That Mr. Ramsey was held in the highest esteem in his adopted city was demonstrated by the following order, issued October 10, 1911, by the Grand Masonic Chapter of the State, of which we quote only a part: "To all Grand Chapters in Correspondence with

the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Montana: to the Grand Officers and all Subordinate Chapters, R. A. M. of Montana. Companions: The working tools have fallen from the hands of a skilled craftsman who has labored faithfully in our quarries for many years—R. E. Companion John M. Ramsey, Past Grand Scribe. After but a week's illness Companion Ramsey passed away on Sunday, September 24, 1911, at his home in Billings, Montana, death being due to peritonitis. His burial services were conducted by Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, of Billings, on September 26, with a Templar escort from Aldemar Commandery, No. 5. At the graveside Excellent Companion Arthur C. Logan delivered a beautiful though impromptu eulogy upon the life and services of our departed companion. Companion Ramsey was a sturdy character, whose sterling virtues and unflinching courtesy won for him the lasting affection of his neighbors, friends and brethren. * * * His wife survives him and besides her are two sons, Harry of Billings, and Arthur of Roseburg, Oregon, and one daughter, Mrs. Gerald Panton, and Mrs. Ed. Goulding a stepdaughter, both residents of Billings. Only a short time before his illness there had been a family reunion and the heart of the father was rejoiced in the pride of having his wife and children about him. His Masonic association of forty years he cherished highly; was a splendid exemplar of its precepts and a faithful devotee of its teachings. It was in 1886 that he affiliated with Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, of Billings, and in 1889 he served as its master. For two years he served as king of Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and became its high priest in 1896. At its organization he became a member of Aldemar Commandery No. 5, K. T., but held none but an appointive office therein. When the commandery was instituted, he was appointed standard bearer, and with the exception of one year, filled the position by reappointment until his death. In 1894, when the Grand Chapter met in Billings, he was honored by the election to the position of grand scribe. He did not attend subsequent annual meetings but was beloved by his companions in Billings, and throughout the state wherever known.

"The following tribute is quoted from his home paper: 'The friends of John M. Ramsey included all with whom he came in contact, for there never was a man in the community who possessed in a higher degree the charm of attracting the love and friendship of those with whom he associated, and this was effected without any conscious effort of his own and solely by the kindness and geniality which seemed to radiate from his presence. Enemies he had none, and no man had so many and such devoted friends. In his family he was a most kind and affectionate husband and father, and those he leaves behind him, now mourning and broken-hearted, will ever cherish with loving memory his kindly thoughtfulness and tenderness. Of the tenets of Freemasonry he was a loyal follower, and held the ancient craft in high esteem. In his life of brotherly love no member better exemplified the principles of the order, in which he was at various times elevated to high office. As a public officer he discharged his duties with fidelity to his trust. He tempered, so far as possible, justice with mercy, but never flinched from any task, however dangerous or onerous which it was his duty to perform. The generous heart which throbbled only with kindly impulses beats no more; the hand ever open to relieve distress or suffering lies nerveless across his breast; the genial smile which reflected the goodness within the man will no more be seen by mortal eyes; but the memory of all that was good and true in John Ramsey will long remain with this community, an incentive for all who knew him to a better, kinder and more loving life.'

"As a token of respect to the memory of our beloved companion it is ordered that this memorial be read at the next regular convocations of the chapters within



J M Ramsey



this jurisdiction and that suitable mention be made of it in your records.

"Fraternally submitted, Harry M. Allen, Grand High Priest.

"Attest Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Grand Secretary."

The eulogy which was mentioned above as being given by A. C. Logan follows: "Dear Friends—I am conducting this burial service at the request of our brother while among us, who on different occasions requested that I should commit this earthly tabernacle to its native elements, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, there to remain until the sounding of the last trumpet. This I have done to the best of my ability, according to the limitations prescribed by our ritual.

"In closing I am constrained to overstep the prerogatives of the ceremonials, and take advantage of the opportunity offered to address a few words to the living, believing that the life and death of our deceased brother is a fitting text for our consideration, and to that end I beg your kind indulgence for the few moments I shall occupy, and I trust that my efforts may be of such nature as to receive your endorsement.

"We are assembled today, to offer up before the world the last said tribute of our affection and esteem to the memory of one beloved while here on earth. We have dropped the sympathetic tear and wrapped about his foibles, whatever they may have been, the broad mantle of Masonic charity; as perfection on earth has never yet been attained, the wisest as well as the best of men have gone astray, therefore we will not withhold from his memory the commendation his virtues are entitled to at our hands.

"We are gathered about this narrow house prepared to receive the lifeless clay which has performed for three score years and ten, man's full allotted span for his pilgrimage here below, its mission of serving as an earthly habitat. No more worthy tenant ever inhabited earthly domicile, than he who so recently burst the bounds that bound him.

"This grave, that coffin, contain nothing that should cause a tear or a pang other than the memories they excite; they are empty, meaningless, and no longer a part or parcel of him we knew. This bank of beautiful flowers, the symbol of affection of surviving friends typify the beauty of his life.

"John Ramsey's life was a beautiful exemplification of manly traits and virtues, and embodies all those elements, essential to constitute an ideal life, as if the gods had all conspired to place their imprint to give the world evidence of a man. His greatest charm was his modest and retiring nature, and shrinking from ostentatious display at all times and on all occasions. For in his magnanimity he rejoiced more in the success of his friends than in any achievement of self.

"In the state and nation he was a patriotic, law abiding and consistent citizen; in official life a brave and fearless officer, never shrinking from danger or privation while in the discharge of duty and never remiss in the performance of them, except when he was called upon officially to perform some service that would distress a friend or his family, as many instances are recorded and others known, where his purse relieved the unfortunate and he himself became the bearer of the burden. Misfortune and grief of others appealed deeply to his generous nature, selfishness was a personage he never knew. In his family he was a patient and indulgent husband and father; in the community, amid the daily walks of life, a cheerful companion and an inspiration, ever looking and leading to the bright side and taking optimistic views of all things. He was never known to speak disparagingly of anyone except of those whose life was a menace to society and decency.

"As a member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he was deeply attached during a period covering most of his adult career, he was recognized as a prominent pillar. We knew him in scenes that the world knew not

of, and phases of his character were exhibited that enable us to speak of him with reverence and admiration.

"As a Master Mason, he practiced all the virtues inculcated in the moral code of ethics taught by symbolic ritual and tradition; as a Knight Templar, he was a firm believer and adherent to the Christian religion, professing faith in the immortality of the soul, and the crucifixion and ascension of our blessed Saviour, and we who knew him best believe that he is entitled to all the glory and awards that await the valiant Knight, who believes in and practices the Christian virtues.

"To the Brothers who survive him, especially to those who have reached the meridian of their existence and are descending the western slope, this address is fraught with feelings of deep meaning and interest, and as I recall the memories of the past, let me exhort you to realize the importance of considering the present and the future ere it is too late. We should all be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and resolve that we will consider more seriously our approaching fate, and make preparations for the coming of that 'grim messenger.' We have ascended the long and weary road from youth to manhood by different avenues; and our paths are marked by various degrees of success. Each of you, I believe, has done the best you could according to the opportunity and the light afforded. We have reached the zenith of our power, and in looking backward if we can feel that we have lightened the load and encouraged an erring or discouraged Brother by our word or example, it will be a light to our feet as we descend rapidly and almost imperceptibly the grade to that 'bourne from which no traveller ever returns.' We know not how soon the friends who now surround us may be called upon to perform the sad rites of consigning our bodies to their last resting place.

"To the younger members who are just starting on their career characterized by the enthusiasm that is the heritage of youth, and buoyed up by hopes of future wealth and position, the road may appear long and the burden heavy, but remember that you are girded with the breast-plate of righteousness. My earnest prayer is that you may be successful in avoiding the numerous snares and pitfalls that ever beset the path of youth. That you may not fall an early victim to that relentless tyrant, death, who 'reaps the bearded grain with a breath, and the flowers that grow between' for the arm of friendship, the wealth of the world, the innocence of youth and the charms of beauty can not interpose to prevent his coming. May you all be spared to realize your fondest hopes and the full fruition of your ambition.

"Let me address a final word to you while standing on the brink of the grave of one you loved, who was your friend and mentor. Let me admonish you to imitate his pure and blameless life, his utter alienation of self, and follow in the steps of this great man; for he was great, because to be great is to be good.

"And as we return at the close of these ceremonies to our Masonic Hall and view the vacant chair draped in mourning, we shall miss him whose mortal part lies before us clad in the habiliments of the grave, but this lump of earth is not our Brother. He still lives; he will be with us and we shall feel his presence in our heart of hearts.

"And now in conclusion, to the relatives of the deceased we have but little of this world's comfort to offer. We deeply, truly, and sincerely sympathize with you in your affliction, and participate in a degree at least in the consolation afforded you that he whom you mourn lived respected, died lamented and has left behind him a monument that will stand when chiseled stone and storied urn have passed away and are forgotten by the generations yet to come.

"And now, dear friends, if any words that I have uttered have suggested thoughts which shall have found

a resting place in your heart for future resolve or good, I shall have great cause for rejoicing, and feel that I have not taxed your time and patience in vain."

Harry Marshall Ramsey spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, his education being secured in the public schools of Billings. When he was only twelve years of age he showed such business ability and sagacity that his father took him to the horse ranch at Golden Creek, on the Musselshell river, and when his father became sheriff of the county in 1889 the youth was made a deputy. In 1895 Mr. Ramsey went to Aransas Pass, Texas, where he erected a hotel and spent one year, subsequently moving to Houston, where he spent the winter of 1897. Another year was spent at Temple, Bell county, Texas, and he then returned to Billings and engaged in buying and selling horses with his father, the firm continuing as John Ramsey & Son until the time of his father's death, since which time Mr. Ramsey has continued in business alone. He is a member of Billings Lodge, No. 394, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in political matters is a staunch Republican.

In April, 1901, Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage with Miss Lena B. Tweedle, who was born in Bell county, Texas, daughter of William and Nancy (Kagen) Tweedle. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have had one son: Harry Darrel, born October 10, 1904. Mr. Ramsey is successfully carrying on the business founded by his father and is a worthy representative of that honored pioneer. He takes a great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Billings, and is ready at all times to assist in forwarding movements calculated to make for advancement. He and his wife reside at No. 928 North Thirtieth street, where their many friends are always sure of a warm and hospitable welcome.

HARRISON BROWN. The fortunes of Harrison Brown have been identical with those of the state of Montana since the year 1863, when he came as a boy of fourteen years to this state, then a part of Idaho. He is a native Missourian, born in Jasper county, near the town of Carthage, on the 25th of November, 1845, and is the son of David G. and Susan (Gormely) Brown, both of whom were born and reared and passed their lives in the state of Missouri.

The early schooling of Harrison Brown did not extend beyond his fourteenth year, for in that year he left his home in Missouri and came to the west, stopping for the winter of 1863 in Alder Gulch. In the following summer (1864) he went to Bannack in Beaverhead county, then engaging in mining operations, and this county has represented his home from that time to the present. He devoted himself to mine work until 1867 and in that year, though but a lad in years, he returned his attention to independent farming and stock raising, that being the business in which he had been reared at home. Today Mr. Brown has a fine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres situated some six miles northwest of Grant in Beaverhead county, which is given over to the stock and grain business. For a number of years he was interested in cattle raising, but some time ago he withdrew entirely from the cattle business and since then horse raising has been his chief interest.

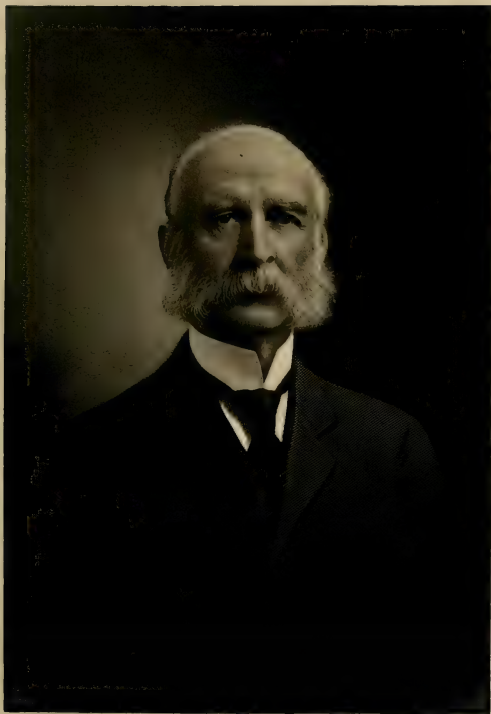
Mr. Brown has led an interesting and exciting life in the west, having passed through the years of lawlessness which characterized this section in its early days of development, but which have long since been replaced with manners and customs similar to those found in more easterly districts. In the Indian depredations he experienced his full share of annoyance, and played an important part in the Nez Perce war in assisting in caring for the unprotected during those days of terror. When a boy in Virginia City in 1864 he witnessed the hanging of five lawless characters in a partially completed building which was originally designed for a

drug store by one "Bill" Morrison, but it served nicely as a gallows on this hurried occasion. Other incidents of a similar nature have marked his career and he has a ripe and comprehensive knowledge of early Montana.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat, staunch and true, and has been active in the ranks of the party in his district. He is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers. He has a wide acquaintance in the state and is the intimate friend of W. A. Clark of Montana mining fame.

WARREN C. GILLETTE. Half a century has passed since Warren C. Gillette came to Montana. He was an important factor in the development of the localities in which he resided and was one of the worthy pioneers of the state, recognized as a prosperous stockgrower on Dearborn river in the vicinity of Craig. The mental, moral, social and material development and advancement of the state ever received his support, and he served in positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Gillette was born in Orleans, Ontario county, New York, on March 10, 1832, and died September 8, 1912, at the home of his cousin, W. F. Parker, in Helena, Montana. His original American ancestors were French Huguenots, who located in Connecticut. There was born in 1802 Ormel Gillette, the father of our Montana pioneer, and his brother, Caleb Gillette, was likewise a native of Connecticut. In early manhood Ormel Gillette removed to New York, where he married Miss Julia E. Ferris, born in that state. They settled in Oneida county, where the father for many years practiced medicine, living to the age of four score years, his wife passing away at the age of sixty. Of their two sons and three daughters, Warren C. was the eldest. He never married, nor did his sister, Eliza P., who was his housekeeper and devoted companion until her death.

Warren Caleb Gillette, after attending the public schools, pursued his studies in Oberlin College, Ohio, leaving that institution in 1850 and staying for a time in Columbus, after which he returned to New York and was engaged as a clerk in Oneida county until 1855, when he removed to Chicago and entered the employ of E. R. Kellogg & Company, wholesale hatters and furriers, continuing with this firm until 1859, and in that year he engaged in the same line of business as a retailer at Galena, Illinois, conducting the enterprise for two years. In the summer of 1861 Mr. Gillette once more returned east and was occupied in the manufacture of furs in New York city until the spring of 1862, when the discovery of gold in Montana led him hither. His intention was to make Salmon river his destination, and at St. Louis he embarked on the steamer "Shreveport" and came up the Missouri, disembarking between the mouth of the Milk river and old Fort Union, as low water prevented further progress by boat. After remaining in camp about a week the party started overland to Fort Benton. Two days later they met a large band of Assiniboine and Crow Indians, and the younger ones were inclined to stop the journey of the party up the river, while some of the older chiefs were in favor of letting the emigrants do as they pleased. The Indians determined to hold a council and decide upon the course to be pursued, and the council was held that night, but the emigrants had concluded to return to their camp on Milk river and in the morning turned their teams in that direction, whereupon the Indians informed them that they must go up the river, as the council had decided that they might do so, and insisted that the white men ought not now to turn back. So, going toward Fort Benton, they arrived there in September, but soon went on to the old town of Montana City on Prickly Pear creek, where they went into camp. They called the place Camp Indecision, because they here learned of the discovery of gold at Bannack, and waited here until they could send a dele-



Wm. C. Gillette

gation and learn the true state of affairs at Bannack, and something of its attractions as a place of settlement. They, however, remained at the camp until their belated supplies reached Fort Benton and they then transported them with mule and ox teams to Deer Lodge, once known as LaBarge City. Here Mr. Gillette purchased a cabin of C. A. Broadwater, intending to occupy it as a store, but as Bannack was far more prosperous, he proceeded to that place, arriving in December, 1862. He brought his stock of goods, an assortment of miners' supplies principally, bringing the goods on pack horses in three trips from Fort Benton to Bannack. On one of these trips the Indians stole all of his horses while he was encamped on Sun river, not far distant from the site of Great Falls. He recovered nearly one half of the animals and obtained enough more from the American Fur Company to enable him to continue his trip to Bannack. A year later he transferred his stock to Alder gulch, where gold was discovered in 1863, and was in general trade in Virginia City until 1865, being associated with James King.

Upon the discovery of gold in Last Chance gulch, they brought their stock to Helena, following the rush of miners thither. Here King & Gillette were engaged in the freighting and mercantile business from 1865 until 1869, and were in partnership in mining operations until 1877. These earlier trips were attended with great danger from both Indians and road agents, and Mr. Gillette had many exciting experiences and narrow escapes. He was one of the early promoters of the placer mining system at Diamond City, and a service of great public benefit was rendered by King & Gillette in their Herculean task of opening the toll road of ten miles down Little Prickly Pear canyon. The toll road saved the travelers on the road between Helena and Fort Benton from crossing the Lyon mountains and Medicine Rock, as it went down the canyon on the present route of the Montana Central Railroad. This important work was of inestimable value to the miners and other settlers. The available equipment for the construction of this road consisted of two plows, for which they paid \$175 each, and picks and shovels. The road was completed in 1866 at a cost of \$40,000, and this amount was obtained from tolls within two years. Later the travel declined, but the road was kept up until in 1875, when the charter expired. King & Gillette were among the largest operators in Confederate gulch, where they employed a large number of men in the construction of a bedrock flume, clearing up \$10,000 in one season, but it eventually caused them a loss of \$60,000. They closed their operations in 1877, and Mr. Gillette engaged in sheep raising, with which industry he continued to be occupied for more than a quarter century, having some forty thousand acres of land and raising sheep on a most extensive scale, his flocks averaging from sixteen to twenty thousand head. He gave preference to Merino sheep as best adapted to this climate. He had a fine ranch residence near Craig with modern improvements and facilities, and after the death of his sister he divided his time between this residence and Helena.

Mr. Gillette was a staunch Republican and took a proper interest in the public affairs of both territory and state. He was twice elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, and was a member of the council, or higher deliberate body, for one term, and was also a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the state. In public affairs he gave evidence of wise discrimination and mature judgment, and his influence in the councils of his party were ever of a helpful order. Mr. Gillette gained and retained friends, and his unassuming but successful career in Montana was an honor to the state.

In his passing Montana lost one of its oldest pioneers, and the event occasioned wide-spread sorrow, especially among the old pioneers and all who were inti-

mate with him in his later years. Mr. Gillette was past president of the Society of Montana Pioneers, and ever active in the interests of that organization.

ANDREW VAN CORRY. Departing this life on June 9, 1911, at the age of seventy-three years, eight months and sixteen days, after long periods of strenuous exertion and decided uselessness in several different parts of the country and under circumstances widely varying in character and requirements, the late Andrew Van Corry, of Butte, in all his career showed himself to be a man of unusual gifts and qualifications for work of many kinds and ready adaptability to his surroundings, however new and untried, and whatever the conditions involved in them. He was left an orphan at the age of twelve years by the death of both parents. Boy as he then was, with no knowledge of the great world, with all his standards and ideals formed from his experiences in an old-fashioned rural community, with a dreamy impression that the wild west was the coming hope of his country and the embodiment of opportunity for aspiring souls like his, he journeyed some eight hundred miles in the wake of the setting sun in search of chances to mend and further make his fortunes and landed in what is now a metropolis of the middle region of our country, and there found employment and remained a number of years. His subsequent achievements will be narrated in the following paragraphs, throughout all of which it will appear that from his boyhood he made his own way in the world, and that in the struggle for advancement his chief asset was his self-reliance.

Mr. Corry was a native of the village of Newport, Charles county, Maryland, where his grandfather, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, located on his arrival from England in this country at an early date, and where his own life began on September 13, 1837. In his native county he attended the public schools until he reached the age of twelve years, when, as has been noted, his parents died and left him to his own resources. His father and his grandfather were farmers, and while under their influence he worked at the same line of productive usefulness.

But when he walked out into the great world from the darkened home in which he had been sheltered and cared for from infancy and took up the battle of life for himself, he did not adhere to the pursuit they had followed. He made his way to St. Louis, and there found employment with the Simmons Hardware Company, with which he remained several years. At the age of twenty-one, with his faculties prematurely developed and stimulated to great activity by the sense of personal responsibility he had been guided by for years, he took another flight westward and located at Georgetown, Colorado, where he engaged in prospecting and the development of quartz properties, and in a short time acquired the ownership of extensive mining interests in that then fruitful and productive locality, in which he passed five years of useful labor with good results.

In 1863 he followed the trend of the argonauts of the period and came to Montana, locating at Bannack. Later he was actively engaged in placer mining in Alder Gulch for a number of years, and during the last years of his residence in that region was county recorder of Madison county. Before and during his occupancy of this office he had many claims in Alder Gulch, but he was only partially successful in developing them in comparison with other miners there then and before and since that time.

In 1879, at the end of his term as recorder of Madison county, he moved to Butte, and here he maintained his residence until his death, on June 9, 1911. His principal occupation in Butte was as manager of

circulation for the *Butte Inter-Mountain* and *Anaconda Standard*, but while engaged in that he also kept up his interest in the mining industry, and pushed the development of his claims with as much energy as he could command, and with all the resources available to him under the circumstances.

Mr. Corry was married at Florissant, Missouri, on June 22, 1872, to Miss Anna Martha Mattingly, a daughter of James and Mary Mattingly, old and esteemed residents of St. Louis county in that state. To this union four children were born: Arthur Vincent, whose life began in Virginia City, Montana, on May 10, 1874; Clarence A., who was born at the same place on June 13, 1876, and is now a resident of Butte; Agnes P., who came into being on July 17, 1878, also in Virginia City, and is now the wife of George B. McDonald, a prominent mining man of Butte; and John, who was born in Butte on March 22, 1882, and died in that city on January 3, 1907.

Andrew V. Corry was renowned locally in Masonic circles, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest Freemasons in the state of Montana. He was a member of all the branches of the fraternity in the York Rite up to and including the Knights Templar degree, and all in the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second degree. He was also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. But, while he was devoted to the fraternity and took an earnest interest in its beneficent work, he was essentially a man of domestic tastes, warmly devoted to his home and its duties, and took but little interest otherwise in fraternity or club life. In politics he was a firm and faithful Democrat, and for many years very active in the service of his party, but in the declining period of his life he left political contentions and the work involved in them to younger men.

Arthur Vincent Corry attended the schools of Butte until within a year of his graduation from the high school. Then, on account of a serious illness, he was obliged to leave without finishing his course. But when he was able he again took up his studies, attending the University at Notre Dame, Indiana, from 1890 to 1893, and from 1894 to 1898 the Colorado School of Mines, being graduated from the latter in the year last mentioned with the degree of Engineer of Mining. After leaving the University he practiced his profession in different western states until 1902, then returned to Butte, where he has been actively engaged in professional work ever since. He has done a great deal of work for large corporations, and has also conducted extensive mining operations on his own account in Silver Bow, Jefferson and Granite counties of this state, and had connection with other enterprises of the same kind in other parts of this state and others wherein mining industries abound. Mr. Corry is a member of the firm of Harper, MacDonald & Company, Civil and Mining Engineers, with offices at 203-4-9 Lewiston Building, Butte.

Mr. Arthur V. Corry is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Montana Society of Engineers. Socially he is prominent in the Silver Bow Club of Butte, and in fraternal relations belongs to the Order of Knights of Columbus. His religious affiliation is with the Catholic church, in whose behalf he is energetic and zealous, as he is in connection with his lodge and every enterprise for the improvement and progress of his community and the benefit of its residents.

On September 20, 1903, he was united in marriage in Butte with Miss Mary Armstrong, a daughter of James J. and Anna (Leonard) Armstrong, natives of Vancouver, British Columbia. Of this union one child has been born, Andrew Vincent Corry, whose life began in Missoula, on September 22, 1904, and who is the light and life of the household, which is a radiating point of social enjoyment in the com-

munity and a center of genuine hospitality to which the hosts of friends of the family frequently resort. The family home is located at 825 West Galena street, Butte.

The father of the late Andrew Van Corry was a soldier in the Civil war and lost his life on one of its sanguinary battlefields. His son, the subject of this review, was a man of great natural aptitude for mathematical computations, and, although he had not an extensive education, was capable of solving any kind of an engineering problem. He was of a modest and retiring disposition, never boastful of his attainments or capacity, and seemingly unconscious of them. He was also a man of generous and genuine practical benevolence, but never made his works of charity known to the public. He did his duty well, faithfully and wisely in all the relations of life, without the hope of reward except in the approval of his own conscience, and his worth was all the more estimable on that account. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and was esteemed in life and is revered after death as one of the best men this county has ever numbered among its leading and most useful citizens.

HON. G. W. STAPLETON. One of Montana's most eminent legal counselors, and one of the sturdy characters of the old days who had no small part in shaping the destiny of the territory and state, belonged to a most able and brilliant coterie of lawyers, which flourished exceedingly in territorial times and in the early days of statehood, and included such men as Col. W. F. Sanders, Mr. Warren Toole, Hon. Sam Word, Judge Kirkpatrick, Hon. W. W. Dixon and others among its numbers. Judge Stapleton was one of the forceful men of Montana, and no history of that commonwealth could afford him any other than a foremost position among his contemporaries, and at a time when not even the oldest commonwealth had more able and brilliant bars than Montana possessed in territorial times.

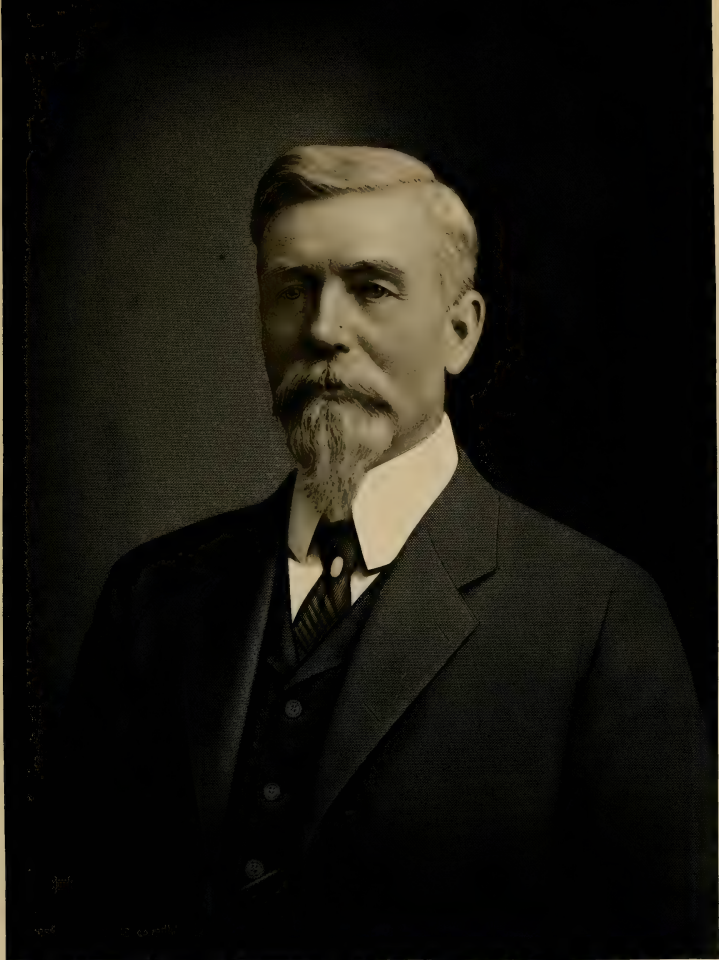
Judge Stapleton came from a prominent old southern family whose members had migrated from South Carolina to Kentucky, at a time when the latter state was on the western frontier, and where Judge Stapleton's parents were born. A laudable migratory spirit kept impelling them to follow the march of civilization westward, next to Indiana, where he himself first saw the light of day, later to Illinois, to Iowa, and so on until in Montana, where Judge Stapleton's life was indeed one of the most influential in the first half century of that state's history. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, November 28, 1834.

As has been noted, his parents, Cyrus S. and Margaret (Scott) Stapleton, were natives of Kentucky. They moved from that state into Indiana soon after their marriage, then after some years to Illinois, and subsequently to Iowa. The father was a physician, renowned, in every locality where he practiced, for his extensive professional learning and skill and his charming benignity of disposition and manner.

The scholastic training of Judge Stapleton was received, first in the public schools of Iowa and later at an excellent academy in Fort Madison, that state. In 1852, when but a boy of eighteen, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph M. Casey, at Lancaster, Iowa, pursuing it with such diligence and success that he was admitted to practice in November, 1855, when he was barely of age.

He practiced in the courts of Iowa for four years, then crossed the plains to Colorado, opening an office there, and attended to legal business entrusted to his care until 1862.

In that year he removed to Montana, and finding the demand for legal attainments, quite limited, turned his attention to mining which proved profitable as he was among the first to discover gold, in paying quantities, in the territory. This discovery was made at Grass-



Geo W. Stapleton

hopper creek, where he founded a town, and which, but for his modesty and, it must be added, superior judgment, would now bear his name. It was the desire of the miners along the creek to name the new town after him, but, as it was in the country of the Bannack Indians, Judge Stapleton saw greater propriety in naming it after them; and hence it became Bannack instead of Stapleton.

Here he followed placer mining diligently, and at different periods with great success, at times taking out as much as \$20 a pan from selected dirt. About a mile below the camp he purchased a claim, where with a crude, hand-made wooden rocker, he took out gold at the rate of from \$200 to \$500 per day. Notwithstanding this large yield, he was considered only moderately successful as provisions and living expenses were so enormously high.

In 1863, Alder gulch thrilled the western world with its wonderful gold production, and, like many others, Judge Stapleton "stampeded" for that favored spot. But with a prudence and forethought unusual in times of great excitement, he halted the expedition at Beaverhead river on the way, long enough for him to write a code of laws for the government of the new camp—probably the first codification of any kind made in the territory. He accompanied the expedition on to the gulch, arriving in the first party, carrying his laws with him. He and Colonel McLean together secured a number of valuable claims from which considerable quantities of gold were extracted. In 1865, he removed to Last Chance gulch, now Helena, and again took up the practice of law, finding great demand for his professional services. Five or six months later he located at Ophir gulch, and again engaged in mining. Subsequently he went to Argenta, Beaverhead county, and remained there until 1879, engaged in quartz mining and practicing law.

It was in the latter year that he permanently located in Butte, and where he continued to reside until his death. After going to that city, he turned resolutely away from almost every other attraction, and for a number of years gave his time and attention, almost exclusively, to that jealous mistress, the law, who rewarded his devotion with the guerdon of her brightest smiles.

He first associated himself in practice in Butte with Judge Spratt, a partnership that continued until the death of the latter, in 1881.

The firm of Robinson and Stapleton was then formed, and continued until 1898, when death again robbed him of his partner.

Judge Stapleton then formed a partnership with his son, Guy W., in the firm of Stapleton & Stapleton, which continued as long as the father remained in active practice, in fact was not broken until the latter's death, April 25, 1910.

Judge Stapleton was really one of the first attorneys of the state to devote his attention to mining law, which was destined to become such an important feature of the practice in Montana. The experience he gained in mining and from close touch with all the varied phases of early Montana life, proved of very great assistance to him in his professional career, and was also of invaluable assistance to the territory and state, through the practical knowledge he was able to bring to bear in the framing of mining and other laws of the new country. Few, if any, of Montana's pioneers were any more serviceable and valuable, and it is doubtful if any man played a more influential part in shaping the laws and early history of the territory. He was elected to the territorial legislature four times—as often as he would serve—and during his tenure was first speaker of the house and then president of the senate. He was also a member of the judiciary committee of each house. When it was found necessary to codify the laws of the territory, all eyes turned to him as a capable man to head the commission for the purpose, owing to his wide

practical knowledge and great ability. As such he was the leading force in giving clearness and consistency to the body of the statutes and proper trend to the course of subsequent legislation.

He also served conspicuously in the convention of 1889, that formulated the constitution on which Montana was admitted into the Union as a state. He was always identified with the Democratic party, and had practically the refusal of every office within the gift of the people, governor, attorney-general, supreme court justice, member of congress, and all the rest, absolutely declining them all.

Notwithstanding the exactions of his profession, he found time to develop extensive mining interests, and to contribute his share of inspiration, counsel and substantial aid to every public improvement and social enterprise of merit. He was an interested and zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the organizers of Virginia City Lodge No. 1, the first lodge chartered within the present limits of the state.

Having accumulated a comfortable fortune, he retired from active business several years before his death, appearing only occasionally in court, either in his own behalf or for some old time friend.

Judge Stapleton was regarded as, not only one of the ablest but as well one of the most successful of the pioneer lawyers, and always commanded the respect of his brothers in the legal profession.

As a citizen, he was not only one of Montana's oldest, at the time of his death, but one of her worthiest and most valued ones. Throughout his life, he was thoroughly independent in thought and action; he hated sham and had a very great aversion for pretense and hypocrisy, as well as being a bitter foe of fraud, a firm advocate of political honor and an earnest and indefatigable striver after official honesty and square dealing. One of his strongest characteristics was his rugged honesty. His reading was wide in its scope, he was broad-minded in his views, independent in thought and fearless in execution.

As previously stated, Judge Stapleton was called to his final rest on April 25, 1910. He had been ailing for several years, but his trouble was not such as to compel him to take to his bed, although preventing him from taking any active part in business. Two days before his death he was out walking with his son, laughing and telling stories.

"I have lived long; I have had a good time; I am not scared to die; the game's over." These were the last words he uttered shortly before he threw his arm around his son, Guy W. Stapleton, and passed into the beyond.

He lived to see the fruit of his labors in the prosperity and happiness of the people he so faithfully served, and the established success of valued public institutions to whose creations and development he so essentially contributed. It is high praise, but only a just meed to merit to say, that he deserved in full measure the public esteem he so richly enjoyed.

The *Anaconda Standard*, at the time of Judge Stapleton's death, editorially, said of him in part: "Loved by more than a few, feared by some, he was esteemed by many and respected by all."

In 1870, Judge Stapleton was married to Miss Cora E. McIntosh, a native of Missouri. Their only son, Guy W. Stapleton, received his academic education at Deer Lodge, Montana, and his technical professional training in the law department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1895. He at once became associated with his father in active practice, at Butte, where he has since been located. He served as county attorney of Silver Bow county and has also served as a member of the Montana state legislature.

He is one of the well known of the younger professional men and capitalists of Montana, whose private interests are varied and extensive.

GEORGE W. IRVIN. The passing of George W. Irvin on March 18, 1907, deprived Butte and the state of Montana of one of her pioneer citizens, and of a man who made history in the state from the days of his earliest connection therewith until his death. He was a man of strong character, possessing all the attributes which invariably make for success of the highest and most lasting order, as well as citizenship of the finest type.

A native of Chicago, Illinois, George W. Irvin was born on February 22, 1844, the son of John B. and Ellen M. (Walton) Irvin, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was an early settler in Chicago, in the days when it was not more than a cabin village upon the lake front; indeed, so unpromising was the place that in 1848 he removed his family to his native state. But in 1853 he returned once more to Illinois, this time locating in the southern part of the state. He later removed to Dubuque, Iowa, which for years represented his home and the center of his business activities.

George W. Irvin diligently attended school until he was seventeen years of age, that period bringing him to the opening of the Civil war. He sought to enlist in a Kansas regiment for the three months' service, but with his entire company was rejected, the regiment having been filled before it reached Fort Leavenworth. In July, 1863, when not yet twenty years of age, he assisted John Bozeman in organizing a party to make an overland trip to Idaho, western Montana then being a part of that territory. Thus early in life did the bold and venturesome spirit which ever characterized the actions of Mr. Irvin assert itself in his connection with this expedition. When the company reached the place now known as Buffalo, Wyoming, they were greeted by a band of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, several hundred strong, and things were made interesting for their party for some time. After a few days' detention Mr. Irvin and a companion were sent to Fort Laramie, a distance of 175 miles, to secure relief for the beleaguered party. They made the trip in three nights' riding, passing through a hostile Indian country, and on reaching the Fort were refused aid by the post commandant, as a result of which the party returned to the Platte river. Certain hardy spirits of the party, however, including Bozeman, Irvin and eight others, refused to be deflected from their original purpose, and set out alone, each equipped with a horse, a rifle and ammunition, and rations for a day, looking forward to bringing down sufficient wild game to suffice their needs in that respect. It was in late August that they reached the summit of the Belt mountains, there getting their first view of beautiful Gallatin Valley. Mr. Irvin gave to the gap the appellation of Bozeman Pass, a name which it has since continued to bear, and upon the site where they camped is located the city of Bozeman. At the confluence of the three branches of the Gallatin river the little party encountered two men who informed them of the discovery of gold in Alder Gulch, now Virginia City. On August 22, 1863, Mr. Irvin reached that place, immediately engaging in mining operations, to which line of enterprise he gave his attention there and in California Gulch for something like two years.

Early in life Mr. Irvin formed his first connection with affairs of a public nature, being but twenty-one years of age when in 1865 he was appointed clerk of the commission to codify the laws of the territory. In the following year he became assistant assessor of internal revenue for the district comprising Deer Lodge, Missoula and Beaverhead counties, also serving as deputy United States marshal. In 1866 Deer Lodge reached the dignity of a post office, and Mr. Irvin was appointed to the office, retaining the post for two years. From 1874 to 1876 he was under-sheriff of Deer Lodge county, and he was public administrator of the county in 1876, and clerk of the second judicial district in 1879. After his removal to Silver Bow he was county sheriff from

1882 to 1884, and he was United States marshal in 1889 and 1890, being the last man to hold that office under the old territorial regime and the first incumbent after Montana became a state. As a result of his connection in that respect he was superintendent ex-officio of the territorial penitentiary, but when the territory became a state he resigned the office. In 1893-4 he was state commissioner of mineral lands, and while the incumbent of this important office he employed counsel and fought the Northern Pacific Railway successfully in the case of the Northern Pacific Railway vs. Richard P. Barden, et al. Following the decision of the supreme court in favor of the defendant, through the aid of the senators and congressmen from Montana, Mr. Irvin brought about the enactment by Congress of a law for the subsequent examination, classification and segregation of 17,000,000 acres of land within the Northern Pacific land grant, thus saving for the prospectors about one-half of the land involved and relegating it to the public mineral lands of the United States.

In 1881 Mr. Irvin changed his residence to Butte, which continued to represent his home until his death. The public offices named above of which Mr. Irvin was the able and efficient incumbent are sufficient in number and importance to convey a somewhat adequate idea of the mental capacity and executive ability of the man, and they show clearly the character of his services to his party and the regard in which he was ever held by those in high places, as well as those in the less important walks of life. In March, 1898, Mr. Irvin was appointed postmaster of Butte, a post which he retained until his death. In his capacity as postmaster he won high commendation for his ability and skill in the administration of its affairs, and the many improvements he brought about in the service. Under his regime the office was brought to the very highest standard and many innovations for the good of the system originated in his mind and were carried out under his supervision, later becoming adopted and standardized in postal circles throughout the country.

On October 23, 1867, Mr. Irvin was united in marriage at Deer Lodge with Miss Bettie H. Irvine, the daughter of Thomas Howard Irvine. One daughter was born to them, Mary B., who died on September 17, 1904. Of the marriage ceremony a local chronicle records that "three hundred citizens of the territory attended the reception at the Deer Lodge Hotel, among whom were many Indian women, wives of white settlers," a commentary which is eloquent of the freedom and joyous abandon of those early days.

Mr. Irvin was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery, in Butte, Montana. The widow of Mr. Irvin still retains her residence in Butte, where she is regarded as one of the city's most estimable ladies. She is prominent in the Episcopal church, in which she is one of the leading workers, in addition to which she carries on a deal of charitable work in a great many directions.

Concerning the passing of Mr. Irvin, many interesting testimonials to his life and work were published at the time, some of which we shall here quote as being representative of the general regard and esteem in which the deceased was held. In speaking of him to the *Standard*, United States Senator Lee Mantle said: "His long and efficient public service in numerous important positions, his active interest in public affairs and his prominence in Republican politics long since made George W. Irvin a distinguished as well as a familiar personality in the official, social and political life of Montana. No man was more widely or more favorably known throughout the length and breadth of the state. I think, perhaps, it was in political conventions that his impressive personality, his clear perceptions, his strong individuality and dominating force of character made themselves most distinctly felt. On such occasions he exerted an influence peculiarly his own, and when aroused gave evidence of great power.



Geo. W. Davis

If he believed an injustice was likely to be done, no considerations of tact, no pandering to expediency, no appeal of clique or faction could stay him from giving vigorous and often caustic expression to his dissent and his condemnation of what he deemed to be wrong; and upon such occasions he usually carried his point. At the same time, he was a sagacious counselor, possessed of a vast fund of strong, practical common sense, all of which made him a potent factor in shaping the policies and destinies of the Republican party in this state.

"He was a man of unflinching courage and great independence of character. I do not think he knew the meaning of fear in any sense or under any circumstances. He possessed a broad and keen intelligence; had read and studied extensively, and was gifted with a most tenacious memory, which rarely ever let go of an event or fact of interest or importance, either local or national. He was a thinker, and held decided views upon questions of public concern. He had the courage of his convictions and gave them forcible and effective expression whenever occasion required.

"As a potent factor in the pioneer life of this community, in the early establishment of law and order and the rule of justice, and later in the advancement of the moral, material and intellectual development, he ranked in a class with that great Montanian, the lamented Wilbur F. Sanders. In manner he was dignified, courtly and affable; a fine conversationalist, always interesting and entertaining, whether talking in private or speaking in public. His fund of information was inexhaustible, and it was indeed a rare treat to listen to his recital of early experiences, interspersed, as they always were, with stories told with a humor and in a manner peculiarly his own. In all Montana no man was more welcome at the banquet board, and many there are who will recall with sentiments of genuine pleasure, now mingled with profound regret, his felicitous responses when called upon for a toast. No one could be happier on such occasions, and his remarks were always a source of unmixed delight, teeming with interesting reminiscences, sparkling with kindly, genuine humor, and always accompanied by a story or anecdote to give pith and point to the subject.

"George W. Irvin might have had almost any political honor, within the gift of the people had he so desired. Of his abilities and capacity there was no question. But apparently he did not desire it. Neither did he care for great wealth, nor seek to pander to it. At the same time, no man's counsel was more sought or valued than his in times of stress by those holding positions of great responsibility in the community.

"I never knew a man so absolutely free from envy and I never heard a word fall from his lips except in gratification over the good fortunes of others. He was an optimist; always hopeful, always seeing the bright side of things, always holding out encouragement to others. If he had trouble and worries he kept them to himself. He was punctilious in the discharge of every obligation, no matter how trifling. Added to these, he was a genial, companionable, manly man; a loyal and steadfast friend, and a patriotic, true American citizen. Death had no terrors for him; he feared it less than any one I ever knew; and no one was ever less concerned for the future. He believed that the surest passport to whatever of happiness or salvation might be beyond was in being square and honorable here.

"These, somewhat hurriedly and imperfectly expressed, are a few of my impressions of one of the best men I have ever known, and one of the best friendships I have ever had. Our friendship ran through more than a quarter of a century, and my regret at this moment is that I have not the power of expression to put into words all that I think and feel, and all that his useful life and sterling character deserve. His death leaves a void in this community and in this state which it will be hard

to fill, for his was a commanding presence and his life was a potent force for good."

An editorial in a Butte daily speaks in the following terms of Mr. Irvin: "It would be hard to name a citizen of those actively identified with Butte's community life whose death would be more keenly felt by men, women and children in every walk of life than has been the passing of George Irvin.

"For almost half a century, or since the days when white men began to people what is now the state of Montana, George Irvin's erect figure has been as familiar as the noble outline of the hills which encircle Summit Valley. Built upon big lines physically and mentally, he became while still a young man a forceful factor in the growth of the territory, and it is recorded of him that from those stirring days when, with John Bozeman, he looked upon imminent death in every form unflinchingly until that gray dawn when peacefully and in the slumber like unto that of a babe, his kindly soul passed out to his creator, he was the same frank, fearless, generous, lovable gentleman.

"Disdaining show and ostentation of any kind, his undisguised analyses of men and situations were at times almost startling in their candor, but to those in suffering or in distress, to all who were in need of the sincere condolence or assistance of a friend or counselor, George Irvin was as gentle as a woman, as gracious as a courtier, with a heart full of human sympathy and kindness.

"Apart from that charming, innate philosophy which made him a man with the young heart of a boy, George Irvin possessed those traits which are essential to leadership. Fluent of tongue, and of pen, a keen observer, a deep thinker and a studious reader, when he said or wrote anything it was worth hearing or reading. Although holding Federal office, George Irvin was neither a time server nor an office hunter. He was a bigger man than is required for the duties he fulfilled; he would have in larger fields attained a much greater measure of success. But men of his stamp are not to be measured by the degrees of their material profit, or by their acquisition of place or power of wealth. They are guided by simple, human impulse rather than by cupidity or restless ambition; their influence is reflected in the lasting love and respect of all who come in contact with them, and there is no one who knew him who does not count the death of 'Uncle George' a personal loss.

"Butte and Montana have lost a good citizen; thousands have lost a faithful friend; a wife has lost a loving husband; but neither the snows of the centuries nor the sands of time will ever cover his grave deep enough to obliterate the memory of his kindly personality or the greatness of his generous heart."

Editorially, the Butte *Miner* said in part: "Butte has been called upon to mourn the untimely death of George W. Irvin, one of its best loved public citizens, who at the time of his demise was serving his third term as postmaster of this city.

"Mr. Irvin died after a short illness, and his death cast a shadow of sorrow over the entire community, for no one was acquainted with him who did not have an abiding affection for him, and admire his sterling qualities and intellectual endowments. He crossed the plains when eighteen years of age with John M. Bozeman, and although occasionally away from the state on public business, once spending some years in Washington, as mineral and land commissioner, he always called Montana 'home,' and took an immense pride in the upbuilding of this commonwealth. With the history of early days and men he had a most intimate knowledge, for he had occupied confidential relations of friendship with all the prominent figures that have had a part in the work of making Montana what it is today.

"Those who knew him best know that it was his desire that when he crossed to the other side no ex-

tended obituary notices be given him, for he often expressed that sentiment which Tennyson put into verse:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea."

"The death of 'Uncle George Irvin,' as he was familiarly called, has left a vacancy in the business, social and club life of Butte that can never be filled, and he will ever be held in affectionate memory by all those now living who learned to know and love him."

JOHN F. BISHOP. Montana owes a debt of gratitude to its pioneers, whose stout hearts, alert minds and willing hands conquered the wilderness and whose courage, determination and infinite patience in the face of discouragement made it possible to lay in the new country the paths of civilization straight and clean. A representative of the finest type of pioneer resides in Dillon, this being John F. Bishop, one of the most honored and prominent of the citizens of Beaverhead county. He has resided in the state since 1863, and in the interim has engaged in mining, ranching and sheep-raising, his being the distinction of inaugurating sheep-raising in the state, the first stock sheep driven into the state being his possession. He is a great traveler and is familiar with many corners of the country. Mr. Bishop is a remarkably public-spirited man and there is nothing of public import at Dillon or in all the Beaverhead valley in which he is not helpfully interested.

Mr. Bishop was born at Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, his eyes first opening to the light of day on March 14, 1836. He resided in the Empire state until the age of twenty-one and then followed the tide of migration to the northwest, locating in Kilbourn, Wisconsin, where he followed teaming and rafting on the Wisconsin river for about a twelvemonth. Tiring of that, he bought forty acres of prairie land in the vicinity of Kilbourn, with the intention of cultivating it, but again he became interested in other directions and at the end of six months he built a flat boat and went down the river to Hannibal, Missouri, where he spent another six months and then went to St. Louis and thence on up the river to Leavenworth, Kansas. There he hired out to an overland train for Pike's Peak, in some useful capacity, and his subsequent journeys took him to Denver and to Nevada City, Colorado, where he engaged in mining and teaming for some three years.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Bishop's peregrinations ceased, for he came to Montana, whose advantages and opportunities appealed to him so eloquently that the wanderlust was never again able to get hold of him. He settled, on April 20th of the year mentioned, in East Bannack, then a part of Idaho, and his first occupation was mining in Bivins Gulch. Subsequently he followed freighting for three years between Virginia City and Salt Lake and in the summer of 1865 he freighted from Benton to Helena. He then settled in the Beaverhead valley, about eight miles below Dillon, and went into the stock raising business. This country was to be the scene of his residence for all the ensuing years. In 1869 he went to Oregon with Richard A. Reynolds and these gentlemen bought a band of stock sheep at The Dalles and drove them through to Montana, thus becoming pioneer sheep growers in the Treasure state, which then had a score of years before it as a territory. As mentioned in a preceding paragraph, this lot from The Dalles was really the first band of stock sheep ever driven into the state. His operations in sheep raising were on an extensive scale and prosperity has been his from the beginning; he is a large land holder and a man of substance and wealth. In 1890 he sold his ranch and since has maintained his residence in Dillon; however his vast interests' still

occupy a great deal of his time and he is by no means retired in the usual sense of the word, retaining his pristine vigor and executive ability, and managing his various enterprises with rare good judgment.

As a citizen Mr. Bishop is interested in the success of good government, and is a Republican in his convictions, although by no means an office seeker. He is very prominent and popular in Montana Masonry, belonging to all the different bodies and having "traveled east" with the Shriners. He was at one time eminent commander of the Dillon commandery and in his own living he exemplifies the ideals of moral and social justice and brotherly love for which the order stands. He is a member of the Beaverhead Social Club and at one time a trustee. He was formerly a member of the board of managers of the Montana State Normal College. At present he belongs to the school board and is the staunch champion of good education. He has the distinction of being the first justice of the peace in Beaverhead valley. He is particularly an authority on horses and loves good horse flesh and horse racing, and on his own property raises standard bred stock.

Mr. Bishop was married at Warsaw, New York, September 14, 1874, the young woman to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Jennie F. Painter, daughter of Edwin and Hannah Painter, the father an agriculturist in the vicinity of Warsaw. Into their home have been born three children, all daughters. Mildred E., born in Dillon, is the wife of Leslie A. Thompson and resides at Twin Bridges, where Mr. Thompson is engaged in the lumber business. Mary P., born in Warsaw, New York, died in Ogden, Utah, at the age of five years. Jean F., a native of Dillon, makes her home with her parents and is an interesting and accomplished young lady. The household is one of the favorite gathering-places in Dillon, and its hospitality is renowned.

Benjamin B. Bishop, father of the foregoing, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, and when young located in the state of New York, where he engaged in farming. He died in the Empire state at the age of ninety-one years. The mother, Lydia Bishop, was a native of Warsaw, New York, where she was married and lived out her life. She preceded her husband to the Great Beyond by many years, her demise occurring at the age of sixty-nine. There were eleven children in the family of these good people, Mr. Bishop of this review being the fourth in order of birth. Mr. Bishop was reared to the sturdy discipline of his father's farm and earned his first money at the age of twelve, digging potatoes. He became a capitalist to the extent of six dollars and invested the same in a calf and by clever juvenile speculating increased it to one hundred dollars. This was a real start in life and he has been hustling for himself ever since. He is an extensive traveler, making regular trips to such parts of the North American continent as Alaska, California and Mexico. When the canal is finished he intends to visit Panama. He is familiar with a vast extent of country and his various experiences have made him a most entertaining conversationalist. He declares Montana to be the best state in existence and as a man of strictest honesty and unflinching good judgment he must be taken at his word.

CHARLES D. MCLURE. In the story of one of the most remarkable and most valuable mining enterprises of Montana, the history of the discovery and development of Granite Mountain, the central personality, the man whose unshaken confidence and tireless resource brought this great wealth to the uses of the world, was Charles D. McLure, of Philipsburg. The history of Granite Mountain belongs elsewhere in this work, and this brief article, which concerns the life career of Mr. McLure, will make only such reference to it as is



John F Bishop



necessary to an understanding of the character and work of one of Montana's most conspicuous citizens.

Charles D. McLure, so many years of whose early life were spent on the western frontier, was of a race of pioneers, two generations before him having been in the vanguard of the progress to the west. He was born at Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, February 22, 1844, and was reared principally in the city of St. Louis, where he attended the public schools. His first regular employment and first earnings were as collector for a railroad company, at a salary of seventy-five dollars a month.

In 1860, when he was sixteen years old, he joined a freighting outfit on the way from Nebraska to Denver, and was thus introduced to the fascinating adventures and hardships of the west. Although a boy in years, he was fitted better than most men for struggling with the conditions of the new and developing country along the slope of the Rockies. After three years of freighting in Colorado he came up to Virginia City with a band of cattle, the route being over trails dimly blazed and through the Sioux infested valley of the Platte. He discharged the responsibilities of this trust, and thus arrived in the region which has practically ever since been the scene of his career.

Having accumulated a little capital, and having plenty of initiative and courage, in 1865 he engaged in freighting on his own account, operating an outfit between Virginia City and Salt Lake City for one winter, and then between Helena, Benton and Fort Copeland to the mouth of Milk river. After that he transferred his energies to mining. His first venture was in Confederate gulch for one year, his associates being Charles Dahler, Ivey Myers and W. H. Parkinson. He then moved to the Unionville district, where he located one particularly valuable lode, an extension of the Whitlatch Union. But he was soon convinced that success in quartz mining depended upon a thorough knowledge of geology and metallurgy, and having reached this conclusion he proceeded with characteristic energy to equip himself for what has been his life profession. Returning to Missouri, he studied the science that underlies mining, and when he returned to Montana it was to take charge of the old Centennial mill in Butte.

In 1877 Mr. McLure assumed the management of the already famous Hope mill at Philipsburg. In this locality he found the field of achievement for which all his previous life had been a preparation. It was largely due to the energy and skill with which he handled the Hope mill that that property yielded its rich revenues to its owners, and while there his attention was attracted to the unpromising prospect that had been opened in Granite Mountain. Interesting though they are, the details of the story cannot be told here. Briefly narrated, he displayed his remarkable faith and miner's intuition as to the stores of silver awaiting behind the granite fortresses of this mountain. In 1880 he took a bond on the property, with difficulty got together capital to make the venture, and started the attack on the great ledge. After weeks of unprofitable work, with no prospect of anything better in sight, a day came when there was no more money available. The digging of that day did not change conditions, and with the last shift it was apparent that operations must suspend, for a time at least. The last shot was fired on the evening of that day. It hurled bonanza ore upon the muckers' planks, and in an instant transformed Charles D. McLure from an almost penniless prospector into one of the greatest mining men of the times.

The Granite Mountain has produced more than twenty-five millions to the wealth output of Montana. Most of it and of other enterprises in which Mr. McLure was a prominent factor went to make millionaires elsewhere, but he has retained a share of it all, and for thirty years has been ranked among the successful and wealthy men of this state. As another writer has

said: "There are many mills among the Montana Rockies which are monuments to the courage of this remarkable man, many hoists which are testimonials to his daring. When he was confident there was ore to be found, he never hesitated a minute to risk his all to find it. In the face of discouragement, he became the bolder and more determined. The harder he had to fight, the better he fought. And it stands today as his record that he was almost invariably right. When he had adopted and approved a property, he knew no rest until he had demonstrated by development the correctness of his theory regarding it. Obstacles which would have dismayed an ordinary man, he brushed aside as if they were nothing. He had his goal set and he worked straight toward it. He did not drive blindly at it, but he worked intelligently and effectively; he planned his campaign, and he followed his plan through thick and thin."

What Montana means to him in the light of his own experience Mr. McLure tells in his own words: "I came to Montana when there were very few roads. I have seen it grow from an unorganized territory to its present development. I saw it through its pioneer days when we had some of the best immigration that ever came west from all parts of the United States. I left Montana in 1881 expecting to reside in St. Louis. But the mountains and valleys, the beautiful climate and the people of Montana, and the state in general, were more attractive to me than I realized, and I have returned."

Mr. McLure was married in St. Louis in November, 1885, to Miss Clara M. Edgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Edgar, of that city. They are the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Park, Edgar, William R., Marianna, Clara E., Charlotte and Charles L. All of them reside in this state, and Edgar and William are married and have homes of their own. They received excellent schooling, and some of them are college graduates.

Mr. McLure has for years been one of the leaders in the public life of the state, and is one of the most prominent members of the Democratic party of Montana. He is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers and he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. At his home in Philipsburg he has a very fine private library. Though he began life's battles when a boy, and spent many years among the crude scenes of a frontier state, he has acquired, along with a broad and deep experience of men and affairs, a cultured acquaintance with books and their contents. Much of his study has been directed along scientific lines, especially in connection with his profession, and as a metallurgist he has high rank. Much that he has achieved during nearly a half century of residence in Montana has been wrought into the history of the state. To state his career in concise language, he first came upon Montana's soil as a freighter and became one of the state's greatest men.

HON. SAMUEL WORD, who died in 1907, was a pioneer and an eminent citizen of Helena, who came to the west before the existence of Montana as a state or territory, and in this district he was ever a leader in affairs of moment. His ancestors were among the early settlers of South Carolina who came from Scotland previous to the American Revolution. From two brothers of the name, sprang the Words now scattered throughout Virginia and other southern states.

Samuel Word was the son of William and Susan Boyd (Banton) Word. The father was born in Powell's Valley, Tennessee, in 1808, and in early manhood removed from that state into Knox county, Kentucky, where he married, and in that county Samuel Word was born at Barbourville, on January 19, 1837. The Word family then went to Somerset, Pulaski county, and subsequently in 1856 to Kansas, later moving on

to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there the father died when he was seventy-three years of age. His widow survived him for a brief period, and was of the same age as her husband was at death when she passed away. William Word was a farmer by occupation and both he and his wife were faithful adherents of the faith of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church, of which they were members.

Samuel Word, their son, received educational advantages of a somewhat meagre nature, due to the undeveloped educational system prevailing in our country in his youth, but he was naturally studious, and early in life displayed a strong tendency toward the law. In time he entered the office of Andrew J. James, afterwards attorney-general of Kentucky, and though he studied diligently, he found himself handicapped as much by his lack of earlier education as by his limited financial means. He was sufficiently grounded in the rudiments of education, however, that he found it possible to further his own fortunes by teaching those less advanced than himself, and after teaching for a considerable period, he was able to enter Bethany College, in Virginia, where he applied himself so assiduously that his health failed him under the strain. After a season of rest at home, he again entered upon his legal studies, entering the office of Silas Woodson, afterwards governor of Missouri. Under the able preceptorship of Mr. Woodson he continued with his studies until 1858, which year found him qualified to enter upon the active practice of his profession, and he located in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri. He formed a partnership with Col. James Foster and soon was in command of a flourishing practice. It was here that he met and married Miss Sarah Margaret Foster. She was a native of Clay county, Missouri, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, her father having been a native of Ireland and her mother, who was Miss Helen J. Thompson prior to her marriage, being of Scotch descent. Four children were born to Samuel and Sarah M. Word; William F., a prominent mining engineer of Helena; Robert Lee, an attorney and ex-judge of the supreme court; Charles F., an attorney and May.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Word started for the west, bent upon success and firmly convinced that in this as yet but partially explored country there were opportunities in multitude for the ambitious man. This was in 1863, at a time when Montana was yet embraced by the territory of Idaho, and to Alder Gulch, famous in mining history, Mr. Word made his way. He engaged promptly in mining ventures, but a brief season was sufficient to convince him that he could make more rapid progress by means of his profession than was possible to him in the prospecting business. This willingness to "make haste slowly" proved to be the foundation of his ultimate splendid success. One year in the practice of law in Alder Gulch was a sufficient "try out" of the west for Mr. Word, and he accordingly returned to Missouri, settled up his affairs in that state, and brought his wife to Virginia City.

It was in 1865 that Mr. Word was appointed by Governor Edgerton territorial prosecuting attorney to fill an unexpired term in the first judicial district. His abilities for the office were soon made manifest in a most practical way, and he was later elected regularly to the place, filling the position for a two year term. In addition to his legal activities, it is freely asserted by men of prominence in Helena and thereabout that Mr. Word was one who imparted great impetus to the mining industry in the territory in 1884-5, and it was he who conceived the idea of placing the stock of the famous Drum Lummon mine on the market. Furthermore, to Mr. Word is due much of the credit for the early development of the coal industry in Montana, as he, in company with Hon. Walter Cooper and others, opened its first coal fields.

They obtained the Rocky Fork coal fields and were associated in the industry with the following well-known men: Samuel T. Hauser, Henry Villard, Thomas F. Oakes, then president of the Northern Pacific; James L. Platt and James B. Hubbell. A railroad of fifty miles in length was built from Laurel to Red Lodge where the coal fields were located, and while other coal fields have since been developed, theirs was the initial enterprise of that nature and the first in the development of one of the great natural industries of the state.

Mr. Word was always an active Democrat, and in the various campaigns in which that party figured, he has done much, both on the stump and in party councils, to bring about its success.

In 1897 Mr. Word was sent to Dawson City, Alaska, as counsel of the North American Transportation Company, where he continued until June, 1900, later going to Cape Nome, where he was located for some little time. Mr. Word was a member of the house of representatives (fourth and extra sessions 1867). Member council sixth session 1869-70. Member house ninth session 1876. Member tenth session 1877. Speaker eleventh and extra sessions 1879. Territorial legislative assemblies. Member constitutional convention 1886. President of Society of Montana Pioneers 1891-2. He was a Mason of high degree, being a member of all its branches, and he was Grand Master of Masons of Montana in 1887. He was a splendid type of the best citizenship of the west, and as a man of big affairs, exceptional executive ability and the highest integrity, he won for himself a name second to none among those of the pioneers of his time in the state of Montana. Died at Helena, Montana, September, 1903.

ROBERT LEE WORD. Born in Virginia City, Montana, June 22, 1866. Parents were Samuel Word and Sarah M. Word. Went to Ann Arbor high school, Philips Exeter Academy and Columbia Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1889. Clerk of the supreme court from 1887 to 1889. Member of the law firm of Word, Smith & Word from 1890 to 1892. Member of the law firm of Smith & Word from 1892 to 1896. Appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the state of Montana to succeed Wm. H. Hunt in June, 1900. Married November 14, 1900. Has four children, three boys and one girl. Member of the law firm of Word & Word from 1901 to 1911; which firm was dissolved by the death of Chas. F. Word in June, 1911. Since then has practiced law alone.

WILLIAM LOWE. Hailed everywhere by his fellows as the "Grand Old Pioneer," upright, honorable, splendid, a man among men, one cannot mention the name of William Lowe anywhere in the state of Montana without bringing forth words of such praise as it is not often given men to listen to, and expressions of grief that in its genuineness is the greatest proof of the affection and esteem in which this fine old citizen of Montana was held. He has gone from among his old friends, but the strength and power of his memory is undiminished, and his influence is still felt among those whom he left behind. It is not often that one has the opportunity of writing the life of such a man. A fine business man, an earnest, energetic citizen, active in all movements for the betterment of his section of the country, it is not thus that he is remembered. It is his personal character that made him so well beloved, and so influential. People may forget that he built up a great business from practically nothing, but they will never forget his generosity, his little, almost unseen deeds of kindness, his rigid stand for truth and honor and justice tempered with mercy. With men like William Lowe behind them, men who stood for all that is highest and noblest in human



William Lawe

nature, just the inspiration that is to be gained from the knowledge that they are descended from such a race of men ought to give the men of Montana superior advantage over the men of most sections of the country.

William Lowe was a native of England, having been born there on the 17th of February, 1829. His parents came to America and settled in Rhode Island when he was a tiny child. Here William grew to manhood, attending the public schools of Providence, where his parents lived, and imbibing all the sturdy and vigorous moral and physical vitality that was in the very air of that old settlement. After the completion of his education he learned the tinner's trade, and this business or modifications of it, he was destined to follow more or less throughout the whole of his life. He followed his trade for a time in Providence, and here he married and began his wedded life. His first child was born here, but died in infancy. In 1858, following the same instinct that led his parents to cross the ocean, he crossed the great stretch of country to the Mississippi river and settled in Iowa, at Canton, in Jones county. Here he set up a hardware and tinning business, in which he met with considerable success. He operated this business until 1863, when he made another westward move and came to the territory of Montana. Those days might be called pre-pioneer days, for there were scarcely any white men in the country at all, and these were to be found in the mining camps, save for the few traders and trappers who were the first to penetrate the fastnesses of Montana's mountains. The plains were covered with buffalo and the mountains were teeming with Indians. It was not hard to live, for the country swarmed with wild game of all sorts, and in fact conditions of life were much like those of the first settlers in New England and Virginia in the days when America was a new and practically unexplored country.

Mr. Lowe went to work in the mines near Virginia City, which was only a rough mining camp, and during the next eighteen years he resided in that part of Montana. During all of this time he was principally engaged in mining and prospecting for indeed there was little else to do in the country. He had enough experiences to fill many books and to give texts for many a story that would be deemed as the merest fiction and as impossible even in yellow-backed literature. He was a warm personal friend of Colonel Sanders when the latter was federal or territorial judge for Montana. He witnessed the first lynching that ever took place in the territory, the man being put to death by the Vigilance Committee, which had been organized to see that justice was administered, and who took summary means of executing it. The law breakers at that time could keep beyond the pale of the law, of which indeed there was very little, and the Vigilance Committee was a very necessary institution.

In 1881 Mr. Lowe came to Dawson county, and settled at Glendive, where he remained for the rest of his life. He opened a hardware store and tinning shop here, in a tiny little log building. As the town grew Mr. Lowe's patronage became larger, and he was enabled to gradually increase his facilities, but on his arrival Glendive was nothing but a log trading post, and his stock in trade was very meager. At the time of his death he owned one of the largest and most complete stocks of hardware to be found in Montana and this was housed in a fine two-story brick building. This large business was partly due to the growth of the town and the greater demand for what he had to offer, but his personal popularity had a great deal to do with his prosperity, and there was not a man in the whole country round about who did not know that when they traded with Mr. Lowe

they were sure to get honest values and the best that was to be had in the hardware line.

Mr. Lowe was married in 1857, at Providence, Rhode Island, to Helen Baird. Seven children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. Edwin died at the age of fourteen and Esther, at the age of twenty. The living children are Mrs. Frank Fleming, of Glendive, Montana, and the two sons, Guy R. and Ray G., who, succeeding their father in the business, are keeping up the standard set by him. They are known throughout Dawson county as straightforward, reliable business men, and the business which their father founded bids fair to be as prosperous in the hands of the sons as it was in the hands of the father. It is no more than people expected, however, for a son necessarily inherits some of the traits of his parents, and in this case the boys had the advantage of a wise and careful training. Their mother was a delightful old gentlewoman, to use an old fashioned term which suits her perfectly, refined and gentle, and she was the devoted wife and mother for many years, dying in 1885.

In politics Mr. Lowe was a staunch Republican, and his sons have here also followed in his footsteps. Among his papers were found some curious relics that date back to the early days of this party, among them being a newspaper bearing the date Thursday, July 2, 1863, and printed in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the back of a piece of wall paper. In fraternal affairs Mr. Lowe was a Mason of long standing, having become a member of the lodge at Canton, Iowa, before coming west and always holding his membership in that chapter.

The death of Mr. Lowe occurred on the 26th of May, 1912, and at the time he was the oldest resident of Dawson county. So passed from among us one of the noble spirits of the earth, one of the men who make life seem worth while and who inspire others to live up to their highest ideals and forget that "money talks," for instance, or any other of the stock phrases that make up the practical world's philosophy. Mr. Lowe proved that one could make a comfortable living honestly and the regard with which he is spoken of by every one shows that the lessons taught by his life will not soon be forgotten.

WILLIAM B. CARTER. For a half century William B. Carter has been identified with the growth and development of this section of Montana, having located here when the present state was yet a portion of Idaho. Since 1868 he has been devoted to ranching, and has in the years that have elapsed acquired one of the most valuable ranching properties in the state. He is a man who has seen western life in all its varied phases, from the days when the new settlers lived in momentary expectation of Indian raids and depredations of lawless characters of every sort to the days of comparative quiet and the present even trend of events in the great western state.

William B. Carter was born in Geauga county, Ohio, near Cleveland, on April 23, 1839, and is the son of J. H. Carter and his wife, Caroline G. C. (Burgess) Carter, both of whom were natives of Vermont. The father died in Ohio at the age of seventy-five years and the mother in the same state when she was eighty-seven years old. The country schools of his native community gave to William Carter such schooling as he was permitted to receive as a boy, and he was employed about the farm home until he was about twenty-two years of age, when in 1863 he started for California. He stopped in Salt Lake, Utah, on the way out, and on July 1, 1863, reached Bannack. Soon thereafter he went to Alder Gulch, arriving at Virginia City in the same month. He on the evening of the day he arrived there obtained employment, receiving five dollars a night for his work on the claim of Colonel Woods, one of the

well-known miners and prospectors, who was also known as a preacher in the mining camp, where he held regular Sunday services. Here Mr. Carter worked for one hundred nights, then returned to Salt Lake City and purchased three yoke of cattle and a wagon, and brought a load of provisions to Virginia City. He arrived with his load of supplies on Christmas day, 1863, and from then until 1867 he continued in the freighting business. Since that time he has given his energies to the stock business, sheep, cattle and horses being the products of his ranch. He has a fine place of sixteen hundred acres in the vicinity of Dillon, where he lived with his family until 1882, in which year they moved into the town of Dillon, and here have resided ever since.

It is needless to add that Mr. Carter has enjoyed a splendid success in his operations. His present circumstances speak for his business prosperity, and he is everywhere regarded as one of the financially responsible men of the city and county. In the early years of Mr. Carter's operations in Montana he had a partner in the person of B. C. Bennett, their association continuing from 1863 to 1867. Their relations all this time were of the most amicable order, and were only discontinued when Mr. Bennett returned to his old home in Ohio, married and settled in his former home, dying there in 1895.

On July 4, 1868, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Anna Selway, who was born in Racine, Wisconsin, and came to Montana in 1864. She is one of the pioneer women of Montana, and is the mother of seven children, as follows: Carrie E., Ada B., Frederick W., Lee S., Guy J., Florence C. and Anna B.

ORSON N. NEWMAN. Probably within the confines of the Yellowstone Valley there is no family better known than that of Newman. Certain it is that its members have been closely identified with the almost phenomenal growth and development of this section since earliest pioneer days, and many now bearing the name are holding positions of importance in public and private life. Since colonial times in America members of the Newman family have been leaders in the settlement of new sections of the country, and among the representatives of the name in Montana the venerable Orson N. Newman, of Billings, stands pre-eminent. He was born in Orleans county, New York, February 15, 1830, and is a son of Joel and Hannah (Lyon) Newman.

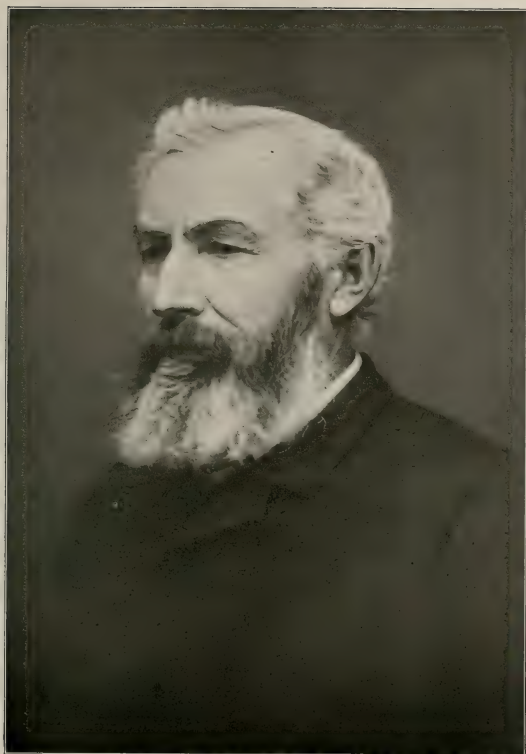
The Newman family is traced back to colonial times, when three brothers of the name came to America, and some of their descendants fought as soldiers in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, as did also members of the Lyons family. Joel Newman was born in Delaware county, New York, March 22, 1788, and died October 6, 1866. As a young man he traveled to Orleans county, where he hewed him a home from the wilderness, and in 1830 he went to Wayne county, settling in Plymouth township, where the rest of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits. In political matters he was an old-line Whig until the year 1855, at which time he joined the Republican party. During a part of the War of 1812 he fought as a soldier in the American army. He married Hannah Lyon, who was born in New Jersey, June 18, 1794, and died February 3, 1853, and to this union there were born five daughters and seven sons, the four youngest sons still surviving: Timothy, who resides in Clinton county, Michigan; Orson N.; Hiram, living in Polk county, Oregon; and Albert, a resident of California.

After securing a common school education in his native state, Orson N. Newman left home at the age of nineteen years and went to work for wages, his first employment being at clearing land. He subsequently spent eight years in the lumber business, working in the woods of northern Michigan, on the Muskegon river, and while in that locality, April 3, 1855, was married.

During the spring of 1858 he left Michigan with his wife and two children, crossed Lake Michigan by boat to Chicago, went thence by rail to St. Louis, and by steamship up the Missouri river to Atchison, Kansas. At that point they took a mule team to America, ninety miles west of Atchison, this being the extreme western frontier town at that time. There Mr. Newman took up land and spent four years in improving his property, and had a fair measure of success, although of conveniences there were few and neighbors even less. Of Indians and buffalo, however, there were a plentiful quantity. On July 2, 1862, Mr. Newman left Kansas by ox-team overland to Camp Collins, Colorado, where he spent the fall and winter of 1862-3, and in the spring of the latter year he and his family joined a freight train for East Bannack, territory of Montana, at which point the train broke up. The members of the Newman family spent one week at that place and then moved on to Alder Gulch, and at the present site of Virginia City Mr. Newman was engaged in digging a drain, at six dollars per day. Mrs. Newman assisted her husband materially at this time by selling milk from the cows that they had brought through from Kansas, as well as disposing of bread which she had baked, and after they had remained in Alder Gulch for six weeks they moved on to Madison Valley, where Mr. Newman took up a hay claim. At that time he was compelled to pay twenty-five dollars apiece for scythes, while help was not to be had cheaper than five dollars per day, but during the six years that he remained in that locality he met with success, and built a station known as Elkhorn Ranch Farm Roadhouse. During 1869 the family started overland for California, and in October of that year arrived at Santiago, where they remained for one year. In 1870 they went to that portion of San Bernardino county which has recently been made Riverside county, and there, in November, 1870, Mr. Newman assisted in putting in the first irrigation ditch in that portion of the country. He located ten acres of land and planted grapes and oranges, but in May, 1873, with a four-horse team, left the Golden state to travel overland to Salem, Oregon. During the winter of 1873-4 he was engaged in contracting and cutting timber for sawmills, and he then went to the Snohomish river, Washington territory, on Puget Sound, about fifty miles from Seattle. There he and his two sons, Charles H. and Edwin M., spent the summer of 1874 working in a lumber camp, and the four-horse team was again put into commission, the family starting for Portland, Oregon, over the Barlow Pass, into the Walla Walla country, and on to Palouse, just over the line from Idaho. After passing the latter point they were snow-bound in western Idaho and were compelled to spend the winter there, building a crude cabin in which they lived until the spring of 1875. At that time they came through to the old family homestead on Meadow Creek, Montana, and after spending three months there moved on to Bozeman, where they spent the winter. In the spring of 1876 they engaged in farming in the Gallatin Valley, but only remained two years, when, deciding to again seek new territory, they loaded a large wagon with provisions and seed, and with three yoke of cattle came overland to the Yellowstone Valley and located near Coulson, now a deserted village about two miles from the present city of Billings. They arrived March 16, 1878, and the father and sons at once began farming together, but later this partnership was discontinued when the sons engaged in the sheep business. Mr. Newman resided on the old farm until 1890, and since that time has lived somewhat retired, his winters being spent on the Pacific coast, principally in southern California. He is a Socialist in his political proclivities, but has never been an office seeker, although at different times he has been chosen to fill public positions. In 1866 he was elected county commissioner and served as chairman of the board up to October, 1890, when he



C. H. Newman



F. N. Newman



resigned. He was appointed justice of the peace by Hon. Sidney Edgerton, the first governor of Montana, but declined the office, and later was appointed to the same office by the county commissioners of Custer county. All of Mr. Newman's undertakings have met with a full measure of success, and throughout his life he has fostered and developed operations that have helped to build up and improve the community wherever he has resided. In his declining years he is enjoying the fruits of a career that has been filled with kind and useful deeds, and he may rest secure in the knowledge that he has the regard, the esteem and the full confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

On April 3, 1855, Mr. Newman was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Matilda Tripp, at Croton, Newaygo county, Michigan. She was born in Ontario, Canada, daughter of David and Lena (Clapp) Tripp, the former a native of New York state, who died in Marshall county, Kansas, when seventy years of age; and the latter a native of Ontario, who is also dead. They had a son and a daughter, the former still living, while Mrs. Newman passed away August 18, 1886. Eleven children were born to Orson N. and Elizabeth M. (Tripp) Newman, as follows: Charles H., of Billings; Edwin M., living in Yellowstone county, one and one-half miles south of Billings, who is married and has five children; William M., who is engaged in farming in Yellowstone county; Jane, the wife of Henry McKinsey, living at East Boulder, Sweet Grass county, Montana, who has eight children; Asa D., an extensive sheep raiser, and the owner of a large ranch in Blue Creek, Yellowstone valley, who is married and has two children; Mary, the wife of W. J. Scott, of Billings, who has two children; Albert A., of Billings; Abe, who lost his life in a railroad accident in 1899, being at that time twenty-seven years of age; Martha, who died when seven years of age; Mark, the owner of a fine cattle and sheep ranch on Blue Creek, Yellowstone county, who is married and has three children; and Burton, who died in infancy.

CHARLES H. NEWMAN. A member of an old and honored pioneer family, and himself a resident of the Yellowstone Valley for nearly thirty-five years, Charles H. Newman, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Yellowstone county, has been closely identified with a number of enterprises that have gone to make this one of the centers of industrial activity in the west. The greater part of Mr. Newman's boyhood and youth was spent in travel, and with his parents he visited a number of sections of the country when they were still in their infancy, but since coming to Montana has made this state his home, and has been identified with its interests from the days when he engaged in hunting and trapping for a living to the present time, when he is known as one of the leading shepherms of the valley. Mr. Newman was born October 22, 1856, in Newaygo county, Michigan, and is a son of Orson N. and Elizabeth Matilda (Tripp) Newman.

Mr. Newman is a direct descendant of early Colonial settlers who fought as soldiers in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution, and his paternal grandfather, Joel Newman, was an American soldier during the War of 1812-14. The latter was born in Delaware county, New York, March 22, 1788, and died October 6, 1866, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Lyon, was born in New Jersey, June 18, 1794, and died February 3, 1853. They had five daughters and seven sons, four of the latter being alive at this time: Timothy, of Clinton county, Michigan; Orson N.; Hiram, who lives in Polk county, Oregon; and Albert, who makes his home in California. Joel Newman first made a home for himself in the wilderness of Delaware county, New York, and also was a pioneer of Wyoming county, where he spent the rest of

his life as a farmer of Plymouth township. In 1855 he gave up the politics of the Whig party for those of the newly-organized Republicans, with which organization he was identified during the remainder of his career.

Orson N. Newman received a good education for his time and locality, and at the age of nineteen years started out to make his own way in the world. He spent some time in working at land-clearing, but he subsequently went to the lumber woods of northern Michigan, and there spent eight years. He was married there April 3, 1855, at Croton, Newaygo county, Michigan, to Miss Elizabeth Matilda Tripp, who was born in Ontario, Canada, daughter of David and Lena (Clapp) Tripp, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Ontario, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Newman passed away August 18, 1886, having been the mother of eleven children, as follows: Charles H.; Edwin M., who lives one and one-half miles south of Billings; William Marvin, also engaged in farming in the Yellowstone Valley; Jane, the wife of Henry McKinsey, of East Boulder, Sweet Grass county; Asa D., an extensive sheep raiser of Billings, who owns a valuable ranch south of Billings, on Blue Creek; Mary, who married W. J. Scott, of Billings; Albert A.; Abe, who met his death in a railroad accident when twenty-seven years of age, in 1899; Martha, who died when seven years of age; Mark, the owner of a fine cattle and sheep ranch on Blue Creek, Yellowstone county; and Burton, who died in infancy. During the spring of 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Newman and their two children left Michigan and went by way of Chicago, St. Louis and Atchison, Kansas, to America, the frontier of the west, a town about ninety miles from Atchison. After four years spent in farming the family moved on to Camp Collins, Colorado, and in the spring of 1863 a freight train bound for East Bannack, Montana, was joined. The train broke up at that point, but after a stay of a week the Newmans pushed on to Alder Gulch, and on the present site of Virginia City the father was engaged in digging a ditch, while the mother added to the income by selling milk and baking home-made bread for the miners of the vicinity. Mr. Newman was paid at the rate of six dollars per day and Mrs. Newman made nearly as much by her industry, and after six weeks they had accumulated enough to invest in a hay ranch in the Madison Valley. Although he was obliged to pay a salary of five dollars per day to his hay cutters and twenty-five dollars apiece for scythes, Mr. Newman was able to make money, and he there built a station known as the Elkhorn Ranch Farm Roadhouse, which was much patronized during the early days. During 1860 the family started overland for California, and in October of that year arrived at Santiago, where they remained for one year. In 1870 they went to what is now Riverside (then San Bernardino) county, California, and in November of that year Mr. Newman assisted in building the first irrigation ditch in that county. He also experimented with grapes and oranges on a ten-acre tract, but in May, 1873, with a four-horse team, started overland for Portland, Oregon. He spent the winter of 1873-4 in contracting and cutting timber for sawmills, and in the spring went to Snohomish river, about fifty miles from Seattle, Washington, where he and his two sons, Charles H. and Edwin M., spent the winter of 1874 working in a lumber camp. Still unsatisfied with their location, the family again started on its journey, aiming to go to Portland, Oregon, but after going through the Barlow Pass into the Walla Walla territory, and on to Palouse, were snow-bound in western Idaho and compelled to build a cabin in which to spend the winter. In the spring of 1875 they again started and came through to Meadow Creek, Madison Valley, Montana, where had been the old homestead years before, and after three months left for Bozeman, where they spent the following winter. The spring of 1876 found the father and sons engaged in farming in

the Gallatin Valley, but after two years they loaded a large wagon with provisions and seeds, and with three yoke of oxen came overland to the Yellowstone Valley, locating at Coulson, now a deserted village about two miles from the present city of Billings. The father and sons were engaged in farming there for some years, but in 1899 Mr. Newman retired from business activities, and since that time he has spent his winters on the Pacific coast, principally in southern California. He is a Socialist in his political belief, and has served as county commissioner and as justice of the peace, although he has never sought and often declined public office. He is one of his locality's most highly honored citizens, and is esteemed both as one of the Yellowstone's hardy pioneers, and as a citizen whose activities have been so directed as to benefit his community.

Charles H. Newman secured his education in the public schools of the various vicinities in which the family lived, and grew up in an atmosphere of continual industry and hard labor. With his parents he arrived in the Yellowstone Valley, March 16, 1878, and during the first four or five years he was engaged in hunting and trapping in the winter months. Money at that time was not easily obtained and work was a scarce commodity, so that the income derived from the hides and pelts obtained by the young men added appreciably to the family resources. He worked at farming with his father and brother, Edwin M., during the summer months, and in 1886 purchased 700 head of sheep with the money he had accumulated during his many years of earnest, energetic endeavor. Subsequently his brother, Asa D., being assisted by his father, joined him in this enterprise and for some years they continued in the sheep business as partners. Later Mr. Newman bought the old homestead, which he still owns, and in 1894 came to Billings, having been appointed deputy sheriff of Yellowstone county. He served in that office for four years and then returned to the old homestead, but in 1903 sold his sheep and engaged in farming. This occupied his attention until 1906, in which year he was elected county commissioner, and in 1908 he was re-elected for a term of six years. Since January 1, 1907, he has acted as chairman of the board, and has proven himself in every way an efficient official. Mr. Newman has brought an enthusiasm to his work that has done much to advance the work done by the board, and at present is active in the erection of the fine county house three miles from Billings. He gives his support to the Republican party, its principles and its candidates, and is considered an important factor in the Republican organization in the valley. Fraternally he is connected with Rathbone Lodge, No. 28, K. of P.; Camp No. 6269, Woodmen of the World; Billings Lodge, No. 394, B. P. O. E.

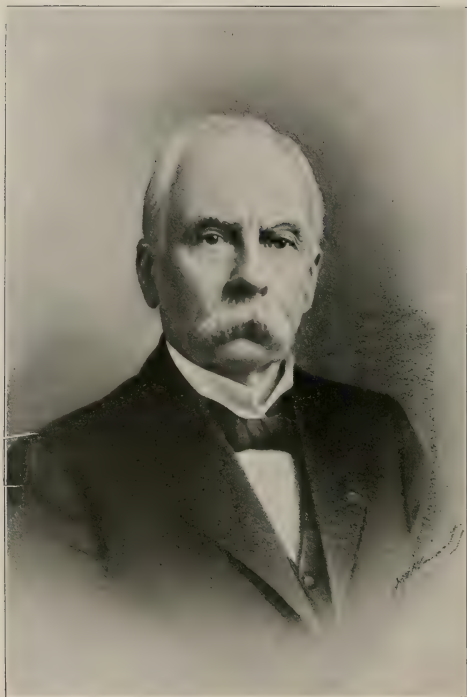
On January 12, 1898, Mr. Newman was united in marriage with Miss Cinderella Walk, who was born in Harrison county, Indiana, daughter of Joseph A. and Olive (Crandell) Walk, natives of Indiana. Mr. Walk was born February 16, 1814, and on September 6, 1837, was married to Olive Crandell, who was born December 24, 1821. He was engaged in farming in Indiana until 1872, in which year he moved to Greenwood county, Kansas, and settled on a farm near Eureka, and the rest of his life was spent in farming and stock-raising in that locality. His wife died March 10, 1891, and he survived her until August 19, 1900. Of a family of sixteen children, two died in infancy, while fourteen grew to maturity, and of these Mrs. Newman was the youngest. Mr. Newman's business career was one in which industrial activity was blended with strict integrity, and his official efforts have been such as to win the unqualified esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen, who have shown their appreciation of his work by giving him their hearty support and personal friendship.

ALBERT A. NEWMAN. A worthy representative of one of the Yellowstone valley's pioneer families, and a man who, for more than thirty years, was engaged in ranching and sheep raising, Albert A. Newman, of Billings, is deserving of being classed among the progressive men of Montana, who have been intimately connected with its growth and development. Mr. Newman was born near Bakersfield, Kern county, California, August 16, 1869, in camp, while his parents, Orson N. and Elizabeth Matilda (Tripp) Newman, were making their way into that state.

The founders of the Newman family in America came to this country during colonial days, and members thereof fought valiantly during the War of the Revolution, also furnishing soldiers for the struggle between England and the United States in 1812. One of the latter, Joel Newman, the grandfather of Albert A., was born in Delaware county, New York, March 22, 1788, subsequently was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Orleans county, that state, and spent his last years in Plymouth township, Wyoming county, New York, where his death occurred October 6, 1866. He was first a Whig and later a Republican, and became a well-known and highly esteemed citizen. He married Hannah Lyon, who was also of Revolutionary stock, and who was born in New Jersey, June 18, 1794, and died February 3, 1853, and they had a family of five daughters and seven sons, the four youngest sons still surviving, as follows: Timothy, who lives in Clinton county, Michigan; Orson N.; Hiram, of Polk county, Oregon; and Albert, who resides in California.

Orson N. Newman was born in Orleans county, New York, February 15, 1830, received a public school education, and at the age of nineteen years began working for himself at clearing land. He subsequently spent eight years in the lumber district of northern Michigan, and was married April 3, 1855, at Croton, Newaygo county, Michigan, to Miss Elizabeth Matilda Tripp, a native of Ontario, Canada. Her death occurred August 18, 1886, when she had been the mother of eleven children, namely: Charles H., chairman of the board of commissioners of Yellowstone county; Edwin M., living one and one-half miles south of Billings; Wm. M., a farmer of the Yellowstone valley; Jane, who married Henry McKinsey of East Boulder, Sweet Grass county; Asa D., an extensive sheep raiser of Billings; Mary, who married W. J. Scott, of Billings; Albert A.; Abe, who died in a railroad accident in 1899, when he was twenty-seven years of age; Martha, who died when seven years old; Mark, engaged in sheep and cattle raising on his fine ranch on Blue Creek, Yellowstone county; and Burton, who died in infancy.

During the spring of 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Newman, accompanied by their two children, left Michigan and went by way of Chicago, St. Louis and Atchison, Kansas, to America, a town about ninety miles from Atchison, and then situated on the border. After four years spent in farming, removal was made to Camp Collins, Colorado, and in the spring of 1863 the family joined a freight train which was bound for East Bannack, Montana. At that point the train broke up and after a stay of a week the Newmans pushed on to Alder Gulch. On the present site of Virginia City the father was engaged in digging drains, and the mother added to the income by selling milk and bread to the miners of the vicinity. For his work Mr. Newman was paid at the rate of six dollars a day and Mrs. Newman made almost as much by her industry, and within six weeks they had accumulated enough capital to invest in a hay ranch in the Madison valley. Although he was obliged to pay a salary of five dollars a day to his hay cutters and twenty-five dollars apiece for scythes, Mr. Newman was able to make money, and he there built a station known as the Elkhorn Ranch Farm Roadhouse, which was liberally patronized during the early days. During 1869 the family started overland for California, and



W. Y. Pemberton

in October of that year reached Santiago, where they remained for one year. In 1870 they went to Riverside (then San Bernardino) county, California, and in November of that year Mr. Newman assisted in building the first irrigation ditch in that county. He also experimented with grapes and oranges on a ten acre tract, but in May, 1873, started northward with a four-horse team, going overland to Portland, Oregon. He spent the winter of 1873-4 in contracting and cutting timber for sawmills, and in the spring went to Snohomish river, about fifty miles from Seattle, Washington, where he and his two sons, Charles H. and Edwin M., spent the winter of 1874, working in a lumber camp. Still unsatisfied with their location, the family again started on its journey, aiming for Portland, Oregon, but after going through the Barlow Pass into Walla Walla county, and on to Palouse, were snow-bound in western Idaho and compelled to build a cabin in which to spend the winter. In the spring of 1875 they resumed their journey and came through to Meadow Creek Gallatin valley, Montana, where had been the old homestead years before, but three months later left for Bozeman, where they passed the following winter. The spring of 1876 found the father and sons engaged in farming in the Gallatin valley, but after two years they loaded a large wagon with provisions and seeds and with three yoke of oxen came overland to the Yellowstone valley, locating at Coulson, which is now a deserted village about two miles from the present city of Billings. For some years the father and sons followed farming there, but in 1899 Orson N. Newman retired from business activity, and since that time has spent his winters on the Pacific coast, mainly in southern California. He is a Socialist in his political opinions, and has served as county commissioner and as justice of the peace, although he has never sought and often has declined public office. Mr. Newman is justly esteemed as a citizen and is numbered with the honored pioneers of the Yellowstone valley.

Albert A. Newman accompanied his parents in their various migrations, and his first schooling was secured in the Gallatin valley, at Middle Creek, he later attending school in Custer county. He worked at farming and stock raising on his father's ranch, and in 1886 engaged in the sheep business, being in partnership with his brothers up to 1890, when he took up farming on his own account. After being thus engaged for four or five years, he went to Ada, Ohio, where he attended school during two winter terms, and he then returned to the old homestead in the Yellowstone valley, and engaged in farming and sheep raising until 1898. He was then occupied in working the homestead property until 1900, and in that year started to raise sheep on Bull Mountain, Musselshell county, but in 1910 sold his stock and rented the ranch. Since that time he has lived practically retired at his Billings home, situated at No. 1122 North Thirtieth street. In political matters he is a Republican, but he has not cared to enter public life.

On April 28, 1897, Mr. Newman was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Shannon, who was born at Mankato, Minnesota, daughter of Andrew S. and Christina E. (Spencer) Shannon. Mr. Newman, in consequence of his genial manner and his general worth and usefulness, and for the fact that what he has acquired is the result of his own thrift, energy and business capacity, is highly esteemed. He has been one of the first to assist in promoting enterprises of a beneficial nature, and takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people.

WILLIAM Y. PEMBERTON. In no profession is there a career in which talent is more quickly discovered than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor has there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life and of the

underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflinching application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as a stern conservator, and it is one in which success comes only as a result of natural capacity, unmistakable ability and inflexible integrity.

Among those who have lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of Montana is Judge William Young Pemberton, of Helena, who has the distinction of having served with signal ability as chief justice of the supreme court of the state, and is recognized as one of the able jurists and legists of the northwest.

William Y. Pemberton is a native of the state of Tennessee, having been born in Nashville, on the 1st of June, 1843. His parents were William and Martha (Brooks) Pemberton, and he was one of four sons, of whom he was the youngest and is now the only one living. The genealogy of the family may be traced back to stanch English and Scotch ancestry, the original American progenitors in the agnatic line having among the early settlers in the Old Dominion, where the family was one of prominence and influence. Judge Pemberton was reared in Missouri, where he was under the tutelage of his aunt, Mrs. Rebecca E. Williamson. Here he remained until he attained his legal majority, attending the public schools until he was of age to enter college. He was then sent to the Masonic College, in Lexington, Missouri, where he continued his literary studies, in the meanwhile formulating his plans for preparing himself for the legal profession. With this end in view he entered the Cumberland Law School, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he devoted himself assiduously to the technics of the law, to such good purpose that he was graduated with the class of 1861.

In 1863 Judge Pemberton came to Montana and became one of the pioneer lawyers of the state. He located in Virginia City, and before long had a flourishing practice. The early laws of the territory were vague and indefinite and they were indifferently administered. Therefore the interposition of a skilled and discriminating attorney, who in addition to a great store of legal knowledge had also the gift of common sense, was hailed with delight on the part of those who were in favor of a reign of law and order. Judge Pemberton thus became at once a man of power and influence and his services were in demand in all parts of the territory where settlements had been made or mining camps established. In 1865 he removed to Helena, then a mere mining camp straggling up Last Chance gulch. He was one of the earliest settlers in what is now the beautiful capital city of the state, although he did not long continue his residence there, for in 1868 he returned to Missouri. Later he went to Texas and was there engaged in professional practice until 1880, when he again felt the call of the wilder west and he returned to Montana, locating in Butte, which remained his home until 1909, when he came to Helena, where he has since resided.

Judge Pemberton was gladly welcomed to his old home, and in 1882 he was elected district attorney of the West Side district, which included the greater portion of the territory west of the mountains. He was reelected to this position to succeed himself in 1884. His fitness for a position on the bench became more apparent each year and therefore in 1891 he was appointed district judge of the district including Butte, and served upon its bench until January 1, 1893, when he entered upon the duties of the highest judicial office in the state, becoming chief justice of the supreme court, an office to which he had been elected the preceding November.

No man thus identified with Montana's highest tribunal came to the office with more eminent qualifications than did Judge Pemberton. Possessing a strong

and distinct individuality, thoroughly read in the science of the law, familiar with minutia and precedents, and having an intuitively judicial mind, he brought to the supreme bench the attributes essential to the insuring of equity and justice in the tribunal, the final resort of the people of the commonwealth. His rulings on the supreme bench were singularly able, fair and impartial, showing a keen discrimination in detecting the true points at issue and eliminating all that was irrelevant, while his opinions were concise and clearly defined, couched in exact and effective language and showing the broad mental grasp and thorough legal knowledge of the chief justice. His term on the supreme bench expired in 1899 and the state will ever owe him a tribute of respect and will honor him as a wide judge and an upright man. After his retirement from the bench, Judge Pemberton resumed his practice of the law in Butte. His high prestige and well-known ability insured him a leading clientage, his services being in demand by many corporations, while he continued to appear in connection with much of the important litigation in the various courts of the state. In June, 1909, Judge Pemberton was appointed librarian of the State Historical and Miscellaneous Library at Helena, and to the duties of this office he now gives his entire time and attention.

In his political allegiance Judge Pemberton has ever given an unswerving support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has wielded a marked influence in shaping the political affairs of the state. The party cause has been greatly advanced through his efforts, both in private and public advocacy of those principles which he considers the true ones, his powers in dialectics being of an exceptional order, and always at the disposal of his party during a political campaign. Fraternally the judge is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the caputular degrees. He has taken a very prominent and active part in the affairs of the Society of Montana Pioneers, serving as president of the organization.

WILLIAM L. STEELE, deceased. It is doubtful if in all the chronicle of human endeavor, east and west, there could be paralleled in variety and definite usefulness the record of that fine Montana pioneer, the late Dr. William L. Steele. To say that he was one of the most distinguished members of his profession in the west is but to begin the enumeration of his abilities and in the evolution of territory and state he played a diverse and important part. Dr. Steele was born February 17, 1833, near Pendleton, Anderson county, South Carolina, and died May 15, 1910, at his home in Helena, Montana. He was the scion of stanch old Southern stock, the son of William and Margaret (Guyton) Steele, natives of the county which was the scene of his own birth. The father was a midshipman in the United States navy and participated in the decisive naval battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon in the War of 1812, when Captain Lawrence was mortally wounded and uttered with his last breath the heroic words, "Don't give up the ship," which have been the inspiration of all subsequent American generations. After the termination of his services in war the elder Steele engaged as a planter in the south, until summoned to the "undiscovered country." He was honored with the gift of several offices in public trust, serving in the legislature of his state and for sixteen years acting as tax collector. The immigrant ancestor of the Steeles was of Scotch-Irish stock, and located first in Pennsylvania, whence his descendants removed to South Carolina, their exodus to the south predating the Revolution, in which the Steeles were active and valiant for the cause of freedom. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Steele were named Watson, and extant record shows that the Grandmother Watson, passing through the camp of Lord Corn-

wallis, carried a dispatch to General Green, during the siege of Yorktown.

Dr. Steele was one of a family of typical pioneer proportions, there being no less than sixteen children. Of the brothers, three became residents of Montana. The family was in good circumstances and the father had the happiness to be able to give his sons good educations. The doctor received his academic education in the John L. Kennedy classical school in Thalion Academy, South Carolina, from which latter institution he graduated. For the ensuing two years he was engaged in pedagogical work and in the meantime, having come to a decision as to his life work, he began the reading of medicine. In 1854, he matriculated in the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, and completed a three years' course, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1857.

He inaugurated his practice as contract surgeon with the Rabun Gap Railroad, in which position he served two years. In 1859 he made the journey across the plains to Colorado, answering like so many of the flower of American manhood, the beckoning finger of Opportunity from the westward. In the new state he made location in Missouri City, where he secured a placer claim, which he worked until 1862, with fair success, in the meantime doing such professional work as came to him. In Colorado he became superintendent of the consolidated ditch, which supplied water for the placer mines, and he was largely interested in the great enterprise. He also devoted considerable attention to stock raising.

Dr. Steele's residence in Montana dates from the year 1863. His first residence was at Bannack City, whence in course of time he removed to Alder Gulch. In the latter locality he served as the first president, which incumbency, under the conditions then existing implied his presiding over the local court of justice, his powers being practically supreme. The country was new and wild and the doctor in his judicial capacity presided over the trial of several outlaws and it was necessary for him to pass the death sentence upon one or more criminals condemned to execution. In 1864 he brought a stock of goods to Alder Gulch, and in a very short time disposed of them. In November of that year he located in Helena, which in that day was a mere mining camp, and this was destined to be the scene of his remaining years. He immediately purchased a large interests in mining properties in Grizzly Gulch and in 1865, additional ones in Ophir Gulch, Deer Lodge county, and also in McClellan Gulch. All of these he operated with success. He also engaged in cattle raising and in 1867 and 1868 he conducted freighting, with Fort Benton as headquarters.

In 1869 Dr. Steele was elected sheriff of Lewis and Clark county, during his two years' term of service doing much to suppress lawlessness and crime, the office at that time demanding in its incumbent great tact, much discrimination, incessant watchfulness and dauntless courage. From 1871 until 1898 he gave the greater part of his attention to active medical practice, and in the latter year, being then of advanced age, retired for the most part from its active duties. He was an enlightened practitioner and the friend and doctor of hundreds of families.

Instinctively all classes paid deference to Doctor Steele and were eager to entrust to his wisdom and public-spirit the responsibilities of office. He was a member of the state senate in the legislature of 1896; he was for ten years county coroner; three times he was elected mayor of Helena, and in 1898 he was elected treasurer of Lewis and Clark county. In that same year he was strongly urged to allow the use of his name as candidate for governor of the state, but he declined. In scores of other ways, the leading citizens gave dignified evidence of the esteem in which they held him, not only in his home city, but throughout the



Wm. Kessler

state. In political faith he was a Democrat and his active loyalty did much to promote the success of the causes for which the party stood. Professionally he was a member of state and county medical societies, and his fraternal affiliations extended to the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1865, Dr. Steele laid the foundation of his domestic happiness by his marriage to Miss Agnes Forbes, a native of Missouri. The children born to bless their union are Turner A., Frank F. and Agnes B. The Steele home was famous for its hospitality.

Dr. Steele was president of the Association of Montana Pioneers and in its ranks all honor was paid to him as a man of unsurpassed usefulness and honor. In all the relations of life his record was unblemished and all the splendid traits of the sterling pioneer was his in abundance. His individuality was strong, and at the same time pleasing and his benevolence and love of his fellow men unbounded. It means much to a city to number among its inhabitants men of his type in which the pure fire of philanthropy and public spirit burns so serenely; such men are of necessity rare and all honor is due to them when they are found. He lived to the venerable age of seventy-seven and of him it may well be said,

"The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

CHARLES N. KESSLER. A name identified with Montana territorial days, and connected with the business life of Helena for almost a half century, is that represented in this city by Charles N. and Frederick E. Kessler, sons of Nickolas Kessler, whose death occurred in Helena, December 11, 1901.

Nickolas Kessler, one of the pioneers of Montana, as well as one of the most prominent business men and citizens of his day in the city of Helena, will long be remembered as a man whose public spirit and enterprise were important factors in the upbuilding of that city. He was born in Luxemburg, Germany, May 26, 1833, the youngest of six children. His father, whose name was also Nickolas, owned a small farm near Befort, in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, where the son was reared and received his early education.

When Charles Kessler was a young man of but little more than twenty he immigrated to America, landing at New York on January 10, 1854. After a brief stay in that city he went to Detroit, where he secured employment in a grocery store. Following this he was employed in several towns through northern Michigan, and at one time worked in the lumber districts. Going to Chicago, he was for about three years employed in the commission and feed business, in partnership with James McPherson, in which connection Mr. Kessler was able to accumulate a small capital.

In the winter of 1859-60, when the news of the gold discoveries at Pike's Peak was spreading over the country, Mr. Kessler like many others joined the exodus to that section. In disposing of his business interests he acquired a small capital which was invested in a mine at White Gulch, Colorado. This property proved to be only a "pocket," so that his initial mining investment really served to exhaust rather than increase his capital. He had considerable experience in the mining camps of Colorado, without profitable results. With a party of others in August, 1863, he started for Bannack, Montana. The journey was a long and dangerous one, and after roughing it for many days the party arrived in Virginia City, Montana, September 22, 1863. This camp was then at the height of its excitement, eatables were selling at fabulous prices, and Mr. Kessler opened a small bakery and restaurant, which he conducted with some profit during the next year or so. By this time he had accumulated some

little capital, and he concluded to make a visit to his old home in Germany. It was while visiting the scenes of his boyhood days in Germany that he received a letter from a friend back in Montana informing him that this friend had staked a splendid mining claim for him in Confederate gulch, which would be retained for Mr. Kessler if he would return to Montana. Mr. Kessler hastened back to find that his friend could not hold the property, and that it had been "jumped."

About this time the Blackfoot City mining boom was on, and Mr. Kessler went there with the intention of building a brewery for Charles Beehrer, of Nevada, with whom he had become associated. Work on the building was at once begun, but before its completion it was discovered that the mines were beginning to play out, and the future prospects of the camp would not warrant its completion. Mr. Kessler then went to Helena and took charge of a brewery owned by Mr. Beehrer, which plant he purchased in 1865, since which time it has been known as the Kessler Brewery and has always remained in the family, a record in the state of Montana for continuous ownership and operation of an industrial institution. From time to time the plant has been rebuilt or enlarged, modern machinery installed with all the latest sanitary appliances, until now it is one of the largest and best equipped manufacturing establishments of its kind in the northwest. Mr. Charles N. Kessler is the president and Mr. F. E. Kessler is secretary and treasurer. Beginning with an output of less than 1,000 barrels of beer annually, this has grown to over 25,000 barrels per annum, and the plant employs about 50 men. In 1866 Mr. Nickolas Kessler engaged in the manufacture of brick, and later added sewer pipe and tile, becoming the pioneer manufacturer in that line of industry, which was enlarged and improved and included in its product paving brick, standard and ornamental flower pots and vases, fire proofing, as well as an output of several million common brick per year. This plant subsequently became the Western Clay Manufacturing Company, and is now one of the most extensive plants of its kind in Montana, and one of Helena's leading industrial institutions. Mr. Kessler was one of the original board of directors of the National Bank of Montana, and was president of the Cascade Land Company. Politically he was a Republican and served in the territorial legislature of 1873, while fraternally he belonged to the Masons as a member of Morning Star Lodge, also to the Elks. Sons of Hermann and was for one year president of the Society of Montana pioneers.

Mr. Kessler was married in 1873 to Miss Louise Ebert, a native of New York City, whose death occurred in 1880. She left three children, Charles N., Frederick E. and Mathilde, the latter the wife of Capt. William B. Cochran, U. S. A., and has two daughters, Louise K., and Marion L. The death of Mr. Kessler occurred on December 11, 1901, and his demise was a sad blow to the city of Helena as well as to his intimate friends and relatives. Few men have contributed more to the industrial progress of Helena than did Nickolas Kessler. His personal characteristics were geniality, kindness of heart and a strong sense of public and private duty.

The following tribute to his memory, taken from the *Helena Independent*, is a truthful reflex of public sentiment over his untimely death: "The saddest news Helena people have heard in many a long time they received yesterday, when it became known that 'Nick' Kessler (as every one knew him) was dead. For some time Mr. Kessler had complained of not feeling well, and he planned to make a visit to California this winter. About a week ago he was too ill to come into town, and while many of his close friends knew he was sick, it was not thought he was dangerously ill. His immediate family did not think so either. His sons and daughter have been untiring in their attentions to him

while he was confined to his home, but they could not realize that his condition was serious. But yesterday morning about six o'clock the end came. Four hours previously he had a bad attack, and his physician, Dr. William Treacy, was summoned. But his skill was unavailing. After the first attack Mr. Kessler became unconscious, then rallied a bit, relapsed again into unconsciousness and then went off into a quiet sleep from which he never awoke, and it was such a passing away as seemed fitting to the ending of a good man's life—quiet, painless, peaceful.

"It is probable the death of no other man in Helena would have occasioned such universal regret as that of Nickolas Kessler. For thirty-eight years he lived in this community and during all of that time he was a potent factor in the business life of the community. In every relation of life—husband, father, business associate and man of affairs—he was tried and in each of them acquitted himself so well that yesterday the unanimous voice of the people was that Helena had lost one of the best citizens she had ever possessed. In all of the years he had lived in this community it is doubtful if he made an enemy. Honest in every dealing, considerate of others, and always willing to take his share of the misfortunes which came to those who take an active part in affairs, his was a proud record. He was an old-timer and with them he was popular and well-beloved; the new-comers always found him ready to lend his assistance to any legitimate enterprise. He saw many of the boys and girls grow up into manhood and womanhood, and they liked him because he always had a pleasant word for them.

"It is the men who have been associated with him in business enterprises who realize what a loss to the city his death is. In all of the years he lived in Helena he was ever foremost in everything that looked to the up-building of the city. When it was proposed to build branch railroad lines from Helena, Mr. Kessler was among the leaders who were ready to subscribe money for the enterprise. When the hard times came and the men who had been the most progressive and enterprising were the hardest hit, Mr. Kessler did not escape, but he always had a cheerful smile and he did not try to save himself by putting his burden on others. Instead, he was lenient with those whom leniency would assist in giving a chance to recoup, and he went ahead doing all in his power to bring about good times again in the community. With Col. C. A. Broadwater, he was a loyal and enthusiastic worker for Helena, and where the dollars of one went for the up-building of the city, there the dollars of the other could be found."

His great energy and business ability made it possible for him not only to build up large enterprises and accumulate a fortune for his family, but to render most valuable aid to any enterprise or movement of benefit to his city or state. He was one of the best known pioneers in the state, and the association of those old citizens did not have a more enthusiastic member.

The two sons of Mr. Kessler, Charles N. and Frederick E., are numbered among the active business men of Helena, where they are prominent in the business, financial and social life of the city.

Charles N. Kessler married Miss Sarah Hewett, of Basin, Montana, and they have one child, a son, Charles Nickolas. Frederick E. Kessler married Miss Florence Gordon of Whitewater, Wisconsin, and their two children are Helen Kern and Louise Ebert.

JOHN HINES. Conspicuous among the best known and most prosperous citizens of Broadwater county is John Hines, who through his own efforts has acquired a handsome property, and is now living in Townsend, retired from agricultural pursuits, but active in public affairs, being now county commissioner of his home county. A son of the late Edward Hines,

he was born in 1842, near Kilkenny, Ireland, where his childhood days were passed.

Born, reared and married in Ireland, Edward Hines emigrated from Kilkenny to the United States in 1848. Settling with his family in Cincinnati, Ohio, he was there a resident until his death, about 1878, for many years having been a prominent contractor of that city. He married Anna Gall, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and of the eight children born of their union but two are living, as follows: John, the subject of this sketch; and Kearns, a retired contractor, living on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Coming with his parents to America in 1848, John Hines attended the public schools of Cincinnati until sixteen years old. Beginning life then as a wage earner, he was for three years a clerk in the grocery establishment of Patrick Tracy, whose store was located at the corner of Central avenue and McFarland street. Bidding farewell then to parents and friends, he responded to the lure of the wild west, striking out boldly for the gold fields. Going by rail to St. Joseph, Missouri, he then proceeded by boat to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he outfitted for Montana. Crossing the Missouri river June 10, 1863, Mr. Hines arrived at Bannack, Montana, late in September. He remained there a week, and then started with his fellow companions toward the frontier, reaching Alder Gulch, now Virginia City, Montana, in October.

At the Sweetwater crossing, Mr. Hines and his party, which consisted of seven men, separated from the main body of the wagon train, composed principally of Mormons, who were bound for an entirely different part of the country. Subsequently Indians overtook Mr. Hines and his party one night, and stole some of their oxen. Mr. Hines and three of his fellow-travelers voted to chase the thieves rather than return to the nearest trading post to buy more oxen, and three of the party started out after the savages, traveling twenty miles before catching sight of them. By an exchange of shots the pursuers forced the Indians to abandon the cattle, but not before one of the animals had been killed. Having driven off the Indians, the band of emigrants secured their cattle, and retraced their steps to the camping place of the Creighton train, and reported what had happened and with twenty men armed with Winchester rifles Mr. Hines guided them to where the ox was killed. They found two hind quarters, the remainder of the carcass having been taken away by the Indians.

Mr. Hines remained at Alder Gulch, mining and prospecting, until 1868, during the time having for two years, in company with John McQueen, operated a general store, after which he had assisted in the building of the telegraph line from Virginia City to Helena. In 1868 he located at Radersburg, Broadwater county, and a short time later moved to Missouri valley, where he pre-empted and homesteaded land. Embarking then in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Hines had a very successful career, becoming one of the most prominent and progressive farmers and stock raisers of the county. Disposing of his ranch and stock in 1899, spending the winter in California, he took up his residence in May, 1900, at Townsend, intending to spend his remaining days in a pleasant leisure. His many friends, however, frustrated his well-laid plans by re-electing him county commissioner for a second term of six years, he having served his first term of two years from 1906-1908.

He is a steadfast Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Hines has been twice married. He married first, at Alder Gulch, Anna Jane Howard, who was born in Ireland. She passed to the life beyond, January 27, 1908, leaving seven children, namely: Annie, widow of Edward V. Moran, a ranchman of Fromberg, Montana; George Edward, a stock-raiser in



Mrs. Alice E. Barrett



Mr. Barrett



RESIDENCE OF MARTIN BARRETT, DILLON, MONTANA.

Alberta, Canada; John Thomas, of Fromberg, assisting his sister, Mrs. Moran, in the care of her ranch; Kate, wife of A. B. Timsley, of Rockvale, Montana, a farmer and stockman; Theresa H., widow of Patrick Croak, of Townsend; Lucy H., wife of John Whaley, of Canton, a rancher and stockman; and Stasia H., wife of W. D. Neild, a well-known ranchman of Townsend. Mr. Hines married second, on September 15, 1910, Ellen Cleary, who was born in Ontonagon, Michigan.

MARTIN BARRETT. It is no doubt true that Ireland, of all countries of the world, has sent more immigrants in proportion to population to the United States than any other country, and the reason is well known. For hundreds of years the Emerald Isle has been denied many valuable rights and privileges by Great Britain and the pride and honor of the people were ground into the dust. They could avoid this only by leaving the island, much as they loved it, and, accordingly, thousands of them, as the years rolled around, have crossed the wide Atlantic to find a home of greater freedom in America. They began to come in large numbers after the Revolution and have continued to come until the present time. In every state they settled and built up comfortable homes. They were among our first teachers and business men and today they occupy many of the proudest positions within the gift of the inhabitants. In Erin was born Martin Barrett, one of Dillon's most honored and honorable citizens, a veritable pioneer, since he has lived in the state since 1893. His occupation is that of a stock-raiser, but he has held many public offices with great credit, having been state representative, stock commissioner, etc., and no one in Beaverhead county is better or more favorably known.

County Mayo, Ireland, was the scene of the birth of Martin Barrett and its date was February 2, 1840. He remained in his native country until about the age of seven, when, his father having died a short time previously, his mother removed to Canada, and there young Martin remained until 1850. Then, a youth of nineteen years, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where for about a twelvemonth he worked at various occupations. In 1860 he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah, and then went back to St. Joseph. In 1861 he went to Colorado, where he remained for two years engaged in mining and in 1863 he first came to Montana, settling at Horse Prairie, Beaverhead county, and so favorably was he impressed with the opportunities of the section that he has ever since remained here and has won success and general respect. He has followed stock raising ever since his arrival within the borders of the state. He has erected a beautiful home in Dillon, and is now leading a retired life, free to cultivate the finer things of life and the friendships of which he has many.

At an age when most boys are thinking of little besides schooling and diversion Mr. Barrett had become familiar with honest toil. He earned his first money as a boy of thirteen, cutting and splitting wood at seventy-five cents a cord. In Canada he served an apprenticeship of five years, learning the tanner and currier's trade, but he never followed it. His first entire summer's occupation was while on a farm in Canada, when he worked six months at four dollars a month and saved the entire twenty-four dollars. Out of this money he bought a spotted pig, of which he made his mother a present, and he stayed at home that winter and went to school.

The subject's father, Thomas Barrett, was born and lived in Ireland all his life, and in that country followed farming. When less than seven years of age, as before mentioned, his father died. The mother, whose maiden name was Nancy McDonald, was born in Ireland, and when her husband died she came across the ocean to Canada. Subsequently she removed to Kansas, and at Wathena, that state, she passed away at the advanced age of ninety years, being there interred. There

were nine children in the elder Barrett family and all were boys, the subject being the sixth in order of birth and the only one living at the present time.

Mr. Barrett has ever given hand and heart to the policies and principles of the Democratic party and while he has held office he is not and never has been what is termed a politician, having no taste for the wire-pulling which is too often a part of the game of politics. In 1870 he was sent to represent Beaverhead county in the state legislature and so faithful was he to the interests of his constituency that he was returned in 1885. He was stock commissioner for six years and at one time was a member of the school board. An amusing circumstance occurred in this connection, Mrs. Barrett being nominated for the same office and running against him and that successfully, for she beat him. She was school trustee for twenty-two years and gave most intelligent and faithful service to the cause she represented.

Mr. Barrett laid the foundation of a happy and congenial life companionship by his union on August 6, 1867, at Red Rock, Montana, to Alice E. Cook, daughter of Captain Hiram and Mary E. (Vining) Cook, of Michigan. Mrs. Barrett's father was born in the state of New York and was by occupation a carpenter and contractor. He served in the Civil war, enlisting in Company H, of the Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, and he was commissioned captain at the start. In 1867 he came to Montana, settling in Boulder, and there he was called to the Great Beyond at the age of seventy-three years. The mother was also a native of the Empire state and their marriage was celebrated in Ohio. Their union, which was a wonderfully happy and devoted one, was of fifty-two years' duration. The mother died in Boulder when seventy-seven and these good people are not parted in death, for they lie side by side. Mrs. Barrett has three sisters and a brother, as follows: Mrs. Mary Jeffries resides in Hamilton, Montana, as does Mrs. E. M. Pollinger. Mrs. Katie Evans makes her home at Como, and the brother, Frank Cook, is married and a citizen of Como.

Mrs. Barrett is a woman endowed with many good gifts of mind and heart, of the type which Montana recognizes as the flower of its womanhood. All good causes have her support and in this case "support" is by no means nominal or a mere rhetorical expression, for her forcefulness and character are remarkable. Throughout his career Mr. Barrett has consulted her on all matters of importance and always found her counsel calm and wise. Throughout all Beaverhead county they are held in high honor and esteem. They are zealous communicants of the Catholic church and the subject is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers.

WILLIAM T. MORROW. Although William T. Morrow has been a resident of the western states for many years and has seen much of the pioneer conditions and primitive life of the country in the early days, his life has been all serenity and calm when compared with the strenuous days of his father in the sixties and even later. Mr. Morrow is the son of Malcolm and Janet (Matheson) Morrow, the former born in Ontario, Canada, and the latter a native of Glasgow, Scotland. In the year 1857, Malcolm Morrow removed from Canada into the states, first locating in Iowa, near the town of Marengo. He was a cooper by trade and followed that business in his Iowa home until the spring of 1860, when the same restless spirit which had prompted his removal from the quietude of Canadian life into the busier life of the states, sent him to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where he engaged in the mining business. He purchased some mining property in the Deleware Flats, continuing there for about a year, when, his efforts not being rewarded with a sufficient degree of success, he moved to Black Hawk Point, Colorado and settled near the famous Gregory and Bob Tail

quartz mines, there engaging in ranching. He remained thus occupied until the summer of 1863, when he removed to a point fifteen miles south of Denver, on Plum creek, where he established his family, and made preparations to move on to Montana alone. He started out with a yoke of oxen and a covered wagon, arriving in Virginia City in November, 1863. There he engaged in mining at Bevins Gulch, where he was fortunate in securing a good claim. He found a partner, named Kennedy, and the two lived in the wagon all winter and worked the claim on shares. In the springtime, when Mr. Morrow returned to Denver to get his family, Mr. Kennedy took advantage of his absence and the lax business methods there prevailing and sold the claim, taking the wise precaution of leaving the country. When Mr. Morrow returned to Bevins Gulch he had no claim, and his one-time partner had the money for the property. This was a most unfortunate circumstance, as the claim later developed a valuable mine. While in the Gulch Mr. Morrow formed many acquaintances from which lasting friendships were evolved, and he had many thrilling experiences which were common to all who in those days had sufficient hardihood to brave the possible and almost certain adventures of the life in a mining camp. Road agents were common, and every man was prepared to protect his life and property at all cost. On one occasion Mr. Morrow welcomed to his camp one Holter who had been shot by George Ives, one of the greatest desperadoes of the country. Mr. Holter and Mr. Morrow became fast friends, and later they assisted the vigilantes to hang Ives, who was so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. Mr. Morrow assisted in the capture and execution of Slaide and Buck Stimson, two road agents who made life uncomfortable for honest men in Montana for many months before they were finally captured and brought to justice. On his trip from Virginia City to Denver, where his family was located, Mr. Morrow acted as one of the escort, the other two being John Featherstone and X. Biedler, of "Billy" Kiskadden, and who was taking back to Colorado a great quantity of gold, all a large mule could carry. They traveled by night to avoid highwaymen and skulking Indians, and they reached Denver in safety on May 1, 1864, having started on the trip in March.

Returning with his family, Mr. Morrow arrived at California Gulch, three miles east of Alder Gulch, on July 4, 1864; they made the trip by ox team and drove a herd of forty-one head of cattle. The journey was attended by many hardships and perils, and they crossed streams so swollen that the animals with difficulty were able to swim across. While en route, Martin Holter, a brother of A. M. Holter of Helena, overtook the party on the road with his horse teams and passed the Morrrows, who were en route to Alder Gulch. At California Gulch, where they settled, Mr. Morrow sold dairy products to the residents of Virginia City and despite the high prices paid for food stuffs, a sack of flour bringing \$150, and other groceries in proportion, as the result of the Civil war, Mr. Morrow was able to maintain his family in comfort. In February, 1865, Mr. Morrow returned to Lost Chance Gulch and became engaged in dairy farming three miles south of Helena, and there he continued to farm until the fall of 1865, when he moved down to Prickly Pear valley and remained there till the spring of 1867. Mr. Morrow freighted from Salt Lake to Helena and from Benton to Helena, assisted by his sons, Dave and Malcom, William remaining at home to attend to the dairying on the old Bob Hereford ranch on Big Prickly Pear valley. The freighting business between Helena and Benton was conducted via Medicine Rock and Lyons Hill, both extremely difficult mountains to cross before the toll road was built through the Prickly Pear canyon. In 1878 Mr. Morrow established a permanent residence in Fort Benton, where

he was living at the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1891. In addition to his farming and freighting business, Mr. Morrow conducted a ferrying business on the Missouri river at Fort Benton, and altogether was a busy man all the days of his life. He was a typical pioneer, and one of the men who have made the recent years of progress in the West possible to the men who came after them. He was fearless to a fault, and no duty was too severe or no hardship too difficult for him to undertake and bring to completion. For years he was an officer of prominence in the vigilante committee of his locality. Thomas Baum, also an officer, in fact captain of the vigilance committee, together with Mr. Morrow, at one time entered a darkened cabin in Virginia City and arrested a desperado who had sought shelter there with five companions. In order to secure their man it was necessary to run the gauntlet of the guns of the other five, but by a strategic ruse they succeeded in covering the entire party and carrying off their man without injury to themselves.

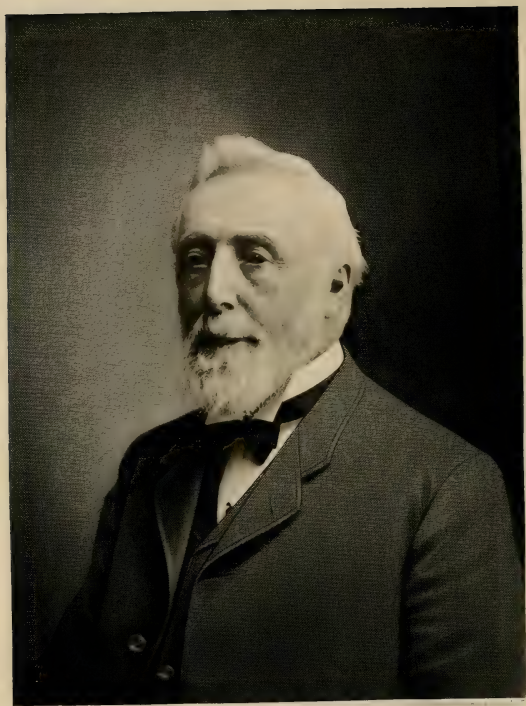
Of the fourteen children born to Malcom and Janet Morrow, ten came to Montana and eight are now living. William T., the subject of this review, was born in Ontario, near Kingston, on October 26, 1854. He was yet a small child when his parents removed to this country, and he received his principal book-learning at Black Hawk Point, Colorado, up to the age of ten years. After that he was associated with his father in the dairy business until about 1878, at which time his father gave him an interest in the business, and since that time he has been continuously engaged in the cattle business in this section of the country. He has with the passing years made steady and consistent progress in his business, and is today ranked among the leading cattle-men of the state. He is the owner of a thousand acres of ranch land, to which he holds the title deeds, and holds the leases to several thousand additional acres which he utilizes in his business.

The children of Mr. Morrow's first marriage are: Mrs. Robert Coburn, deceased; Malcom, Jr.; William T.; David; Mrs. John H. Green; Mrs. C. W. Fields of Fort Benton; Mrs. Mort Strong of Sun River, deceased; Mrs. Frank Leedy of Helena; Laura; Mrs. James Adams, of Sun River, and Mrs. James Scott of Charleston, Washington. By a second marriage Mr. Morrow became the father of two sons, and they yet survive him. His first wife, the mother of the subject, died in Helena, Montana, in June, 1878.

On January 23, 1884, William T. Morrow married Miss Marv Elizabeth Bach, niece of Mrs. Charles Leeman of Helena, and the sister of George Bach, who died at Fort Benton on December 23, 1889, at the early age of twenty-six years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, three sons and one daughter. They are: William G., Charles W., Harry R. and Mary Elizabeth, all of whom were born at Fort Benton. Mr. Morrow is a member of the Odd Fellows and the family are members of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES HENRY GALLOP. It did not require the heroism of that noble band of men on the deck of the sinking *Titanic* to prove that personal courage belongs to the American man, for the annals of such states as Montana, tell true tales of wonderful self-sacrifices, of remarkable daring and of quiet bravery in the face of danger. There are those still living whose lives have been, as it were, miraculously preserved, many times having been placed in jeopardy and on not a few occasions, to shield the helpless. Among the retired and honored citizens of Bozeman, Montana, is Hon. James Henry Gallop, whose experiences through years of adventurous life might prove all that has been said. Mr. Gallop was born at Scipio, New York, February 10, 1834, and is a son of Jonah and Hannah (Frye) Gallop, who came of English ancestry.

In 1839 the Gallop family settled in Michigan, and



M. Walter

James Henry remained on the homestead until the death of his mother, in 1852, when he started out to work at the carpenter trade, with which he was already familiar. In traveling over Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, he found a demand for bridge-builders and as he was skilled in that branch of his trade, as in others, he was kept very busy and was reasonably contented until 1862, when he determined to go to Montana, although in those days this was a great undertaking. From New York he sailed for the Isthmus of Panama, where, at present, he would probably find trouble in locating land-marks, and by this route reached San Francisco. The next move was to Portland, Oregon, from there he went up the mighty Columbia to Fort Wallula, then crossed the country to Walla Walla. At that point, in partnership with Arid Chidester, he bought a pack of ponies and they started for Florence. Mr. Gallop relates how they reached the Mountain House, but from there, for sixteen miles, the partners had to pack on their own backs. They proved it possible to get through with goods and Mr. Gallop saw this as an excellent business opportunity, which he took advantage of and it was not long before he had accumulated several hundred dollars, with an income sometimes of forty dollars a day. This money he invested in prospecting in and around Florence and later joined the Buffalo Hump stampede, and before he returned he passed through the Ross Hole, the Big Hole and the Bitter Root country, going on down the river to Fort Owen, and finally reached Elk City, later returning to Florence. It was in October of that year that Mr. Gallop was stopped by a road agent, Pete Riggs, and seriously wounded by a man who was later identified and was finally executed for other crimes.

On account of the severity of his wound, Mr. Gallop was unable to work during the following winter and spent the same with friends in Oregon, but in the spring and summer he tried mining on Clearwater river, which he continued in the next summer, Oregon being chosen for his winter home. He then became interested with John T. Silverwood and A. B. Chidester in the purchase of the Montana House, which was conveniently located within a few miles of Clearwater bridge, and in the following spring Mr. Gallop sold his interest in the property for \$1,200 and went into the cattle business. In March following he bought forty-five head of cattle, mainly cows, locating at Magpie, Montana, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land and engaged in stock-raising. With this business settlement the greater part of his really adventurous life closed, but the records of several years were replete with hardships and dangers that only a brave man could go through and still continue to face possible other losses of fortune and dangers of all kinds. For ten years, up to 1876, he remained in the neighborhood of Magpie, raising cattle and buying and selling produce, and in 1870 opened a store at Gallatin. He had not been trained, however, along mercantile lines and finding the venture not remunerative, in 1873 disposed of it.

In 1876 Mr. Gallop sought and found a desirable ranch on which he determined to establish a permanent residence, its situation being twenty-six miles northwest of Bozeman, and in April he settled there, homesteading 160 acres, taking up a desert claim of 200 acres and purchasing a one-half section of railroad land, still retaining at that time his pre-emption at Magpie. Farming and stock-raising were his industries. His Durham cattle and his Norman horses becoming noted all over the state. In 1910 Mr. Gallop retired to Bozeman, selling his first ranch, March 1, 1910, for \$36,000. The neighborhood and district adjoining his second ranch was named Gallop, in his honor, and for fifteen years he served as its postmaster. This ranch he sold in December, 1911, for \$21,600.

On July 6, 1873, Mr. Gallop was married at Fort Benton to Mrs. Rachel C. Hutchinson, who was born in Michigan, and is a daughter of Nathan Chidester. By

her first marriage she had one son, Frank N., who was born at Converse, Michigan, July 1, 1866, and died in Montana, January 7, 1901. He had been associated in business with Mr. Gallop, who regarded him with a father's affection.

In his political views Mr. Gallop is nominally a Republican, but in 1898 there was a Silver Republican ticket, on which he ran for county commissioner, but the ticket was defeated at the polls. Mr. Gallop served one term as justice of the peace and other offices were at his disposal for many years, but his business interests were too absorbing to give him time to serve in many positions otherwise than stated. He has been a very active member of Pythagoras Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, and during his twenty-four years of membership has served in all the offices and on several occasions has been state delegate to the Montana Grand Lodge. In 1895 Mr. Gallop was elected president of the Pioneers' Society of Gallatin county, Montana. He is interested in a number of successful business enterprises at Bozeman and keeps in touch with all movements that increase the city's prosperity, often advising and directing, being qualified through his wealth of experience. He is a representative man of Gallatin county.

ANTON M. HOLTER. In all that has been suffered and all that has been wrought in connection with the development and progress of the great state of Montana none has played a more worthy part or marked the vanishing years with greater accomplishment than has Hon. Anton M. Holter, one of the best known and most highly honored pioneer citizens of Helena and for many years past one of the representative business men of the capital city. Virtually half a century represents the period of Mr. Holter's residence in Montana, and this period practically compasses the entire history of this commonwealth, both as a territory and a state. Here he came when civilization was struggling to gain a foothold on the frontier; here he was a veritable pioneer of pioneers; here his constructive ability and indomitable energy early became potent in results; and here it has been his to achieve large and substantial success, together with the gaining of the most impregnable vantage place in popular confidence and esteem. In the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, Mr. Holter, now venerable in years, has stood as one of the strongest and noblest of the Scandinavian element of citizenship that has wielded wonderful influence in the development and upbuilding of the great empire of the west. His experiences in connection with frontier life were many and varied, as may well be inferred, and he was one of the leaders in the march of civic and industrial development and progress in Montana, where he has overcome seemingly insuperable obstacles, where he has endured many hardships, vicissitudes and reverses, and where his courage and persistence finally won to him a most gracious independence and prosperity. He is a man of broad mental grasp, of well fortified opinions and has been influential in public affairs as well as those of industrial and commercial order. Mr. Holter is to be considered distinctively as one of the founders and builders of Montana, even as he yet continues to be one of its most liberal and public-spirited citizens. He was one of those who had presence of the future greatness of the state, and he was foremost in the promoting of gigantic and important enterprises that have made possible the consecutive development of this favored commonwealth. Scarcely any project advanced for the general good of the territory or the state has failed to find in him a strong and vigorous promoter and supporter, and for all time his name shall merit a place of distinction in the history of Montana, where he has long lived and labored to goodly ends and where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. His remi-

niscences of the early days are most graphic and interesting and the same merit collation and publication, the province of the one at hand being such as to permit only the briefest outline of his career. A most interesting brochure was recently issued by the *Timberman*, a lumber paper published at Portland, Oregon, the text of which was an article prepared by Mr. Holter and entitled "Pioneer Lumbering in Montana." In this pamphlet he gives a most interesting account of many of his experiences in the pioneer days of Montana,—a record which it is possible for him to amplify indefinitely, in the production of equally valuable historic data.

Anton M. Holter was born in the little seaport town of Moss, on a fjord thirty-two miles south of Christiania, Norway, and the date of his nativity was June 29, 1831. He is a son of Foin and Berta M. (Floxtad) Holter.

Ambitious and self-reliant, of alert mentality and vigorous physical powers, Mr. Holter finally determined to seek his fortunes in America, to which country a tide of immigration was setting in from the Norseland countries, with the result that he had learned much concerning opportunities afforded in the New World. He matured his plans, and on the 8th of April, 1854, about two months prior to his twenty-third birthday anniversary, Mr. Holter, in company with others of his countrymen, set sail for Quebec. They arrived in the Canadian city on the 25th of the following month. They thence set forth by Railroad for the United States, and this was Mr. Holter's first experience in railway traveling,—an experience which proved most disconcerting and sorrowful, since in an accident to the train five members of his party were killed, while others were severely injured. Upon arriving at Rock Island, Illinois, it was reported that some of the immigrants has suffered attacks of cholera, and the quarantine officers forthwith were on the alert, besides which none of the immigrants could gain accommodations in any of the hotels or lodging houses. Mr. Holter, determined not to be detained and scarcely knowing what was the difficulty, as he had no knowledge of English, seized his trunk and forced his way through the quarantine ranks to a boat on which he embarked, without any idea as to the destination of the vessel. He proceeded up the Mississippi on this boat and finally made his way to Freeport, near Decorah, Iowa, where he joined one of his boyhood friends and where he soon found employment at his trade. He received for his services twenty dollars a month, twice the amount given him for a whole year's labor in his native land, and the young immigrant accordingly gained renewed faith in the tales he had heard concerning the wonderful opportunities in America. His initiative faculty did not long remain in abeyance, and he carefully saved his earnings and began to speculate in town lots, upon a modest scale, with the result that at the end of the year he had accumulated property valued at three hundred dollars.

Mr. Holter passed the winter of 1855-6 in working at his trade in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and in assisting in construction work on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which was being extended to Jefferson City, that state. In the meanwhile he had passed some time in the state of Iowa, and returning to that state, he passed the major part of the ensuing four years at Osage, the judicial center of Mitchell county, so that he was thus identified for a time with the pioneer activities of the Hawkeye state. Within the period mentioned he made several trips into the Sioux Indian country in western Iowa and Missouri, and on one of these expeditions he was among the first to arrive on the scene of the historic Spirit Lake massacre.

In the spring of 1860, Mr. Holter joined the *higra* to the newly discovered gold fields in the Pike's Peak district of Colorado, to which territory adventurous

gold-seekers had been flocking in large numbers within the preceding year. In Colorado he was joined by his brother, Martin M., and they were fairly successful in their mining and farming operations. Concerning his initial identification with Montana Mr. Holter himself has given the following account, which is well worthy of reproduction, and in the connection it will be recalled that during his sojourn in Colorado the present state was known as Jefferson Territory. His statements, appearing in his article on pioneer lumbering in Montana, are as follows: "After three years' residence at Pike's Peak I returned to my former home in Iowa, and in the spring of 1863 started, with a team of oxen, back to Colorado, where I stopped about six weeks. During this time a company of two hundred men was organized to go to what was then called Stinking Water, Idaho, but what is now known as Ruby River, in Madison county, Montana. This company left Colorado on September 16, 1863. It was well organized, having a captain and other officers, and was governed by a formal set of rules and regulations. The weather was pleasant and the food for the stock was excellent. Hunting and fishing were especially fine,—too much so, in fact, for so much time was spent in sport that we made slow progress, and finally a Mr. Evenson, with whom I had formed a partnership and with whom I afterward did business under the firm name of Holter & Evenson, and myself became fearful that we would be unable to reach our destination before winter, and we decided it was best for us to leave the train and strike out for ourselves at a greater rate of speed. We had purchased a second-hand saw-mill outfit, intending to go into the lumbering business on reaching our destination. There were yet at least a thousand miles to cover, so one morning we yoked up our oxen and struck out alone. During the night a few more teams overtook us, and every night thereafter other teams caught up with us, until we were about forty souls in all. We had some heavy snow storms during November, but finally reached Bevin's Gulch, our temporary destination, about eighteen miles from Virginia City, Montana. The remainder of the company, however, got snowed in, and, so far as I ever learned, never reached Montana.

"Mr. Evenson and I finally selected a location for our saw mill, and after considerable hardship we reached the top of the divide between Bevin's and Ramshorn gulches, on December 7th. There we went into temporary camp, with no shelter beyond that afforded by a large spruce tree. As the snow was getting deep and there was no feed for stock, I started the next morning for Virginia City,—eighteen miles distant,—with the cattle, hoping to sell them. Finding no buyer, I started to take them out to the ranch of an acquaintance, twenty-five miles down the Stinking Water. On the way I was held up and robbed by the notorious George Ives and his companion, Irvin. After I had complied with Mr. Ives' command to hand him my purse I was ordered to drive on. He still held his revolver in his hand, which looked suspicious to me, so, in speaking to my team I quickly turned my head and found that he had his revolver leveled on me, taking sight at my head. Instantly I dodged as the shot went, and I received the full force of the unexploded powder in my face, the bullet passing through my hat and hair. It stunned me for an instant, and I staggered against the near leader, accidentally getting my arm over his neck, which prevented me from falling. Almost at once I regained my senses and faced Ives, who had his pistol lowered, but who raised it with a jerk, pointing at my breast. I heard the click of the hammer, but the gun missed fire. I ran around the oxen, which became very much excited, and my coming in a rush on the other side scared them still more, and they rushed against Ives' horse, which in turn got into a tangle with Irvin's horse, and during the confusion I struck out for some beaver dams which I noticed close

by, but the men soon got control of their horses, and, to my agreeable surprise, they started off in the opposite direction. What had apparently changed their purpose was the sight which now met my eyes also, that of a man who had just appeared over the hill and who was driving a horse team, with which he had approached to a point near us. I learned afterward that Ives and Irvin had stopped at Laurin, about two miles from the point where they overtook me, and that Ives had fired five shots at the bottles on the shelves because the bartender refused them whiskey, this accounting for the fact that only one charge was left in his revolver when he attacked me. At the camp, the next day, Mr. Evenson disfigured my face badly in extracting the powder. So, with my face bandaged up, in the cold and the snow, we managed to build a brush road on grade around a steep mountain to our mill location on the creek. We made a hand-sled with cross-beams extending outside the runners far enough so that when necessary we were able to nip it along with handspikes on each side. With this hand-sled we removed our outfit to the creek, and we did all the logging this way during the entire winter. We first built a cabin and a blacksmith shop, but the latter soon became more of a machine shop, for when we came to erect the saw mill we met with what seemed insurmountable difficulties. As I knew nothing about a saw mill I had left the purchase of the outfit to Mr. Evenson, who claimed to be a millwright by profession, but it developed that he had either been very careless in inspecting this machinery or that he had not understood it, for so much of it was missing that it seemed impossible to get a working mill out of the material at hand. As there was no foundry or machine shop in this part of the country, we were at a loss to know what to do, but were determined to erect a saw mill of some kind, so out of our rubber coats and whip-sawed lumber we made a blacksmith bellows, then we burned a pit of charcoal, while a broad axe driven into a stump served as an anvil. Mr. Evenson knew a little about blacksmithing, so I began to feel somewhat at ease, but soon discovered what seemed to be the worst obstacle yet. This was that we had no gearing for the log carriage, not even the track irons or pinion, and to devise some mechanism that would give the carriage the forward and reverse movement became the paramount problem. After a great deal of thought and experimenting we finally succeeded in inventing a device which years later was patented and widely used under the name of the "rope feed." Incidentally I may say that we found this to be such an excellent appliance that we later used it in most of our portable mills, and I have been informed that several manufacturers used and recommended this, charging an additional three hundred dollars for it on small mills.

"However, returning to the point, in order to construct this we had first to build a turning lathe, and when we began to turn iron shafting it took much experimenting before we learned to temper the chisels so that they would stand the cutting of iron. To turn the shafting, which we made out of iron wagon-axes, Evenson would hold the chisel and I, with a rawhide strap, wrapped around the shafting, taking hold with a hand on each end of the strap, would give a steady, hard pull with the right hand until the left touched the piece we were working on, then reverse, repeating the process until the work was finished. These were strenuous days, and we worked early and late in the face of most discouraging circumstances. We manufactured enough timber for the sixteen-foot overshot waterwheel, the flume, etc. As we were short of belting, we made it out of untanned ox-hide, and it worked well enough in the start. We finally got the mill started, and we sawed about five thousand feet of lumber before we had a beast of burden in the camp."

The foregoing account of Mr. Holter's determined efforts in the development of the industrial enterprise,

of which he was one of the first representatives in Montana is given reproduction simply to indicate the adverse circumstances and conditions which he had to face. It would be impossible to enter into full details concerning his subsequent operations along this line, but it may be said that his progress was marked by many difficulties and exactions, against which he held himself imperturbed to as great an extent as possible. Competition was aggressive and insolent, miners diverted the water demanded for the operation of the original mill, and one difficulty after another had to be adjusted. Needing more machinery for the second season of mill operations, Mr. Evenson proceeded to Denver to obtain the equipment, but learning of the fabulous prices that were being paid for flour, nails, and other supplies, he invested the money in such commodities instead of buying the requisite machinery. On the return trip he encountered heavy storm and lost not only an appreciable portion of his freight, but also a number of his teams. The goods which he succeeded in bringing through to Montana were sold at a high price, but the venture as a whole proved unprofitable in a financial way.

Concerning the progressive policies which were followed by Mr. Holter and which brought about his use of more modern appliances in his lumber business it is unnecessary to speak in detail, but it should be noted that it was due to him that the first planing mill was established in Montana, and that his operations were extended to cover virtually all of the principal mining camps in the territory. Other mills were established, with team power, lumber prices became depressed, and partnership relations proved unsatisfactory, with the result that Mr. Holter finally purchased Mr. Evenson's interest in the business which they controlled, and formed a partnership with his brother, Martin Holter, under the firm name of A. M. Holter & Brother. By the two brothers the first planing mill in Montana was established in the summer of 1865, and the same was operated in conjunction with the saw mill which they had established on Ten Mile creek, about eight miles distant from Helena. The firm maintained headquarters both at Virginia City and Helena. In speaking of conditions of the lumber business, Mr. Holter has written the following succinct statement, touching matters after he had made a trip to the east for the purpose of purchasing new machinery:

"I arrived in Helena on the 17th of May and found the lumber business in a bad way. The firm of A. M. Holter & Brother had closed the mill with the first snow storm in the fall and had sent all the live stock to winter quarters, so in a short time they were out of lumber and also out of business. My first move was to hurry the men after live stock and to prepare to start the mill. Shortly after I had left Helena in 1866 the cutting of prices began, and from this time on the custom of selling for what you could get prevailed. The prices obtained by A. M. Holter & Brother for the year 1867 and up to August, 1868, averaged about fifty dollars for common lumber and sixty dollars per thousand feet for sluice, flume, and the better grades, but during the month of August we reduced these prices ten dollars per thousand, without consultation with other dealers. We had reduced the price of planing-mill work to twenty-five and twenty dollars per thousand, according to quantity and ten dollars for surfacing. Shingles sold for six dollars and lath for twelve dollars. We maintained the prices on the last three items, as we had no competition on these. I finally got the mill started and also erected a new mill on Spring creek. Several more mills sprang up in the vicinity of Helena, mostly operated by inexperienced men, on borrowed capital, at a high rate of interest, so they soon came to grief. I bought up some of these saw mills in 1868 and 1869. We also added to our holdings a water mill near Jefferson City, in Jefferson county, and a portable steam mill

that we located near Lincoln, in what is now Lewis and Clark county."

In 1868 Mr. Holter and his brother established, in Helena, the first sash and door factory in Montana, and the plant was operated by them until October, 1879, when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Holter continued one of the foremost figures in the lumber industry for many years, and was the pioneer in establishing a lumber business at Great Falls, in 1886, where operations still continue. In 1889 Mr. Holter became associated with William Thompson in the organization of the Montana Lumber & Manufacturing Company, operating in the western part of the new state, with main offices in Helena and Butte. Later he was actively identified with lumbering operations in Idaho, Oregon, and Alaska, and no one has stood so clearly as an authority in this field of enterprise in Montana as this venerable and honored citizen of Helena. In 1867 he became associated with his brother in the establishing of a general-merchandise business at Helena, and the same was finally changed into a general hardware business, which is now conducted under the title of the A. M. Holter Hardware Company and which is one of the most important and extensive enterprises of the kind in the entire northwest, the trade being both wholesale and retail.

The progressive ideas and liberality of Mr. Holter have been manifested along many lines, and he is one of those who have done much to further the development and upbuilding of the state that has long represented his home. In 1890 he with others made application for the use of the waters of the Missouri river near Helena for power purposes and had a bill enacted by congress permitting a dam to be erected across the river. This was the start of hydro-electric development in Montana. Mr. Holter was also one of the organizers and incorporators of the company that established the first water-works system in Montana, this having been the Virginia City Water Works Company, which was incorporated in January, 1865. The installation of the system was attended with great difficulties, owing to the meager facilities available. Water was to be carried a distance of two miles, and the pipe were made of logs through which a three-inch hole was bored by means of an augur that was made by hand in a local blacksmith shop. These primitive conduits were fitted into each other by the tapering of one end into the proper aperture in the next log, and an iron band was placed about the outside log to prevent the bursting. These bands in many instances had previously done service as wagon hubs on vehicles that had been brought across the plains, and the faucets and valves were made by hand. Mr. Holter's natural mechanical genius came into effective play in this connection at many times when the problem of construction and service seemed impossible of practical solution.

In 1875 Mr. Holter and his brother bought from Frederick Utsch, a German inventor, the rights to manufacture what was known as the Utsch Jig, a machine for concentrating ore. This was the first jigg machine ever worked successfully in the mining business and was probably the most valuable and effective, in promoting the mining industry ever introduced in the northwest and first used successfully at the Bunker Hill Sullivan mine, Wardner, Idaho. In 1898 he was actively concerned in the organization of the Sand Point Lumber Company, at Sand Point, Idaho, the same being now known as the Hambird Lumber Company. In a general way the following characterization made by one familiar with the career of Mr. Holter is of special significance, by reason of its absolute consistency: "He is one of those rugged, indomitable spirits to whom the coming generation inhabiting the northwest, and especially Montana, will owe in a large degree the magnificent heritage that awaits them." Further than this it may be said that Mr. Holter is a man of distinctive culture and one deeply appreciative of the finer ideals and more

gracious social amenities of life, and that his broad mentality and fine constructive and administrative powers have been exercised most effectively in positions of distinctive public trust.

Admirably fortified in his political convictions, Mr. Holter has been a consistent and resolute advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his faith has not wavered in the face of recent party reverses. He had the distinction of being the first Republican ever elected to office in the city of Helena. In 1878 he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, and in 1888 he was elected a member of the city council of Helena, of which municipal body he was chosen president. In 1899 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the new state, and he had much to do with shaping the fundamental policies and laws of the commonwealth which has honored and been honored by him. He has served as president of the Helena board of trade and has been identified with every progressive movement for the benefit of the capital city. He was one of those primarily instrumental in securing to Helena its present fine high school building. He erected the Holter block, in which his hardware business is conducted, and also his attractive residence, on North Benton avenue—a home known for its gracious and unostentatious hospitality. He retains a deep interest in all that touches the welfare and history of his home city and state and is one of the active and valued members of the Montana Pioneer Society, of which he has served as president. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the chivalric degrees in the Helena commandery of Knights Templars, and his religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Lutheran church, in whose faith he was reared, Mrs. Holter being a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

At present, in his eighty-second year, he is strong mentally and physically. In addition to his own business affairs he finds time to attend to work pertaining to the public good. He and a few other admirers of the late Wilbur Fisk Sanders met a few years ago and decided to place in the State Capitol building a statue to perpetuate his memory. Mr. Holter was elected president of the association formed. From this beginning the last legislature enacted a bill creating the Sanders memorial commission, Mr. Holter president. The work of this body is now nearly finished and the statue about ready to be put in place.

Judge F. K. Armstrong, Mr. Jno. M. Holt, and Mr. Holter have just appraised and purchased for the state the state hospital for the insane from private owners. These men were appointed by the governor, and their appraisal was approved by the voters of the state at the last election.

In 1867, in the city of Chicago, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Holter to Miss Mary Pauline Loberg, who, like himself, is a native of Norway, and their home life has been one of ideal associations and influences. Concerning their children brief record is given in the concluding paragraph of this review.

Norman B., who was graduated in Columbia University, in the city of New York, as a member of the class of 1891, is vice-president of the A. M. Holter Hardware Company and secretary of the Holter Company, besides having the active supervision of the extensive business interests built up by his honored father. He is one of the prominent and popular factors in the business and social activities of Helena and is well upholding the high prestige of the name which he bears. He wedded Miss Florence Jefferis, daughter of Charles M. and Sarah (Bell) Jefferis, of Helena, and the two children of this union are Marian and Richard M. Clara H., the second child of the subject of this sketch, is the widow of Percy H. Kennett, who was a stepson of Hon. Samuel T. Hauser, who was the first resident governor of the territory of Montana, and the surviving children of this union are Holter P. and

George H. Edwin O. prepared for Yale University in historic old Phillips-Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and after his graduation in Yale, in 1894, he entered the law department of Columbia University, in which he likewise was graduated. He is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession in New York City. He married Miss Sarah Sage, daughter of Dean Sage, of Albany, New York, and they have four children—Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Edwin O., Jr. Albert L., the next in order of birth, was likewise afforded the advantages of Phillips-Exeter Academy, and is one of the well known and popular young business men of Helena. He has been a zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party and has served as a member of the legislature of his native state. Austin M. died at the age of five years. Aubrey M., after a preparatory course in the Taft School, at Watertown, Connecticut, entered Yale University, in which he was graduated in 1905, and he is now treasurer of the A. M. Holter Hardware Company. Percy W., the youngest of the children, was graduated in Yale University, as a member of the class of 1907, and died, in Helena, on the 23d of November, 1908, at the age of twenty-three years. He married Miss Emma Gamer, daughter of Frederick Gamer, of Helena.

MRS. MARY P. HOLTER. On December 5, 1912, occurred the death of Mrs. Mary P. Holter, wife of A. M. Holter, of Helena, at the family home on Benton avenue, after a lingering illness resultant from a fall she received some two years ago. It would be difficult to say when the passing of a pioneer citizen of Helena has caused such widespread and such poignant sorrow in the community as has the death of Mrs. Holter. For almost half a century Mrs. Holter had made her home in this city, and her true worth has long been recognized among the people who have shared in her acquaintance and who have benefited by the many noble qualities which illumined her everyday life and made brighter the pathways of so many who were unfortunate and "acquainted with grief."

Born at Modum, Norway, on June 6, 1841, Mary P. (Loberg) Holter came to this country in young womanhood and in Chicago married A. M. Holter on April 5, 1867, he having come from Montana to meet his bride at that point. In that same year she accompanied her husband on his return to Montana, which state has ever since represented her home, and held her chiefest interests.

Her life in Helena was from the first a blessing to the new and rough mining country. Coming to the town as a bride, she took up her existence in a rough cabin, and all the hardships incident to pioneer life in the untamed west was her lot in those early years. Conditions existing then may better be imagined than described, but Mrs. Holter bore her lot cheerfully and without complaint, happy to share the humble home of her husband, which was one of the bright spots of the mining camp in the days when homes were the exception, and not the rule. Few women, indeed, had the hardihood to attempt life in the new country, but those who did found in Mrs. Holter a friend in those times when only a woman could minister to their needs, and none knew her but to love her. As years went by, conditions in Helena changed vastly for the better. The mining camp gave way to a city which has experienced a wonderful growth and prosperity, but the good offices of Mrs. Holter have ever been in demand. None in need of sympathy or of material aid have ever gone out from her empty, and in unnumbered cases she has sought out those who were burdened with earth's cares and given unsolicited aid to those who would have gone on alone with the struggle. Her life has been a shining light in Helena for fifty years, and she will long be remembered by untold numbers who have every cause to bless her name.

In an editorial entitled "The Woman Pioneer," which

appeared in the *Montana Daily Record* just following the death of Mrs. Holter, the following tribute is paid to her memory, which is deemed worthy of perpetuating in this manner: "The death of Mrs. A. M. Holter in this city yesterday brings forcibly to attention the part the woman pioneers played in the making of this state. In the case of Mrs. Holter, her life in Montana was spent in the Capital city, and among the earliest women in Last Chance camp she became through her charities, her womanly qualities, her unselfish services to the sick and unfortunate, more prominent than others. This prominence was not of her own volition, but simply because, while much of her work was unknown to any save herself and the recipient, in hundreds of instances those whom she assisted did not confine their expressions of gratitude to the one who had been a 'friend in need.'

"Mrs. Holter was a type of those good women whose presence in Montana in the early '60s made the permanent settlement of the territory possible. The men who came here in the early days arrived with the intention of 'making a stake and then going back home.' They underwent many hardships, they lived in a crude way, with that one object in view—winning a fortune and leaving. It required the presence of good women to make homes, and Mrs. Holter was one of those who did her part in the home making. Scattered over the territory, in mining camps, in out of the way places, were other women, some of them women of mature years who had pioneered in other sections, others who came as brides, as did Mrs. Holter, to a country in which were lacking all the finer things they had known in the east. These women, while they have not occupied the place in the public eye which the men pioneers have, nevertheless did as much and as great work in building the state as did their husbands.

"When Montana honors the memory of the pioneers by the erection of a monument, there must be two—one surmounted by the figure of a man, the other by that of a woman."

Mrs. Holter was a communicant of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church of Helena, and was active in all the good works of her parish for many years, but she never confined her benefactions to those with whom she was affiliated in a churchly way; rather were her greatest and best works done among those who knew no church life. Not only was she active in private charities and benefactions, but she did what she could in public affairs, and her example and influence was a potent force in the entire community during her life. She was one of the original members of the old Helena Improvement Society and one of its officers, and as long as her health permitted was an active participant in the work of the society.

In September, 1910, Mrs. Holter suffered a fall on the stairs in her home, from the effects of which she never fully recovered. The winter of 1911-12 she spent in California with her husband, and although she returned with renewed strength, she never regained her old-time vigor. During the summer and autumn she failed gradually, until death called her on the afternoon of December 5th.

Mrs. Holter was the mother of five children, who with her husband survive her. They are: Norman B., Albert L., Aubrey, and Mrs. H. P. Kennett, of this city, and Edwin O. Holter, of New York City.

GEORGE BOOKER. It is the lot of some men to be born great, while others have to achieve greatness. George Booker, of Helena, Montana, was clearly destined to be the architect of his own fortune. Beginning life on a low rung of the ladder of success, he has, by close application, untiring energy, and a diligent use of his faculties and opportunities, attained a good position in business circles and proved himself a useful and worthy citizen. A native of Missouri, he was born in St. Louis February 7, 1840. His father, George Booker, Sr., was

born of English parents in this country, and spent the greater part of his early life in St. Louis, where he was engaged in business as a baker. In 1853 he moved with his family to Burlington, Iowa, where he opened a bakery for the purpose of supplying merchants and steamboat companies with the productions of his establishment.

After the removal of his parents to Burlington, Iowa, George Booker, a self-reliant boy of thirteen years, left home, returning to St. Louis, where he remained until twenty years old, during those seven years losing all trace of the family. In 1860, having previously supported himself by various occupations, he started for Leavenworth, Kansas, going by steamboat up the Missouri river. Shortly after his arrival at the point of destination, Mr. Booker became one of a party of seven venturesome youths who outfitted a wagon with two yoke of oxen, and traveled across the plains to Denver, en route for Pike's Peak leaving Leavenworth in April and arriving in Denver in the latter part of June. For four years he remained in Colorado prospecting for gold. In 1864 Mr. Booker made his way across the country to Alder Gulch, now Virginia City, Montana, where he embarked in the livery and transfer business, hauling freight by wagons from Fort Benson to Alder Gulch, a distance of three hundred miles and while in that place took up auctioneering. Coming to Ravalli county in 1866, Mr. Booker took up his residence in Helena, which was then a wide-open frontier town, and has since built up an extensive and highly remunerative business as an auctioneer at that point, being widely and favorably known in his professional capacity throughout the northwest. Possessing good business ability and foresight, he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods, in addition to owning his own home having valuable business property on Main street, Helena, and mining interests in the valley.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Booker has never been an aspirant for official honors, though he works hard, but quietly in the interests of his party, and for one year served as fire marshal. Fraternally, he belongs to Helena Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; is a Knight Templar; is identified with Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, of which he has been recorder since its formation in 1888; has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is preparing for the thirty-third degree. For the past forty years he has been secretary of Helena Lodge, and is probably more familiar with lodge work than any other of its members. He is a charter member of the society of Montana Pioneers.

Mr. Booker married Miss Mattie Walton, of Trinity Gulch, Montana, and of the six children born of their union, three are living, namely: Ethel, wife of John D. Bartlett, of Galesburg, Illinois; Clinton T. of Helena, an electrician; and Lester H., a clerk in the First National Bank of Helena.

JOHN HARRIS. About fifty years ago John Harris came to the state of Montana, bringing with him only a good brain and a pair of capable, willing hands. From this foundation he erected a structure, as represented by his fortune, that has given him prestige in the world of business and finance, and in public and social life. Montana has its full quota of self-made men, but probably none have been the architects of their own fortunes in a greater degree than he. In the days of the stampedes to Bannack and Alder Gulch he was only a poor boy, laboring for a pittance, but so well did he subsequently manage his affairs that he soon was independent, and now takes a prominent place among Fort Benton's foremost citizens. Mr. Harris was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 20, 1840, son of William and Marguerite (Edwards) Harris. His father, a native of Virginia, removed to the state of Missouri during frontier days, and in 1849 joined the gold seekers, crossing the plains to California,

where he followed mining until his death at Sacramento in 1854. Mrs. Harris was born in Wales, and at a very early age came to the United States with her parents, settling in Missouri. After the death of Mr. Harris she was married to William H. Thomas, and her death occurred at Deer Lodge, Montana, in 1898, at the age of seventy-seven years. John Harris' only brother, Howell Harris, was born in 1846, in St. Louis, Missouri, and now resides at Lethbridge, Canada.

John Harris was five years of age when he accompanied his mother across the plains to California, going by mule team from Omaha to Salt Lake, Utah. At the latter point the party remained until the following spring, and there Mrs. Harris received word of her husband's death. The stampede to Bannack in June, 1863, saw Mr. Harris a member of a prospecting party, and he was located there when the discovery of gold was made in Alder Gulch, to which point he immediately went with his mother and brother. He followed mining there until 1867, his stepfather being the owner of a number of claims, but subsequently the family removed to the Deer Lodge valley, twenty miles from Deer Lodge, where they took up ranch land. In 1873 Mr. Harris came to Fort Benton, and with his brother embarked in a freighting business for two years between this city and Helena, but in 1875 retired from freighting and purchased a herd of cattle in Deer Lodge, becoming one of the first settlers at Highwood. Mr. Harris continued to engage in cattle raising alone until 1882, when he with W. G. and C. E. Conrad and I. G. Baker, of St. Louis, organized the Benton & St. Louis Cattle Company, this becoming one of the leading companies engaged in the cattle business in Chouteau county. He continued to be connected with this concern until 1911, in which year he disposed of his interests to again enter business alone, and since that time has followed cattle raising on the Highwood range, although he makes his home in Fort Benton. Mr. Harris is and has been for several years a member of the state board of stock commissioners and is member of the executive committee. He is also a valued member of the Cattle Men's Association, of the Odd Fellows, and of the Episcopal church. A staunch Democrat in his political views, he served from 1878 to 1882 as chairman of the board of county commissioners, was for a number of years a member of the school board, and also served for a long period as chairman of the Democratic county committee. He has numerous business interests in and about Fort Benton, and is a director of the Stockmen's National Bank and the Benton Electric Light Company, and has a wide acquaintance in business circles and in public life. Everywhere he is highly esteemed as one who has been an important factor in building up and developing his community's various interests.

Mr. Harris was married February 28, 1885, to Miss Addie Berry, and they have had seven children, as follows: Nellie Margaret, born in 1889, and now the wife of John Patterson, a Chouteau county ranchman; Mary E., born in 1891; Barbara, born in 1894, and now attending college at Faribault, Minnesota; Howell, born in 1895, and Anna, born in 1898, who are attending the Fort Benton high school; and Edward W., born in 1900, and John, Jr., born in 1904, who are students in the graded schools.

DR. THOMAS JEFFERSON JAMES has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Kalispell since 1908. He is a native of the state, born on a farm near Bloomfield, Montana, on March 12, 1863, and up to the time of his taking up professional work, was engaged in ranching and in other business of a similar nature, with his father. Doctor James is a distinct western product, having from his infancy been accustomed to the various phases of western pioneer life. He is the son of Esau James and Melinda (Congill) James, the former being the son of Morris and Mary (Beasley) James.



John Harris

Morris James was born in Kentucky. He emigrated to Iowa in his early manhood, soon thereafter going to California during the days of the gold madness in that state, and he died there in 1850, still a young man. His wife was born in Tennessee, near Chattanooga and she died in Missouri in 1847. Their son, Esau, the father of Doctor James of this review, was born on May 24, 1838. He was but a lad when his parents moved to Iowa, settling on a farm in Davis county where they remained for some little time before they removed to Missouri. In that state they settled on farming lands in Lancaster, but their stay in Missouri was of the briefest. They returned to Iowa, making the trip overland by wagon train in the then popular prairie schooner, and from Iowa they went on to Nebraska, settling in the eastern part of the state, where Esau James was employed by land agents there, remaining through the winter. From there he moved to Kansas, and after a short time returned to Iowa once more, continuing there until 1860.

In 1860 Esau James went to Missouri and there married Melinda Congill at Lancaster, the marriage taking place in the month of September. Her parents were early Iowa pioneers who moved into Missouri in middle life. After his marriage Mr. James returned to Iowa where he was owner of a fine farm and there he followed the farming business until 1864. In that year he became attracted by the western country and decided to move to Montana. He accordingly sold his farm and joined a small party going overland to Montana, some fifteen hundred miles distant from his Iowa home, and for the most part, through a country invaded by bands of hostile Indians. These early pioneers were never lacking in pluck and determination, whatever their conditions might be from a material aspect, and the prospect of a trip of such magnitude presented no discouraging features to their hardy natures. Their trip was unattended by untoward experience until they reached the Platte river at Larame, where they were attacked by a small band of Indians. They were successful in their efforts to resist the savages, and at Larame were detained by the soldiers stationed there until a larger party had been gathered to complete the trip. After leaving Larame they were unmolested until they reached Big Sandy, Wyoming, where a large body of hostile Sioux attacked them. The party formed a breastworks of their wagons in a corral, and for four days withstood the constant annoyances to which the incessant attentions of the Indians subjected them. At the end of that time, when they were just about to give up in despair, the savages became discouraged at the continued resistance of the party and took their departure. From that point they continued on very cautiously until they reached the Green Mountains, when they found themselves in the forest. En route through that part of the country they encountered fierce forest fires, and narrowly escaped death in the flames. When they finally reached a clearing they were much the worse for wear, having lost the canvases off their wagons, but without other loss. Entering a valley, they found their passage most pleasant until they suffered the loss of a part of their stock as a result of eating poison weeds in the valley. In the valley, they rested after their severe and trying trip and enjoyed hunting and fishing in the lakes and rivers, which abounded in the choicest of Montana trout, and other game was equally plentiful. Continuing on from there to Snake river crossing, they encountered new difficulties at the Platt river crossing where they found the river much swollen. In order to make the passage over they had to elevate their wagon boxes to a considerable height, and it required four days of strenuous labor to safely convey the party across the rushing torrent. No sooner were they safely across the river than the Indians again made their appearance, this time stampeding their cattle. They were not so persistent as other bands which they had encountered, and the travelers were able to repulse them with but little effort. At this point,

however, Mr. James narrowly escaped with his life while trying to rescue the cattle which the Indians had made off with and were guarding on a nearby island. The waters of the river were almost too much for him, sturdy as he was, and after sinking twice to the bottom of the river, he finally managed to reach the shore. Here he found his cattle in charge of a small Indian guard, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to make terms with them, and finally induced them to release the cattle. By holding to the tails of the oxen as they swam across, he made his way safely back to his party with all the missing cattle. Once more ready for the road, they set out and proceeded unmolested until they reached Big Blackfoot in Utah. From there they went to Bannack, Helena and latterly to Virginia City, where the party disbanded. Thus ended the pilgrimage of Esau James and his family from their quiet, Iowa home into the wilderness of the West, as yet unclaimed by any but the hardiest pioneer spirits of the nation.

In the winter of 1864-5 Mr. James mined at Alder Gulch, and in the spring of 1865 went to Last Chance in quest of riches in that much touted gold camp. From there he went to Montana, and engaged in ranching until 1867, his location being on the Missouri river, some eighteen miles from the city of Helena. In the spring of 1867 he again became enthusiastic over the mining situation and went to Idaho, but his mining operations were never of a wide scope, or more than ordinarily successful. Very shortly he gave up that business there and moved on to Boise, Idaho, where he opened a hotel, and was very successful in that business. In 1868 he sold out and went to Helena, sending his wife back to Iowa on a visit to her old home and family, and during her absence Mr. James took a string of racing horses and trained them for the Travis Brothers. In the following year he followed a similar business for Hugh Kirkendell, traveling throughout the West with them and racing in various places. He continued in that work until 1870, then going to Cedar Creek where he again interested himself in mining ventures. Not meeting with encouraging success, he started a stage station at Eagle Creek on the Missoula river, and also ran the hotel at that place, in which he continued until 1873. From there he went to Missoula and started up in the freighting business, later being engaged similarly at Fort Benton, Butte, Deer Lodge and Helena, and continuing until 1883. He then went to California and spent a winter. Returning, he bought a ranch two miles west of Missoula, which he conducted up until 1900, at which time his son took charge, and Mr. James went to Fort Steel on another mining exploit. Disappointed in that venture, he returned to Montana and came to Kalispell where he secured a steam wood-saw and engaged in wood sawing. His was the first steam wood-saw to be operated in Kalispell, and he did a thriving business there with it until 1904, when he sold out and bought the steam ferry boat "Iowa" in operation on the lake at Polson, a business which he has conducted since that time. In 1908 Mr. James leased his boat and made a trip through the western states, visiting in Seattle, Washington, thence to Los Angeles, California, and coming back through Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa to Salt Lake City, and from that point back to Montana, the trip covering a period of four years of travel.

During the years of Mr. James' residence in this section of the country he was deputy sheriff of Missoula county for a number of years, and proved his efficiency in many an encounter with offenders during that time. He is a Democrat of the Progressive type, and has always been a strong partisan of the cause of the Democracy. His life has been one of adventure, but in that respect similar to the experience of many another spirited man who has helped to make of Montana the great and glowing treasure spot which

she is today in her further development. Mr. James is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Kalispell, and is a member of the Christian church. Although well advanced in years, he is still strong and rugged, and takes vast enjoyment in the pleasures of out door life. He is the owner of considerable property in this section of the state, two valuable ranches being a part of the holdings. In addition to the Missoula ranch which his son operated for him for some time, he has a valuable cattle ranch at Ross' Hole, which he at one time conducted himself, but though he does not longer operate them himself, he continues to be the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. James became the parents of one son. Thomas Jefferson, who is the subject of this review. His early education was received in the common schools of Montana, after which he was sent to Davenport, Iowa, where he attended the high school. After his graduation therefrom he attended college in Iowa, Colorado and California. Doctor James is a graduate of a number of schools of osteopathy, among them being the Barber College of Osteopathy of Missouri, Palmer College of Davenport, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1900. In 1903 he was graduated from the Medical Electric College of Chicago, and in 1907 from the Los Angeles (Calif.) College of Ophthalmology. In that same year he took a course of instruction under Doctor Davis at Los Angeles, in neuropathy as a further aid to his profession. Following his graduation in 1907 Doctor James spent the winter in southern Arizona and New Mexico, after which he took a course of study in ophthalmology in Denver, finishing in 1908. Immediately thereafter Doctor James came to Kalispell, where he has since conducted a very successful practice, aided therein by his wife, who is a graduate of the same school in California from which he received his degree. She was Mrs. Oza L. Minnick, and they were married at Cranbrook, British Columbia, on June 5, 1908. Both are popular in their profession and have won a wide patronage in and about Kalispell in the comparatively brief time in which they have been here established. Both are especially able physicians, and have the confidence of all who know them professionally or otherwise.

Before Doctor James became identified with his present profession, he was employed in the operation and management of his father's ranching interests for a number of years, as suggested in another portion of this sketch, and he has had a large and varied experience in the years devoted to these more strenuous pursuits. He was for some time a well-known stage driver of the overland stage between Helena and Jefferson, and many exciting experiences came his way during that time. Those were the days when the "hold-up" man was well known to the traveling public, and he was on numerous occasions held up enroute. Doctor James is a noted hunter in Montana, big game being his usual quest. On one occasion he came near to forfeiting his life as the result of an encounter with a monster silver tip grizzly bear. He fired five shots into the infuriated animal before he succeeded in reaching a vulnerable spot, and the bear was within a few feet of him when the last shot brought him down. He still owns the skin, which he had tanned, and it was pronounced at that time the largest bear that had ever been killed in the state. This handsome skin is but one of a large number of trophies of the hunt which he has to show for his life in the West. Doctor James still takes an active interest in the ranching business which he conducted before taking up osteopathy, and he is the owner of other valuable Montana property, in addition to a handsome home in Kalispell. Doctor James is most obviously one of those more progressive and enterprising men who have sufficient wide-mindedness to be able to grasp more than one idea at a time, and which makes it possible for him to entertain a variety of interests. He is one of the valuable citizens

of Kalispell who is ever up and doing in the cause of improved conditions, and it is not too much to predict that his future life will shed a powerful and beneficent influence upon the community in which he "lives and moves and has his being."

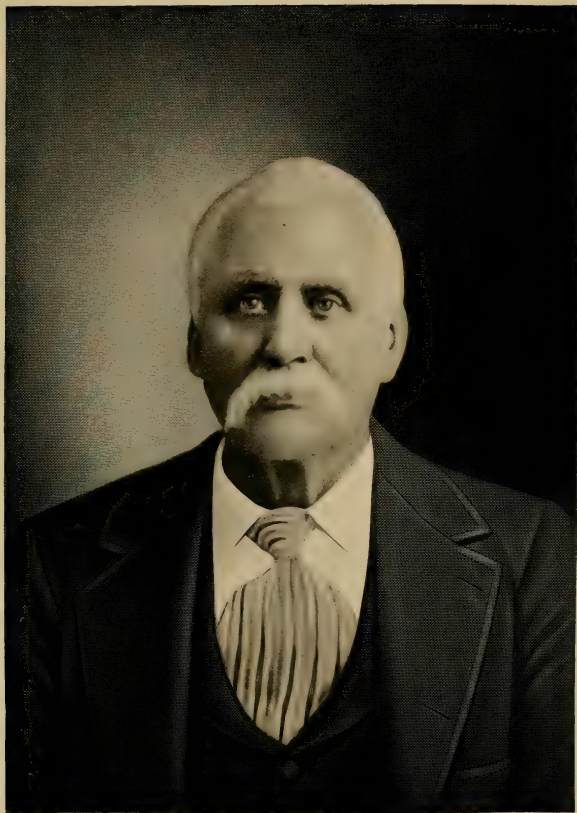
JUDGE JOHN EDWARD MURRAY was both in Ireland, on May 18, 1827, and died on the 10th day of March, 1903, at his home in Lewistown, where he had lived since May, 1887. Judge Murray came to America as a mere child with his parents and his first American home was in the state of Maine. Later the family moved to New Brunswick, and there some years of the subject's life were passed. He was yet very young when he left home, and he began his career in life's activities as an iron-puddler. In 1859 he crossed the plains, reaching Denver via the Santa Fe trail in the month of April in the same year. He had many experiences more or less serious in their nature, and at one time he and his partner lost their way in Colorado. For several days they subsisted on seeds and wild rose bushes, but finally succeeded in reaching food and water, when hope was almost gone.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Murray left Colorado and headed for Bannack, Montana, which place he reached on the 12th of May. Soon thereafter he and a few other hardy spirits started out on a prospecting trip, and it was they who discovered gold in Horse Prairie. They organized into a company and on July 4th Mr. Murray was elected president of the mining district. It was about that time that W. A. Clark, since one of the famous mining men of the west, came into the region, and he secured claims in the gulch known as the Jeff Davis Gulch, a tributary of the one in which they were operating, known as Colorado Gulch.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Clark bought out some of Mr. Murray's partners, and Mr. Murray avers that they who claim that W. A. Clark never did a day's work in the mines don't know what they are talking of, for they did many a day's work together on that claim and Mr. Murray claims that Clark was a good workman, too. In September, 1865, Mr. Murray sold his interest in the property to Mr. Clark and went to Snake River to prospect. His old acquaintance, Skelly, was again with him, but they found nothing in that region of any value, so they crossed over to the west fork of the Madison and followed it down to Virginia City, starting from there to Helena. At Helena Mr. Murray got a claim in the St. Louis Gulch, which he soon sold out and went to Oregon Gulch, where he mined in several locations. Between the years of 1868 and 1873 he was identified with various mining locations in the vicinity and in 1873 he was elected to the office of probate judge of Meagher county. He served four years in that office, but refused a re-nomination and again turned his attention to mining. In 1879 he took up a homestead on the Musselshell river, and in 1882 he was again elected probate judge, against his wishes. It was in 1887 that he first bought property in Lewistown and there went into the cigar and confectionery business, in which he continued to be profitably engaged until death called him. In 1894 Judge Murray was appointed postmaster of Lewistown and served four years in that office under President Cleveland. He also served as city treasurer of Lewistown and was an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Pioneer Society of Montana and his churchly affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church, in which he was reared by his parents.

On September 2, 1888, Judge Murray was united in marriage with Miss Belle Abraham, and they became the parents of two children, but one of whom, John Edward Murray, is living.

HON. W. J. McCORMICK. Few of the honored pioneers of Montana did more in the way of developing the resources of this great state in his time than did the



J. E. Murray

Hon. W. J. McCormick, now deceased, but a resident of the state from 1863 until the time of his death in 1889, and one of the founders and most enterprising and liberal citizens of Missoula.

Born near Muncie, Delaware county, Indiana, in the year 1835, he was the son of Rev. William McCormick, of Harrisburg, Virginia, and the descendant of a long line of Irish ancestors. His grandfather, John McCormick, emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, where the family was long and prominently known, and yet is, and from that worthy gentleman are descended a large family, many of whom have filled the higher places in life and realized many noble ambitions. The late Hon. James G. Blaine and the late Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, were of this family. The father of Mr. McCormick of this review was a Baptist minister of many talents, and after his marriage in Harrisonburg, Virginia, in which town he was born and reared, he moved to Indiana, where for many years he was devoted to ministerial duties, combining these duties with the functions, of a circuit judge, and there he reared his family of seven children, of which number, Washington J., the subject, was the youngest.

Washington J. McCormick finished his education in Asbury College, now De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar being then twenty-one years of age, and in the following year he went to Utah, where he held many important and prominent positions in line with his profession in a political way—among them being the office of secretary of state, attorney general and chief justice of court. The year 1863 first saw his advent into Montana, and Virginia City was his first place of residence. For two years he practiced law in that city, and while there took an active and efficient part in the politics of the country. He was secretary of the first Democratic convention held in the territory, and in 1864 was a member of the territorial legislature from Madison county. In April, 1865, he removed to Deer Lodge and was elected to the legislature from that county. He was superintendent of the Flathead Indian Agency, for two years, from 1866 to 1868, inclusive. He came to Missoula in 1868, before an organized town existed, and here with Captain Higgins and Hon. F. L. Worden, he was occupied in the development and building of the town. He was interested in milling and stock-raising in both Chouteau and Missoula counties, and acquired much valuable ranch property in the Bitter Root valley, while he owned a considerable property in Missoula. It is noteworthy that Mr. McCormick was the first editor and the founder of the *Gazette*, and in his capacity as editor, he brought to bear an influence for good that went far in the upbuilding of the city along the most desirable lines. His talents were many, and as a lawyer, a politician of unusual ability and power, an editor whose opinions carried weight and brought results in the right direction, and a business man of exceptional acumen and good judgment, he occupied an imposing position in Missoula for upwards of a quarter of a century. He attended the legislature from Missoula county in 1875, 1877, 1878, 1884.

Mr. McCormick was a man who gave liberally of his substance to every worthy cause, and prominent among his numerous benefactions is his gift of the three blocks on which now stands the Catholic church edifice, the school and hospital. Although Mr. McCormick was not of the Catholic faith, he gave liberally towards the establishment of Catholic schools and hospitals in his county. Mr. McCormick also was a liberal giver in the cause which resulted in securing the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Missoula, and it is a deplorable fact that the city of which he was one of the founders, saw her greatest era of development and growth just after the untimely death of the man who had labored so indefatigably in making that growth possible. Mr. McCormick met

his death on February 3, 1889, as the result of an accident caused by a windstorm at Fort Owen, the oldest fortification in Montana, which property he had purchased from Major John Owen in 1870.

One year after Mr. McCormick came to Missoula, in 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Higgins, the daughter of Christopher Power and Edith (O'Byrne) Higgins, and sister of the late Captain C. P. Higgins, of Missoula, with whom Mr. McCormick was associated in a business way in the developing and planning of a greater Missoula than then existed. Her people were descendants of the early kings of Ireland, and they came to America in 1851, locating in Montana in 1865.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, all native sons and daughters of Missoula, and they are named as follows: Mary Edith O'Byrne; William Worden; John Francis Higgins; Blanche Ada Louise; Veronica Honora Hester; Paul Christopher and Washington J., Jr., concerning whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work in a separate article devoted to him. The daughter, Blanche Ada Louise, died on January 15, 1892, in the seventeenth year of her life.

WASHINGTON J. MCCORMICK. Following the profession in which his distinguished father, the late Hon. Washington J. McCormick, won a high place and especial distinction, Washington J. McCormick is just beginning a career of exceptional promise. The father was one of the oldest settlers of Missoula, and a man to whom the city owes much of her present prosperity and prominence, and in his work the son has the advantage of every favorable circumstance in the making of a name for himself and achieving a worthy success in the profession he has chosen. It is a pleasing fact to record that the young man is not content with the laurels won by his worthy parent, but is bent upon a career of accomplishment which, in view of his many talents and splendid energies, it is safe to predict that he will realize.

Born in Missoula, Montana, on January 4, 1884, Mr. McCormick is the son of Washington J. and Catherine O'Byrne Higgins, concerning the former of whom extended mention is made in a memoir dedicated to him in other pages of this work, the mother being the descendant of a noble family of Ireland, which claimed as its ancestors some of the early kings of that valiant little island. Mr. McCormick was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the University of Montana, and later he attended Notre Dame University in Indiana and Harvard University, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1907. He engaged in the study of law at Columbia, and was graduated in 1910, a full fledged lawyer. Admitted to the New York bar in June, 1910, at once Mr. McCormick began the practice of his profession in Missoula, and from the start took a prominent place in the ranks of the Republican party, and in the autumn of 1911 he took the stump for the party in his district and in other parts of the state.

Two years of continued practice in the profession of law in Missoula have not been sufficient to bring fame as a legislator to this young man, but they have been ample to prove the mettle of the man, and more than sufficient to establish him permanently in the ranks of the rising young men of the city and county. As a side issue Mr. McCormick has recently had some success in the field of journalism and *belles lettres*. A brilliant future is everywhere predicted for him, and Missoula is fortunate indeed in that the son of one of her most distinguished citizens has elected to cast in his lot with the future of the city of his birth, which his father did so much to promote and popularize, and which has accorded to that worthy citizen a fair measure of appreciation and praise.

THOMAS H. CARTER. A life conspicuous for the magnitude and variety of its achievement was that of the late Senator Thomas H. Carter, one of the most distinguished and honored figures in the history of the state of Montana, and one whose influence transcended local environs to permeate the national life. So great accomplishment as was his can not but imply exalted subjective character, and thus, above all and beyond all, Senator Carter merits perpetual honor by virtue of the very strength and nobility of his character. To the fullest compass of his splendid powers he rendered service to the state and nation; his labors were unsparing, and his honesty of purpose was beyond cavil. The reflex of the high honors conferred upon him was the honors he himself conferred. It can not be doubted that to him more than to any other one has been due the securing of that governmental co-operation which has made possible the magnificent development of the great western empire of our national domain, and he was in the truest sense one of the great men of America. It is not easy to describe adequately a man who was distinct in character and who accomplished so much in the world as did Senator Carter, and the limitations imposed by the province of this publication are such has to make possible only a brief review of the career of the man, without extended genealogical record or critical analysis of character.

In a preliminary way it may be stated that he to whom this memoir is dedicated was the last delegate from the territory of Montana in the United States congress, the first representative in congress after the state has been admitted to the Union, and the first person from the state to be elected to serve a full term in the United States senate. A man of action, a forceful and effective director of public opinion, a statesman of proved ability, a lawyer of high attainments and a citizen of high ideals, Senator Carter well merited the title applied to him through high and authoritative sources,—that of "Montana's most distinguished son." From the address delivered by Hon. Lee Mantle on the occasion of the assembly held in memory of Senator Carter, at the Auditorium in the city of Helena, on Sunday, October 15, 1911, are taken the following extracts:

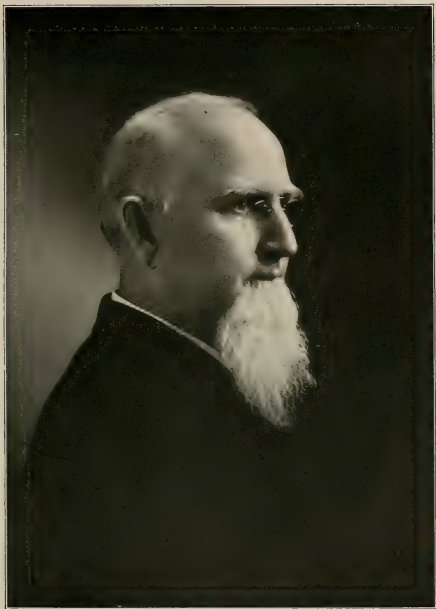
"In endeavoring to do honor to the memory of Senator Carter, it is only necessary to say that which truth requires and justice demands, for in view of the magnitude of his labors and the value of his public services to both the state and nation, there is scant opportunity for exaggerated eulogy. There is, indeed, much more likelihood of failing to do full justice to a character so strong and well poised, to a record so replete with achievements, and to a life filled with usefulness and high promise.

"On the 17th day of September, 1911, the citizens of Montana, without division of sentiment, were shocked and grieved beyond expression by the startling and depressing intelligence, which came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, that ex-United States Senator Thomas H. Carter had suddenly expired. So wholly unlooked for and unexpected was this event, and so large a place had he filled in the public mind, that the sad news of his death was in the nature of a public calamity, and for days no other thought was in the minds of the people, no other expression upon their lips than a sense of profound regret and irreparable loss. It seemed incredible that one so familiarly known to us all; one who had so recently left us, apparently in the full vigor of body and mind and in the plenitude of his splendid intellectual powers, should so quickly and without apparent warning fall a prey to the 'Grim Destroyer.' Few at first could realize the full import of the blow which had so suddenly robbed us of a beloved friend and neighbor and fellow citizen, and plunged an entire commonwealth into mourning.

"This was the feeling throughout the length and breadth of the state, for there is scarcely a nook or corner within its wide boundaries; hardly a spot amid its towering mountains or up and down its broad valleys where his eloquent voice has not been heard, where the grasp of his hand has not been felt in friendly greeting, or where his name was not a familiar household word. And what was true here at home, among his own people, in his own state, was largely true also in the capital of the nation, where his long and conspicuous service in the house and senate and in other high official positions, together with his striking personality, had made him an equally familiar figure and had won for him a profound respect and admiration."

Thomas H. Carter was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 30th of October, 1854, and thus he was nearly fifty-seven years of age at the time of his death, which occurred, without premonition, in the city of Washington, on the 17th of September, 1911. The future statesman gained his rudimentary education in his native county and was about eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Illinois, where he continued his studies in the public schools. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and early gained close fellowship with honest toil and endeavor. After attaining to adult age he continued to be identified with the great basic industry of agriculture for some time, later was engaged in railroad work, and still later showed that he was eligible for pedagogic honors, as he became a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Illinois. The writer of the present article had previously given the following statements concerning this stage in the career of Senator Carter: "A young man of such marked ambition and distinct individuality could not prove dilatory in formulating definite plans for his future life work, and thus it was that Mr. Carter determined to prepare himself for that profession which, more than any other, has touched the public life and welfare of the nation. At Burlington, Iowa, he began the study of law, and he so persistently applied himself that, with his remarkable powers of absorption and assimilation, he soon became eligible for admission to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Burlington, and his distinctive abilities soon gained him recognition."

In 1882 Senator Carter, he was then a young man of about twenty-eight years, took action that was destined to have momentous influence upon his future career, for it was in that year that he identified himself with the interests of the territory of Montana. He established his residence in Helena, and the capital city of the state represented his home thereafter until he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. Here he forthwith entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession, and he soon secured a representative clientele, in connection with which he made for himself a place among the leaders of the bar which has ever lent dignity and honor to Montana. Eventually he associated himself in practice with John B. Clyberg, and for many years the firm of Carter & Clyberg was known as one of the foremost in the state, with a legal business of broad scope and importance. When Mr. Carter was elected to congress Judge W. McConnell became a member of the firm, and from this time onward until the close of his life public affairs engrossed the major part of the time and attention of Senator Carter. With the distinct impression that in the condensed form demanded for this article no better epitome of the political career of Senator Carter can be given than that offered in the text of the memorial address delivered by Hon. Lee Mantle, from which quotation has already been made, it is deemed expedient to reproduce a number of paragraphs from the same, with but slight paraphrase and elimination. This estimate comes from a lifelong friend of the deceased and one who is himself one of Montana's distinguished citizens, so that the significance



THOMAS H. CARTER.

of the statements given is the more emphatic and authoritative:

"I think it may be truthfully said that Senator Carter's great natural gifts, joined with his many attainments, were such a high order that he would have made his mark and acquired distinction in any walk of life he might have chosen, but it is in the domain of politics and of statesmanship that we must look for the splendid record of his great career. He was an ardent believer in the faith and tenets of the Republican party, proud of its history and a devout worshiper at the shrine of its patron saint, Abraham Lincoln, for whom his reverence and admiration knew no bounds. He was a strong, vigorous partisan, advocating and defending his political beliefs with a force and eloquence rarely surpassed; addressing his arguments to the enlightened self-interest and reason of the people rather than to their passions and prejudices. Senator Carter's partisanship was of a high order; it was patriotic because it was based on an earnest desire to secure the supremacy of those policies which he firmly believed would most redound to the honor and glory of his country and to the happiness and prosperity of all its people. He was a political leader of sound judgment and rare skill,—resolute and resourceful in emergencies and possessing in an eminent degree the indispensable faculty of inspiring confidence and arousing enthusiasm among his followers. It is true that he made many determined and relentless political enemies, but it is equally true that no man ever had more intensely loyal and devoted friends.

"One of the most admirable traits of Senator Carter's character was his broad-mindedness. It was an exceptional case, indeed, if he carried political difference into his personal relations. No matter how bitterly partisan warfare might be raging, he could always meet his antagonists in a friendly social and personal intercourse. In fact it was well nigh impossible for coolness to exist when subjected to the genial warmth of his personal presence.

"Senator Carter was a politician in the highest and best sense of the term. He sought and enjoyed political power and office because they gave him a broad opportunity for the gratification of his personal tastes and bent of mind, and for the exercise of his exceptional qualifications for public life. He was politically ambitious, but his ambition was tempered with a deep love of country, a glowing pride in its traditions and an earnest desire for the welfare of its people. And it can truthfully be said that no public servant ever labored more zealously in the interests of his constituents than he. His public labors ran over a period of nearly a quarter of a century and covered such a wide area of activity that it would take volumes to enumerate them in detail. Into them he poured freely of his time, strength and vitality and of the reserves of his great brain."

In 1888 Senator Carter was nominated by his party for delegate in congress, this being the year prior to the admission of the territory of Montana to statehood. The campaign was one of the most notable in Montana's political annals. Therefore the territory had elected only one Republican delegate to congress, and the victory achieved by Senator Carter was consequently all the more significant. His opponent was Hon. William A. Clark, of Butte, whom he defeated by a majority of 5,126 votes, after a most vigorous and exciting campaign. Montana was admitted to statehood the following year and this extinguished the office of territorial delegate; but in the first Republican state convention Mr. Carter was unanimously made the standard-bearer of his party, on this occasion as candidate for full congressional honors. At the ensuing election he defeated Hon. Martin Maginnis, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 1,648, and thus to him was given the distinction of having been the last territorial delegate and the first to represent the new state in the national house of representatives. From this juncture recourse is again

taken to the address of Hon. Lee Mantle, who spoke as follows concerning Senator Carter's initial appearance in congress: "His quick grasp of parliamentary procedure, his vast store of knowledge upon public questions, combined with his readiness in debate and his great personal popularity, enabled him at once to stamp the impress of his strong individuality upon his associates and gained for him a standing and influence rarely attained except after years of service. From that time until death claimed him he grew in usefulness and expanded in knowledge and power until his reputation had spread beyond the narrow boundaries of his own state and he had become a recognized figure of national importance,—the welcome associate of the greatest intellects in the nation, the peer of the ablest statesmen in the land, the trusted friend and counselor of presidents.

"In 1890 he was appointed secretary of the Republican congressional campaign committee. In 1891 President Harrison, recognizing his special fitness for the place, appointed him commissioner of the general land office. His appointment to this important position was hailed with delight by the people of the west, who had suffered much from the unjust restrictions and vexatious rules—due to ignorance of western conditions—which then prevailed in that department of the government. Under his intelligent and vigorous administration the policies of the department were immediately liberalized, its burdensome rules suspended, its business facilitated and placed upon a reasonable basis.

"In 1892, less than four years from his first appearance on the stage of local politics, Senator Carter was selected chairman of the Republican national committee, the highest position attainable in the management of national party politics. This was a most remarkable tribute to his abilities as an organizer and a mark of the confidence reposed in him by the great party leaders. It is to be doubted if in the annals of our political history there is another instance of such a rapid rise from comparative obscurity to political and national prominence. The Senator retained this office four years and was succeeded by Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio."

At the close of the campaign of 1892 Senator Carter resumed the practice of his profession in Helena, but the people of the state had too profound an appreciation of his ability and loyalty to permit him to remain long in private life. In 1895 he was nominated as candidate for the senate of the United States. Concerning this period in the career of Senator Carter the writer of the present article had previously written the following estimate: "The ensuing campaign was most spirited and political enthusiasm ran high in Montana, but the result was favorable to Mr. Carter, the honor accorded him being a fitting crown to his brilliant career as representative of the interests of his state. In the senate he assumed a position of no less relative importance than he had held in the house. He was an active working member, as a matter of course, for he was essentially a man of action. During his first senatorial term he served on a number of the most important committees, among which may be noted the committees on census, appropriations, military affairs, postoffices and post roads, public lands, territories, forest reservations, and protection of game, besides others of scarcely less importance. His brilliant and long sustained efforts in opposition to the passage of the river and harbor bill at the close of the Fifty-sixth congress will ever be remembered in the annals of our political history. It is an undoubted fact that the defeat of this extravagant measure was due to him. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the cogent and forceful arguments he brought to bear in his famous ten-hour speech, which continued in the last session of that congress, which expired before the address was completed, for the same are a matter of record and have been duly exploited in the public press of the nation, his course having gained to him the hearty commendation of a great majority of the people of the country,

irrespective of political affiliations, and stamping him as one of the zealous advocates of fairness and true economy in the administration of public affairs. The contest on this bill was a notable one, and Senator Carter scored, without fear or favor, a measure that was fostered by corporate greed and marked discrimination against the West in an unwise expenditure of public funds for the benefit of the East."

The great West, and Montana especially, owes a perpetual debt of gratitude and honor to Senator Carter for the results of his action in connection with the defeat of the bill to which reference has just been made and which carried with it vast appropriations for river and harbor improvements of questionable value and in distinct discrimination against the demands of the West for federal aid. The Senator's antagonism to the bill was not primarily because he opposed the demands of the eastern section of the country but because of the fact that the East was opposed to the legitimate demands of the West. The defeat of this bill, appropriating millions for river and harbor work, made the East take cognizance of the fact that the West also had claims upon the national government for federal aid in the reclamation of its vast tracts of arid lands. By the action of Senator Carter the ultimate success of the reclamation movement was assured. Further reference to this matter is thus made in the article from which previous quotations have been taken:

"Appropriations followed, and soon thereafter the initial steps were taken in the construction of those stupendous irrigation projects which are today the wonder and admiration of the scientific world. To Senator Carter, next to Theodore Roosevelt, must be given the place of honor in securing this great constructive legislation which is bringing such vast benefits to Montana and to the West in general. He was one of the pioneers, the very ablest champion and advocate of the movement that led to these mighty undertakings, which have since transformed into smiling fields and fruitful orchards millions of acres of barren soil, and, in very fact, made the desert to blossom as the rose."

It may be further stated that it was due to the efforts of Senator Carter that Montana obtained a greater amount of federal aid in reclamation work than did all of the other western states combined, and it was through his interposition only a few months prior to his death a special appropriation of several million dollars was made by congress in 1911 for the completion of the Milk river irrigation project, one of the most important in Montana. The Glacier National Park, in Montana, destined to rival the Yellowstone Park as one of the wonderful natural resorts of the country, was created through the earnest labors of Senator Carter, and in recognition of his efforts the highest peak in this great reserve is known as Mount Carter and the largest of its glaciers as the Carter glacier.

At the Republican national convention of 1908 Senator Carter was successful in his efforts to have incorporated as a plank in the party platform the provision calling for the establishing of postal savings banks, and he put forth his claims with characteristic vigor, in the face of the bitter opposition of the National Bankers' Association and other powerful influences. Apropos of this noble measure thus fostered by Senator Carter, Hon. Lee Mantle has spoken in the following terms:

"In 1905 he was elected to his second term in the senate, and toward its close he had formulated and introduced his bill for the creation of the system of postal savings banks. He had long been impressed with the absolute public need of this legislation and had devoted a vast amount of time and labor and research to a thorough study of the subject and to the operation of the system in other lands. The bill met with powerful and stubborn opposition from the very outset, and every inch of its progress was vigorously contested. But nothing could withstand the force, eloquence and per-

sistence with which he urged it, and none could successfully controvert the facts, figures and logic with which he so ably defended it. And finally the victory was won and he enjoyed the intense gratification of seeing this beneficent product of his creative genius, into which he had thrown his whole heart, power and influence, become a law of the land. He also lived to see the benignant system in successful operation throughout the nation and to receive praise for the great work which he had accomplished for the good of the people in general. The law has already amply vindicated the statesmanship and foresight of its author and has become a fixed and vital part of our government policy, one which no power or influence can ever repeal. Its enactment was the climax, the crowning act of Senator Carter's brilliant legislative career and will stand, as a lasting and worthy monument to his name and fame."

In 1901 President McKinley voluntarily appointed Senator Carter commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, and upon the assembling of the board of commissioners the Senator was chosen president, a position which he acceptably filled. In March, 1911, Senator Carter became chairman of the American section of the newly created International Joint Commission, especially charged with the adjustment of Canadian boundary matters, and death came to him before he had been able to discharge the duties of this new post, which he had assumed with characteristic vigor and earnestness.

At the time of the death of Senator Carter the following editorial appeared in the columns of the *Washington Post*: "Former Senator Carter was one of the best beloved men in public life. His manner was so hearty, his wit was so sharp and yet sharp in such a kindly way, that all his fellows loved him. He was a big, brave-hearted fighter, unafraid and untrammelled except by his own strong principles. He went down fighting. In all his life he never sought cyclone cellars. His masterful grasp of political affairs was shown in the manner in which he brought about the nomination of Harrison over Blaine; that Harrison was not elected was no fault of Tom Carter's. His usefulness was not over. His death, coming so unexpectedly, leaves not only Washington and Montana but also the whole country with a sense of shock and personal loss." Solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Paul's church, Roman Catholic, in the city of Washington, and, in conformity with the previously expressed wishes of the deceased, the services were simple and unostentatious. The remains of Montana's loved and distinguished son were laid to rest in beautiful Mount Olive cemetery, in the national capital. He was a devout communicant of the Catholic church, as is also Mrs. Carter. Prior to touching, and with consistent brevity, the ideal domestic chapter in the life history of Senator Carter, there is all of consistency in perpetuating in this enduring form further sentiments from the memorial address delivered by Hon. Lee Mantle:

"He was one of the most affable and approachable men in public life, wholly without vanity on the score of the great honors which were his. He was born and reared among the common people,—that element of American citizenship which the great Lincoln loved so well. He was familiar with their lives; he knew their ways, their thoughts and feelings and was in sympathy with their hopes and aspirations. He was equally at ease on a cattle ranch on Montana's plains or the floor of the senate of the United States; in some old prospector's cabin in the hills or in the company of the chief justice of the supreme court of the nation. No man enjoying his exceptional honors and distinction was ever more Democratic, more unassuming, or depended less for his prestige and popularity upon the mere accessories of official power and position. He strove tenaciously and manfully for the reward which came to him, suffering the 'slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,' which fre-

quently found in him a shining mark, with patience and fortitude. He was undismayed in defeat and magnanimous in victory, and no man was ever more ready or willing to condone a personal injury or forgive a wrong.

"Senator Carter's life was an unbroken record of unceasing labor. His whole heart was ever in his work, and he brought to it a combination of extraordinary qualities such as are seldom found in one man. He was of a philosophical mind and gave much thought to the grave problems of life and death. He received the end of life's activities with the same philosophic calm and fortitude with which he had met all its changing fortunes and vicissitudes. He shared with the mass of mankind that faith, hope and belief planted deep down in the human heart by an all-wise Creator, in the immortality of the soul."

In the year 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Senator Carter to Miss Ellen L. Galen, of Helena, and she survives him, as do also their two sons. Mrs. Carter is a daughter of the late Hugh Galen, one of the well known and highly honored pioneers of Montana and a resident of Helena at the time of his death. Mrs. Carter is a woman of distinctive culture and marked social graciousness, and is possessed of much musical and literary talent. She has been a leader in the representative social activities of Helena, a city endeared to her by many hallowed associations and memories, and has been a prominent and popular figure in the social life of the national capital, where she still passes much of her time. She is specially active in connection with religious and charitable organizations in the city of Washington, where, she is vice-president of the Christ Child Society, a member of the board of trustees of Providence hospital, as well as that of the Children's Guardian, a municipal organization, and that of the Work for Poor Churches. In 1912 Mrs. Carter was elected president of the National Federation of Catholic Women's Charitable Organizations, and she is also president of the auxiliary board of Trinity College, in Washington. In the national capital she is a member and liberal supporter of the Catholic parish of St. Paul's church. John Galen Carter, the elder of the two sons, was born at Helena, on the 18th of January, 1891, and he is now a member of the class of 1914 in Georgetown University, at Georgetown, D. C. In 1912 he received his first political honors in Montana, by serving as a delegate to the Republican county convention of Lewis and Clark county, and as a delegate to the state Republican convention. Hugh Thomas, the younger son, was born at Helena on the 18th of August, 1892, and he likewise is a member of the class of 1914 in Georgetown University.

JOHN WALKER STANTON. During more than a quarter of a century of active connection with the bar of Great Falls, John Walker Stanton has attained a distinctive position as a lawyer and easily stands among the leaders of his profession in the state of Montana. His career has been one in which his own ability has played a conspicuous part, and he has always relied upon the forces of his own mentality and character rather than upon artifice or pretense for his advancement, and the recognition of these qualities brought him to his high place of esteem among the people of Great Falls and many other sections of Montana.

John Walker Stanton was born on a farm near Coverdale, Indiana, on March 31, 1861. His ancestry, originally English and Scotch Irish, goes back in America to the time of the Revolution, in which one or more of his family took part as soldiers in the Continental line. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Walker) Stanton. His grandparents came from Virginia, locating in Tennessee, where Mr. Stanton's father lived until moving to Indiana. The mother was born in Ohio. Her death occurred when the son John W. was seven years old, and he was still in his teens when left an orphan

by the death of his father. Fortune thus laid upon him at an early age, the necessity of providing for himself, and preparing for a larger career of usefulness. His education was attained in the Indiana public schools, during a brief attendance at high school, and he studied in short hand and business and normal colleges for brief terms, but was always his own chief instructor in books. Brought up on a farm, he had the wholesome and vigorous environment of country life, and perhaps the most satisfactory accomplishment of his whole career has been the fact that from boyhood he has done more than pull his own weight. While on the farm he performed the chores and other duties while attending high school two and a half miles away, a distance which he walked every day.

In April, 1882, Mr. Stanton then twenty-one years of age made a trip up the Missouri River by steamboat to old Fort Benton. It was this visit which determined him to make Montana his future home. Returning to the central states he took up the study of law in Indiana and Missouri, and was admitted to the bar at Sedalia in the latter state January 30, 1886. On August 13, 1886, having arrived in Montana, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the territory. Some months later, in March, 1887, Mr. Stanton opened his law office at Great Falls, and has been continuously identified with his profession in that city ever since. When Great Falls was incorporated as a city in 1887, he was elected the first city attorney. From May, 1905, to the same month in 1911, he again served in that office. In politics he has voted the Democratic ticket, since the early eighties, and was an influential factor during the campaigns of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson for the presidency.

At Great Falls, September 17, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stanton to Miss Lulu Burghardt, of Chicago. Her father was George H. Burghardt, a veteran of the Civil war and now deceased. Her mother is Lucy A. Burghardt, now a resident of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have a most felicitous home life, and through twenty-two years they have rejoiced in the beauty of an undimmed matrimonial sky. His home has been the object of Mr. Stanton's first thought and care, and to the companionship existing between himself and wife have also been added the blessing of four children, who are still living: Misses Pansy, Lucy, and Viola, and Willard Quincy Stanton. In the winter of 1912-13 Mr. and Mrs. Stanton traveled extensively in Japan, China and the Philippines. The family are members of the First Congregational church of Great Falls. Fraternally Mr. Stanton is well known in the Orders of Masonry, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees, and especially among the Knights of Pythias. In 1910 he attended the convention of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias held at Milwaukee, and again at Denver in 1912, as supreme representative from Montana. He was a member of important committees, and took an active part in the affairs of the order, especially in framing legislation for an order which comprises seven hundred and seventy-five thousand members in the United States.

JOSEPH N. IRELAND. With the exception of the accounts of exploration and discovery, the operations of the old fur-trading companies and similar activities, the history of Idaho's substantial and real development might well be condensed in a period of half a century. Fifty years ago there were only a military and trading post and a few mining camps and prospectors in all the territory of Idaho. It is remarkable, however, that only a very few living men have been personal witnesses and actors in this half-century era of historical progress. Those who sought fortune and adventure in Idaho during the early sixties were the pioneers of pioneers, and it is with more than ordinary

interest that the modern reader will peruse the details of a career which has continued from that time down to the present. One of these old settlers whose contemporaries were the gold-hunters who were first attracted into Idaho was Mr. Joseph N. Ireland, now vice-president of the First National Bank of Pocatello, but in the main living retired after his long and active career. Mr. Ireland knew practically all the early men of this country, and there is no better informed man anywhere concerning the history, the resources and the general character of southern Idaho. He lived and had his part in those stirring days, which were so remarkable for their individualism and also for their helpful cooperation, and he not only witnessed but took part in the formation of those agencies which were preliminary to the establishment of formal Civil government in the northwest country.

Mr. Ireland was born in Calvert county, Maryland, May 15, 1839, a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Wilson) Ireland. The old homestead, where both father and grandfather were born was in Calvert county, some sixty miles below Baltimore, and now belongs to Philip Ireland, a nephew of Joseph N. Ireland. The earlier members of the family gave service during the Revolutionary war, so that the stock is long established in America. The father died in 1847 at the age of fifty and the mother also a native of Maryland died in 1857, aged fifty-seven. Joseph N. Ireland attended the district school near his home, and at the age of fourteen was sent to Baltimore to learn the saddlers' trade. Eight years later he resolved that the West should furnish him his opportunity and by a long trip across the Middle West reached Omaha, Nebraska. That was then the frontier outfitting point for travel into the Northwest. As soon as possible he joined an immigrant train, which left June 14, 1862, and which was three months enroute. When it arrived in what is now Bannack county, Idaho, the party split up and Mr. Ireland, with H. Hendee and his wife, the latter having been the first woman to go into the mines of Montana proceeded to the new diggings. When Mr. Ireland and his companions reached Beaver Head, Montana, a man named William Gibson came to the camp on trail to advise them of the discovery of gold by himself and others in a creek they named Grasshopper, which is now Bannack, Montana. His object in coming to the trail was to induce immigrants to come to the camp, this he did by posting a placard on the trail giving the direction to the mines. The destination of immigrants was Oregon, particularly Florence on Salmon River and Frazier River, B. C. Buffalo Gulch in the Bannack region was named by Mr. Ireland, and he and his companions got some gold there.

It will be much more interesting to follow Mr. Ireland's adventures in the new country through the medium of his own reminiscences covering the time he started West, until about 1874 or 1875. These recollections of an old pioneer present a very vivid account of social conditions and law and order as maintained in the early mining camps, and this history of Idaho contains no more illuminating factor in those few years than the following account from the words of Mr. Ireland. He says:

"I crossed the plains in 1862, left Omaha, June 14, and arrived at a place about twenty miles from where Bannack City, Montana, now is on the twenty-ninth of August. They had just discovered gold there. One of the discoverers came out to the immigrant road and struck our camp telling us of the find, and Mr. and Mrs. Hendee and myself left the outfit and went to the camp. Montana did not exist, and Washington territory at the time extended as far east as the Nebraska line. The men who discovered the gold on Grasshopper were Colonel McClain, first delegate to congress from the territory of Montana, Washington Stapleton, William Gibson, a man named Root and another called

David, and another whose name was Dance. Within the next thirty days about thirty more men came in. About that time the Bannack Indians came in on us, about four or five hundred warriors, with Winnemutta as their chief. He was the great Piute chief. The most of the Indians wanted to drive us out of the country or kill us, but Winnemutta prevailed on them to let us go and told them if they killed us more white men would come out to avenge our deaths than there was grass on the meadow where we were then. We parleyed with them about three or four days, and they agreed to let us stay, providing we dig the gold and leave the country the next year, and not raise any wheat which meant farming with the Indians. We had to give them the larger portions of the supplies we had. We invited them to come back that way in the spring, and trade their furs with us. During the parley with the Indians, the peace-pipe was smoked, Indians and white men taking their turn at the pipe as it was passed around the circle. There were two or more circles smoking at the same time. The Indians were then going on a buffalo hunt in the Yellowstone.

"In April or May of 1863 they came back, seeming friendly, and camped about four or five miles from Bannack. In the meantime Bannack had grown to have a population of about five hundred, principally men, among them many tough characters. Instead of leaving the country as we had promised, a band principally of these toughs was organized to attack the Indians in the night and kill them all and capture their ponies and furs. The attack was to be made between twelve o'clock and daylight, while they were asleep in their wickiups. A half-breed Indian and a Frenchman learned of the plan and told the Indians, and they were lying along the Creek waiting for the attack. The leader of the attacking party and most of his men got drunk before the hour set for the attack and the plan fell through. The next day the Indians were a little shy, but some of them came into town, Buck Simpson, Hayes Lyons, Skinner and others of the same kind (these men were hung by the vigilant committee the next year) fired into the Indians on the street and killed two or three of them, and the Indians left the country, killing one man by the name of Guy on their way out.

"The winter of 1862-63 was a very dreary one in Bannack. One of the first men who came in after the Indians had taken our supplies was Mr. Woodmansee of Salt Lake, with three or four wagonloads of provisions, principally bacon, beans, and black flour. Although of poor quality, the people bought all he had. We built a few log cabins and fixed for the winter. We were snow-bound from the last of November until about April. A man named Hod Conover agreed to go to Salt Lake and take the mail, if we could assure him of two hundred and fifty letters, at two dollars and a half per letter. This did not seem an exorbitant price. During the winter a few stragglers came in. Poker playing was the chief occupation. Beans were used for chips, and gold dust was our money. The monotony of the winter was broken by the killing of a man named Cleveland, by Henry Plummer. It was reported that Cleveland was a horse thief, so nothing was done with Plummer. But only two or three weeks later a man by the name of Kossuth was killed and three wounded, John Burnett, Sam Ellis and another. The trouble came over an Indian squaw that a man named Moore had bought, making payment in a pair of blankets. The squaw went back to her father, but the blankets were not returned. Moore and Reeves went in the night to the Indian camp and fired at the tent and killed a white man, and wounded three others who had gone into see what the trouble was about. Before morning Moore and Reeves found that it was best for them to leave the country, and Plummer got alarmed and went with them. Walker Lear and a

man named Higgins and one or two others followed them up. The snow was so deep they could not get away and Lear and Higgins with their companions arrested Moore, Reeves and Plummer and brought them back. A miners' meeting was called and a trial held and they were acquitted. After the acquittal they spotted every man who had had anything to do with their arrest. There seemed to be a general understanding in the country at that time when two people had had trouble, and they parted, the next time they met one or the other had to die, so Plummer and Crawford got to carrying guns for each other. Crawford happened to get the first chance and shot Plummer in the arm. After Plummer got well Crawford kept himself concealed until he could get out of the country, and never came back.

"There was no law in the country. If a man owed you money and did not want to pay, you might have to collect it at the muzzle of a gun, and it was often done. In part, it was the only way to make a collection. Highwaymen were numerous, even operating by day, and warned their victims that if they 'peached' they would meet death at the hands of some of the band. Towards spring seven men started out to prospect, Bill Fairweather, Barney Hughes, Tom Coover, Edgar, Harry Rodgers, Bill Sweeney and George Orr, George Orr was taken sick and stopped at Deer Lodge with some half breed. The others went out to the Yellowstone country. The Indians took nearly everything they had and drove them out of the country. On their way back they discovered Alder Gulch, said to be the richest gulch of placer mining that ever was discovered in the world. They prospected the gulch and each man located a discovery claim of one hundred feet up and down the creek both sides, and one hundred feet of a preemption claim, thus giving each man two hundred feet. These men came back to Bannack and told what they had found and on the seventh of June, 1863, they went in with a stampede about seventy-five men, I among them. We all rushed up the creek to see who would get the next claim. As soon as a claim was located the next thing was to get sluice boxes to wash the gold. Lumber had to be sawed by hand, and cost fifty cents a running foot.

"During the summer people came in from all directions, attracted by the reports of the rich prospects, and by fall there were at least five thousand people living here.

"There was a band of road-agents organized in 1863 in Bannack. A man by the name of Dillingham joined them for the purpose of betraying them. He learned they were about to rob a man by the name of Todd, and informed the latter. Mr. Todd, who knew some of the men belonging to this band foolishly asked them if they had intended to rob him. The men, of course, denied it, and asked him where he got his information, and he said Dillingham was the source of it. Dillingham was in Alder Gulch at the time. The men left Bannack and came to Alder after him and found him sitting in a circle of men. I was in that circle. They called him out, saying they wanted to see him. He had hardly gone twenty feet, when they shot him. Buck Stimpson, Charlie Forbes, and Hayes Lyons were the men who called Dillingham out and shot him, Charlie Forbes being the man who fired the fatal shot. The sheriff and the deputies were themselves all highwaymen. The killers of Dillingham were arrested, and a miners' meeting called. An attorney by the name of A. P. H. Smith defended and he got the miners to try Forbes by himself. Forbes claiming to a Southern man from New Orleans asserted that Dillingham had charged the former with being a highwayman which was more than this Southern gentleman would stand. The camps being stocked with a good many Secessionists who had left Missouri and other states, the sentiment was in favor of Forbes, and they cleared

him. Then they tried the other two men and convicted them, built the scaffold and dug the grave. At that point the attorney got the miners to take another vote. This you remember was right in sight of the gallows and graves. In the first point it was claimed a mistake had been made. When about two-thirds of the vote had been counted on the second ballot there was a cry raised that the prisoners were cleared, and in the excitement the outlaws were put on horses and rode out of the country.

"I left Alder Gulch in the fall and came to Bannack, and just after I reached there the miners hung a little Irishman for killing a man named Keeley. The Irishman had committed the murder for money. In Alder Gulch a man named George Ives killed a young fellow for his money, and the miners' meeting convened and hung Ives and on the strength of this affair a vigilance committee was formed that winter and twenty-five or thirty of these highwaymen were hung. Among them was the sheriff, Henry Plummer, Deputy Sheriff Jack Gallagher, Skinner, Buck Stimpson, Hayes Lawrence, Ned Ray, Boone Hellem, Bill Hunter. A Mexican was shot to death by the vigilantes for killing one of their number. After shooting the Mexican they pulled down his cabin and put his body on the pile, set fire to them all, and burned the whole thing. Slade was also hung, but he was not a highwayman, but a dangerous man in the community."

In the meantime having accumulated a considerable fortune in nuggets and free gold, Mr. Ireland in the fall of 1863 returned to Omaha, he and his partners driving a wagon overland to Salt Lake City, and thence east to Omaha, where the proceeds of their ventures were carefully deposited. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Ireland once more went into the western country and located at Fort Hall, which was the first military post in Idaho territory, having been established in 1869. Here once more we take up the personal narrative and description of his own adventures and conditions in Idaho territory for the next year or so.

"The first government stage was put on in the summer of 1864 to carry the mail from Salt Lake to Montana, and from Fort Hall to Boise. It was called the main line to Montana, and to Boise was a branch line. There had been a private mail line from Montana to Salt Lake owned by Oliver and Conover, but when the government line was put on they took their stages off and ran them to different camps in Montana. The government contract was let to Ben Holliday. The first stage robbery was near Pocatello in 1863. The station was on Pocatello Creek and about two miles south of the creek in a little hollow the robbery occurred. The robbers were led by a man named Brocky Jack. They got about six or seven thousand dollars from the passengers. A man named Jack Hughes from Denver had most of the money. Hughes complained to Brocky Jack that not enough had been left him to pay for his meals back to Denver, so Brocky Jack very liberally returned him twenty dollars in order to get home.

"The first winter after the establishment of the government stage line there was a great deal of trouble in getting the mail through. The contract for building the station on the Boise branch and putting up the hay for the winter was left to James Lockett for so many dollars per ton, and so many dollars for the building of each station. Lockett was a hard-working industrious man. When the paymaster from the East came along he paid Lockett in greenback dollars, which at that time were worth but forty-five cents on the dollar in New York, and in this country they were used only as curiosities, men lighting their cigars with them, and pasting them up over the bars and similar facetious uses of them were made. Getting paid in greenbacks cut down Lockett's price more than half. The result of that settlement was that Lockett and his friends burned up the hay at the stations, so that there

was nothing for the stock to eat, and the carrying of the mail to Boise failed on that account. Most of the men remained on the road and took care of the stock as best they could, but there was no provisions for them and they had to live on the barley which had been brought in for the mules. There were some game that could have been gotten if the men had been prepared to hunt, but most of them only had six-shooters. On the mainline to Montana they got through a stage occasionally. The Indians were not on the war path, but they stole a good many mules to kill and eat. The snow was not so deep but that a mule or horse could pick his living, but the range was so poor that the mules would not be strong enough to pull a stage. There were two Indians who pretended to be friendly, and said they would tell the whites when the Indians were coming to steal, but in reality they were spies. These Indians hung around King Hill Station on Snake River, where Tom Oakley stayed most of the winter. The Redmen were about the station a good deal, and finally one day while he still had some beans left, Tom was boiling some for dinner, and when they were about half done they scorched. He was about to throw them out when an Indian came and he gave them to the latter. The Indian gorged himself, and in about two hours died of indigestion.

"In the spring Pete McManis, the division agent, came through from Boise, trying to get the mail through. When he reached King Hill, he told the assistant division agent Oakley to go along with him. A man called Yank and myself were at King Hill that winter, and we were to follow them, but first Oakley told Yank to take the oxen and haul out a wagon that had mired down near the camp the fall before. Yank took the oxen and in trying to get out the wagon they mired down. Oakley saw from the road what had happened and came back to the station. In the meantime the other Indian, of the two spies, had come in with a prairie hen that he wanted to trade for something. I told him to see Oakley, I was not the station agent. Oakley came up just then vexed at having to come back and told the Indian to get out of the door. The latter did not move, and Oakley took him by the lapel of the coat and jerked him out. The men in the stage called to him to shoot the Indian, and Oakley pulled out his gun and was going to do so, but I said 'don't kill him,' and he put up his gun and told the Indian to get off the place. The Indian went very sulkily, and the witnesses once more called out, 'Why don't you kill him?' and then Oakley pulled out his gun and shot the Indian dead. Just at that moment the oxen came up with the log chain dragging behind them, having extricated themselves out of the mudhole. Oakley said, 'Here Yank put the log chain around the Indian's neck, and drag him away from the station.' Yank obeyed orders, and hitched on the oxen and dragged the body off. It was all done as if it was a matter of business. Oakley was not a bad man, but he hated a thief, and he knew these Indians were stealing the mules or helping other Indians to steal them.

"In 1865 the stage line was changed from over Bannack Mountain to Portneuf Canyon, and in the fall a stage robbery occurred in Portneuf Canyon, at which sixty-thousand dollars was obtained by the robbers and four men were killed and one wounded. Lockett determined to get even with Holliday on account of being paid in greenbacks instead of gold for building the stage stations, and providing the hay for the stage lines. Holliday had a partner named William L. Halsey, a banker of Salt Lake. Halsey was expected to go through on the stage from Helena to Salt Lake, taking with him one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in money. Lockett resolved to rob the stage the day Halsey was on. The driver stood in with Lockett and was to give the information as to when Halsey would be through. Halsey feared he would be robbed and hurried through the stages he was on until he got

twelve hours ahead of schedule. The robbers not looking for him so early, he and his treasure escaped without danger. Lockett being disappointed in this venture, determined then to rob the stage when there was another lot of money on board. There was a St. Louis firm that had a branch business in Helena. One of the partners had been killed by another man named McCausland, and the other St. Louis partner, David Dinan came out to settle up matters and bring back the money. It was known that a large sum was handled, and the stage driver notified Lockett of the coming. When the stage reached a narrow place in the canyon about twelve or fifteen miles south of Pocatello, the robbers who were hidden in the willows held up the stage. The passengers were all sitting with their guns pointing out of the stage, and as soon as they saw the robbers they shot over them, and then the highwaymen began firing and killed McCausland, Dinan and Lawrence Merse. The fourth man I do not recall by name. The driver, of course, was uninjured and none of the robbers were hurt. There were five in the gang. Frank Williams was the driver, and one of the passengers named Carpenter escaped without injury."

When Mr. Ireland returned to Idaho in the spring of 1864, he became one of the contractors for Ben Holliday, and helped to build the first stage station along the Holliday line. The most noted of these was Fort Hall, two miles from which site had previously stood the old Hudson's Bay Company's post. He was engaged more or less in this building and contracting from 1864 to 1870, and then got into the cattle business, and he was one of the first cattlemen in this section of Idaho. The first cattle that he used in stocking the range were driven up from Texas, and were the typical Texas longhorn. Mr. Ireland became successful as a cattle raiser, and afterwards sold hundreds of head to Mr. Swift of the Swift Packing Company.

Probably no other living resident of Idaho has a longer and broader view of the basic industrial activity which have made the wealth of the Gem State than Mr. Ireland. Fortunate in his early mining adventures, and meeting with similar success in ranching he continued to give his personal superintendence to his large interests in stock and lands until 1905, when failing eyesight caused him to retire. For thirty years the home and business headquarters of Mr. Ireland were at Malad City, where all his children were born. He sold his ranch there more than twenty years ago, and about fifteen years ago bought stock in the First National Bank of Pocatello. In 1905 he moved to the latter city, and took the place of vice president in the list of officers of the bank. Soon after moving to Pocatello he was elected as vice president of the bank, became a director in the Standrod and Company State Bank of Blackfoot, a director in the J. N. Ireland & Company State Bank in Malad, is a director in the Commercial National Bank at Ogden, Utah, and has stock in other banks. Mr. Ireland's first marriage was celebrated in 1877 at Baltimore when Miss Virginia Yateman became his wife. She died at Malad, Idaho, in 1888, leaving two daughters, Mrs. John P. Congdon of Boise, who was born in Malad in 1878 and has two children, John Ireland Congdon and Nathaniel Ward Congdon; and Ethelinda, now Mrs. Dr. Frank Sprague, born at Malad in 1888, and a resident of Bellingham, Washington. Mr. Ireland was married the second time at Baltimore in October, 1905, to Miss Philippina Stansbury. His church is the Methodist. He has always been a Republican in politics, and during the territorial period served as a member of the Idaho legislature.

ELA COLLINS WATERS. The lives of few Montana citizens contain so much of dramatic interest as that of Ela Collins Waters, who for more than thirty years has played the part of a man of big affairs in this state. His record is a true human document, and illustrates much that has been characteristic of the period of en-



E. C. Watlin

terprise and action which filled in the half century from the Civil war to modern times.

Ela Collins Waters was born May 5, 1849, at Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York. His father, Homer Collins Waters, was a farmer and stock raiser in early life and later on in the lumber business at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. His mother's maiden name was Adeline Rockwell, who was born in Connecticut. She was a descendant of Jonathan Trumbull. The family moved out to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1849, where the mother married a second time several years after the death of Mr. Waters, becoming the wife of William M. Alsever. There were five Waters children and two Alsevers, the family being named: Kelsey Theodore, Ela Collins, Josephine Arvilla, Emma Augusta and Homer Merton. The two Alsever children were Monroe and Adeline.

The education of Mr. Waters was obtained in the public schools at Fond du Lac until 1864. After his return from the war he attended Ripon College and a select school where he studied the primary grammar and college courses, such as Latin, history, algebra, etc., but left school before graduating. By his elders young Waters was called a wild, headstrong boy, who would rather play than study. His mind was more on marbles, kite flying, swimming, and raising chickens than on books, though he could learn easily enough when he applied his mind to the task. He was very much afraid that something might happen which he would not see. As a boy he was somewhat pugnacious. He was expelled from school many times for these traits. He could never keep still in school, and it is still one of his physical characteristics.

He was turned out of school during the winter of 1863-64 and enlisted in the army, but was declined, since he was a very slim lad. In the spring of 1864 he went in as a drummer boy and was accepted, being mustered in on April 15, 1864, and serving until the end of the war. The colonel of the regiment offered him for his meritorious conduct a lieutenancy, which he refused before he was sixteen years of age. In an account written and published in a Wisconsin paper, Colonel Pier after assigning credit to various other men in his regiment concluded with the assertion "a braver lad than Ela Waters never lived." The lieutenant of his company (A. A. Dye) in a letter which is somewhat condensed in form for publication here wrote: "Captain E. C. Waters of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, served in my company, 'A' Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion and he was an unusually brave and faithful soldier. Although a musician and not required to bear arms, he went into every fight and carried a musket in every engagement in which the regiment participated.

"I well remember that on March 25, 1865, when General Lee endeavored to break through our lines in front of Petersburg and opened a terrific engagement by the capture of Fort Steadman, that young Waters got permission of our captain to go to that part of our line, some four miles to our right, and that he carried a gun and fought on the firing line until the fort was recaptured. Though only fourteen years of age he did the service of a grown soldier and was always faithful and brave. No one can doubt that he deserves well at the hands of a government he so faithfully served at that trying period."

His career during the succeeding years will be told largely in the words in which Mr. Waters described it to the interviewer, since his own language is more interesting than any paraphrase could be: "After leaving Ripon College I was in the sewing machine business for a year. Made \$2,400 and spent \$3,200 and was in debt \$800 at the end of the year. I also bought cattle and sheep, froze them up and shipped them to northern Michigan and made money. Then I went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1868. From a bed of sickness (mountain fever) I loaned my supposed friend

from my home \$250, all the money I had. He immediately took the train for Frisco and left me there penniless, and I was glad to pawn what I had in order to live until I recovered my health and strength, which I did, and worked for the Union Pacific Railroad Company building snow sheds. I made some money, paid up my debts, and in the spring of 1869 with one hundred and twenty-five other men started for the Big Horn mountains to gather gold by the carload at or near the Last Cabin Claim if we could find it. The Indians were bad that year, and they corralled the outfit in the Wind River valley, where they held our outfit for some time until the United States government sent troops who helped drive the Indians off. I was shot in the leg and taken back to Cheyenne, where I remained in the hospital for some time. Finally the bullet was extracted and I returned to Fond du Lac, a poorer but somewhat wiser man.

"Then I was clerk in a hotel at Beloit, Wisconsin, the Goodwin House, for the very enticing salary of \$16.00 per month, and came on duty at 9:30 A. M. and went off duty at 3:00 A. M., getting about five or five and a half hours' sleep daily. This was while my foot and leg was getting well and strong from the effects of the revolver bullet. Then I secured a position on the Chicago Board of Trade, which I held for a time, when a letter from my dear mother informed me of the illness of my stepfather with fever and urged me to come home and assist in caring for him, which I did, caring for him seven weeks, most of the time night and day, as well as for the other members of the family, who were down with the same fever. My stepfather died January 1, 1870, and gave into my care his only living child, Adeline Alsever, who was then about three and a half years old, and he asked me to care for and educate her, which I did.

"I then went traveling on the road for the Menasha Woodenware Company, selling woodenware. They failed after I had been with them about a year and three months. I then went with a New York tea house, and finally became interested in the company. For the last few years there I made from \$7,000 to \$9,000 per year. In 1882 I went to Glendive, Montana, and with Mr. Antone Klaus (one of God's noblemen) built the Morrell House, a hotel that cost nearly \$50,000. I bought out Mr. Klaus in 1884 or 1885. In the meantime I was also in the cattle business in the eastern part of Dawson county, and my cattle and Roosevelt's cattle were running some of them on the same range. In the spring of 1885 I opened the Headquarters Hotel at Billings, Montana, and ran the two hotels until the fall of 1885, when my hotel at Glendive burned, I losing \$27,500. In the fall of 1886 I was elected to represent Yellowstone and Dawson counties in the upper house of the Montana legislature, and during that winter of 1886-87 we had the hard winter, and I lost a large number of cattle, which meant the loss of a large amount of money. During that same winter I was elected as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Montana."

In 1887 began the phase of Mr. Waters' career which proved the climax of his business experience and brings his life down to the present time. In 1887 he was made general manager of the Yellowstone Park Association, which association controlled the hotel and transportation business in the Yellowstone National Park, this company conducting eight hotels in the park. As general manager of this association and eventually part owner in the transportation company, which he helped organize, Mr. Waters was closely identified with the entire business and also put the first steamboat on the Yellowstone Lake. After several years he gave up the position of general manager and became president of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company, and directed the fortunes of that company until the fall of 1908. He also owned one-third of the Wyler Company and assisted in organizing said company.

In 1907 he was offered \$300,000 for the property and franchise of the boat company. The privilege of carrying on the business was of course derived from the federal government, whose consent had to be secured for a continuance of the franchise under a new lease at the expiration of the old lease. Mr. Waters wrote the interior department and to President Roosevelt requesting permission to sell the boat company property, but never received any reply to his communication. The refusal of Mr. Roosevelt and the secretary of the interior to give any recognition to the request of Mr. Waters for the transfer of the franchise to the proposed purchasers caused the sale to fall through. There was a clause in the boat company's lease about as follows: "At the end of ten years, if so authorized by law, the secretary of the interior, acting for the United States government, may purchase the property of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company, price to be fixed by three appraisers, one chosen by the government, one by the boat company, and the third selected by the two so chosen. If they do not purchase the property of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company, they will extend this lease for a period not exceeding ten years with all the privileges in the new lease contained in the old contract." The facts in the case showed that the administration refused either to renew the lease or fulfill the terms of the contract thus stated, and ordered the company to remove its property from the park. The entire equipment of boats, docks, etc., at once became so much dead capital. It is the opinion of Mr. Waters, based upon a large amount of detailed evidence that cannot be reported here, that the party seeking to get control of the whole of the transportation business in the park and standing in the favor of officials of the federal government, used their influence to discontinue the boat company's franchise, and thus force a sale of the property at a figure far below its cost value. Mr. Waters carried on a futile fight for his property and former franchise rights with the officials of two administrations, but in the end was forced to accept \$50,000 for the property, whose original cost had been about \$250,000, and for which he had once been offered \$300,000.

After these disastrous conclusions of the negotiations, and when the \$50,000 had been applied to satisfy the boat company's creditors, Mr. Waters was left financially worth less than nothing, and had to witness the accumulations of a lifetime swept away by what he considered a monumental act of injustice. He says: "I was not allowed to see any charges made against me or the boat company under Roosevelt's administration, and not until the Taft administration came was I permitted to see them. Mr. Taft made the statement in writing to Secretary Ballinger (so I was informed by Taft's personal friend) 'that he wanted him to see that Mr. Waters had absolute justice,' and at that time, I believe, he meant what he said, but when he became informed of the powerful combination against me he stated to Mr. Nicholas Longworth (so Mr. Waters was informed) 'that \$50,000 was enough for us to get for our plant.'"

To those who follow the remarkable vicissitudes of Mr. Waters in this fight, it will be interesting to know that one of the most eminent lawyers and public men in America took up the matter, unknown to Mr. Waters, and used his brilliant ability in an endeavor to secure what he believed was but simple justice for this old Montana veteran. The lawyer in question was Congressman W. Bourke Cochran of New York City. Mr. Cochran made a thorough study of all the documents and evidences in the case, and wrote two letters to the then president, Mr. Roosevelt. These letters are of course too long to be included or quoted sufficiently to indicate the trend of the argument, but the following random paragraphs are inserted without further comment. The first reads: "Your love of a square

deal," Mr. Cochran thus opened his letter to the president, "which I have appreciated for nearly a generation and which the whole world has learned to admire during the last decade, encourages me to bring before you what I regard as a grave injustice perpetrated—at least contemplated—by the government through its Interior Department against a deserving man and veteran of the Civil war." Then in a subsequent letter appears the following: "All the testimony shows that the transportation company and the officers of the United States army concurred in wishing to drive him (Mr. Waters) from the park. Whether their attitude in this respect was just or unjust, it is undeniable that for a long time he has stood alone, weak, poor and aged, defending his possessions and his prospects against what he concedes to be a combination of hostility among army officers and greed of the transportation company. Where a man is condemned by the unanimous or overwhelming sentiments of his own neighborhood, I am always ready to accept the judgment of the community as infallible. But Waters is the object of sympathy, not condemnation, by his own neighborhood. The men who dislike him and condemn him are not permanent, but temporary, residents of the park. Humbler folks who live and labor there, drivers of stages, subordinate porters of hotels, hostlers and hall-boys were unanimous, so far as I could discover, in expressing sympathy for Waters. Captain Waters says: That it was publicly stated that Major Pitcher, superintendent of the park, or his wife, was interested in the hotel or transportation company or both. Thus, his hostility to the boat company."

Mr. Cochran further says: "This attitude of dislike apparently was passed on to his successors, each of whom seems to have regarded it as a feature of duty of his position."

"Thus, under date of August 16, 1909, Captain Pitcher, acting superintendent of the park, in an indorsement says of certain statements to Captain Waters, referred to him by the Interior Department, 'I will simply say that they are absolutely false, and Mr. Waters knew they were false when he made them.' (See Ex. J.)"

"Captain Waters says he can prove the truth of any statement he ever made to the department or any superintendent of the park that Pitcher is not supported by all his predecessors in his statement. I think he is not supported by any of them."

"On October 5, 1904, the same officer wrote: 'I believe I have recommended to the department that the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company be required to put a steamboat on the lake, to be run in connection with their stages. I now strongly repeat this recommendation, as this is the simplest means by which the department can rid itself of Mr. Waters and his boat company.'"

"June 6, 1903, he again recommends that competition be allowed in the boat service for the express purpose of driving Waters from the park. (See Ex. I.)"

"On August 18, 1902, Major Pitcher addressed a letter to Waters formally prohibiting him from asking any person to take passage on his vessel, in these terms:

"You are hereby directed to henceforth wholly desist from soliciting any patronage or in any manner presenting your business to any tourists upon the grounds or within the tents or buildings of the Yellowstone Park Association at the Thumb Station, or the Lake Hotel." (See Ex. J.)

"As the Lake Hotel and the Thumb Station are the terminals of the boat service and therefore the only place at which Waters could secure any passengers, this order in effect was a direction that he abandon his business. Unless he accosted passengers personally, they would never be likely to hear of his service, or to know that a passage on the lake by boat was open to them."

"As you are doubtless aware, nearly every visitor to the park travels on a single ticket embracing several coupons covering transportation between the different points of interest, together with hotel accommodation at the different stopping places. On none of these tickets is there any mention of the lake trip by way of Waters' boat. Passengers are never likely to learn of it, unless some agent of the steamboat meets them at Thumb and urges them to purchase tickets. I speak from personal knowledge. My own party would never have crossed the lake by boat—and the very best feature of our trip to Yellowstone Park would have been missed completely—if it had not been for the personal meeting with Captain Waters.

"Under Major Pitcher's order, therefore, Captain Waters must either sacrifice his business by refraining from doing the one thing through which it could be kept alive, or it would be destroyed forcibly by his ejection from the park. Is it extraordinary that such an order should have been interpreted by Captain Waters as an attempt to paralyze his business, with a view of having it fall into the hands of the transportation company? Very likely he indulged in strong language and possibly he may have sought a motive for what he conceived to be persecution in some assumed understanding between the author of this notice and the corporation which would be enriched by the ruin which its enforcement must produce. This may all be a source of regret, but not of surprise.

"Moreover, it must be remembered that Waters, as we have seen, was not the only one among these warring elements to use heated or intemperate words. Whatever Waters may have been tempted to say or do under what he believed to be great provocation, he could scarcely have exceeded the vehemence of expression which characterizes the language of army officers with respect to him, or the violence of Major Pitcher's curse, at least in one respect.

"When I met Captain Waters in the Yellowstone, besides many stories of ill usage which I considered plausible, he told me one which I rejected as utterly improbable. I attributed it to misconception or exaggeration of some neglect, real or fancied, on the part of employees to give him at the hotel the service or attention he believed to be his due. He charged that the Yellowstone company in their warfare upon him, had actually refused to receive him or the members of his family at their hotels and this refusal had been approved by Major Pitcher. Not until these papers reached my hands and I found his statement confirmed in writing over Major Pitcher's own signature, could I realize that such a violation of elementary rights had been suffered by any citizen at the hands of an officer wearing the uniform of this government. (See endorsement on paper dated June 9, 1905—Ex. K.) I think you will agree that had Captain Waters been a discharged convict, this order excluding him from the right to be entertained at a hotel built upon public land and established under license of the government for the express purpose of accommodating every citizen willing to pay the regular charges (especially so far as it affected his guests or the members of his family) would have been without warrant, justification or excuse.

"Even if we assume every conclusion of fact which General Young has reached to be absolutely correct, the severity of the punishment he recommends is all out of proportion to the gravity of the delinquencies he imputes to Captain Waters. If everything he alleges be taken as absolutely true, such grievous penalties as must follow the adoption of his recommendation would be excessive and therefore unjust.

"Conceive for a moment what this would involve, Waters' entire capital (including all the resources of his family) has been invested in boats and other property operating the lake transportation service which

the government authorized him to establish. One large steam vessel, which I saw myself, was built last year. Considering the service it is expected to render, it is commodious and well appointed. Evidently it has been constructed in the hope of increasing traffic by enlarging the accommodation for passengers and promoting their comfort. Boats built expressly for service on the lake would be of little value anywhere else. It is doubtful whether they would realize on forced sale enough to pay the cost of transportation to another locality. During the long period in which he has operated this service he has established a business which must be of some value or he would not be so desperately anxious to retain it. To the good will of this, whatever it may be worth, he is undeniably entitled in sound morals, if not in the strict letter of the law. All these his summary expulsion from the park would destroy at one blow. His ruin would be complete and it would probably be irrevocable. For he is an old man, and with such a cloud on his character as expulsion under such conditions must cast, repair of his fortunes would be practically impossible. The ruin of all his prospects as well as of his whole possessions is therefore the punishment you are advised to inflict on him. Surely nothing but offenses of the very gravest character could justify a penalty so severe.

"One thing is perfectly certain, Mr. President, if Waters be expelled from the park somebody else would be given the right to operate boats on the lake. The public cannot be excluded permanently from the right to traverse this magnificent sheet of water. Can you or anybody else doubt that the transportation company will become the beneficiary of the decree that ruins Waters, should an order for his expulsion be issued?"

Mr. Cochran concluded this long second communication with these words: "I should not have felt inclined to undertake this labor and inflict such a lengthy communication on you, were it not for my humble but very firm conviction that the course I suggest is more consistent with that impartial and unbending justice of which the American people believe you to be the very embodiment."

For the last twenty-five years, and while active head of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company's affairs, Mr. Waters continued in the live-stock business. At one time he was running twelve thousand head of sheep and for twelve or fifteen years has been raising horses, cattle and mules. His enterprise in the stock business has of course varied with different seasons and periods, but he has been practically identified with this industry during the most of his years of residence in Montana. He was also in the mining business in Cook City and Bear Creek, and was president of the Pacific Launch Company of Tacoma, Washington, whose plant was wrecked by a cloudburst that caused the Puyallup river to rise so rapidly that a large portion of the plant was carried into the bay and the company became bankrupt.

A short time before the Boer war in South Africa Mr. Waters organized the American Land & Sheep Company under the contract with an English syndicate who agreed to furnish ten million dollars for purchase of all the land lying along the streams in middle and eastern Montana, together with the water-right controlled by these lands. The agreement also included the purchase by Mr. Waters of all the sheep which he could obtain. With such a plan in mind Mr. Waters put out two men in the field getting options on land, and thus secured options on property worth seven million dollars. No one then knew who were the real parties in the American Land & Sheep Company. As a result, in a short time, he obtained a large number of sheep at a little more than two dollars per head, and the best land in Montana at seventeen dollars

and a half an acre, including the first and best water-right. Then the whole deal was brought to an abrupt conclusion. The Boer war made money so tight in England that the syndicate was unable to control the funds which they had promised, and Mr. Waters is still in the courts with a litigation, endeavoring to obtain satisfactory remuneration for the damages to which he was put by carrying out his part of the contract.

Mr. Waters was formerly an active member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Grand Army, and the Traveling Men's Association. Up to 1910 he was a Republican in politics, but at that time he became convinced that the party was largely under the control of its more corrupt and powerful members and therefore left its ranks. As to religion his ancestors were most of them Universalists, and that faith has his own preference.

At Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, March 4, 1878, he was married to Miss Martha Bustus Amory. Her grandfather left a will which granted certain tracts of land in New York City to his heirs, this land to come into their possession when the youngest grandchild was of age. This grandchild was Mrs. Waters' youngest brother. The immediate heirs contested and broke the will, and but for this the property at this time would have been worth \$1,500,000,000. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Waters were as follows: Edna Alberti, Anna Amory, and Amory Oakes. The daughter, Edna, married A. F. Molina, and had one child, Amory Waters Molina. Mrs. Molina died January 15, 1913. Amory Oakes Waters married Miss Minnie Lee, and has one child, Martha Bustus Waters, named for her grandmother, Anna Amory Waters, the youngest daughter died January 6, 1905. Mrs. Waters, whose death occurred August 6, 1909, was a woman of splendid education, a great reader and fine musician, and besides caring for her home and rearing her children was a delightful friend and companion and was a favorite in all social circles.

WILLIAM S. ERWIN. The visitor to the Gallatin valley, viewing for the first time its fertile fields, well-regulated farms and general air of prosperity, finds it difficult to believe that but comparatively a few years ago this section of the country was a wild waste of prairie and desert land, uncultivated and unprofitable. Such is the case, however, and the wonderful change that has been brought about is the direct result of years of persistent, untiring labor on the part of men of energy, industry, perseverance and ability, the greater part of whose lives have been devoted to developing their community's interests while achieving personal success. Prominent among this class stands William S. Erwin, who for many years carried on agricultural pursuits in Gallatin county, but who is now retired from active pursuits and living quietly in the city of Bozeman, where he has a comfortable modern residence at No. 624 West Olive street. Mr. Erwin was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, on his father's farm, May 21, 1864, and is a son of George W. and Agnes E. (Corrie) Erwin.

George W. Erwin was born in Plattsburg, Steuben county, New York, in 1818, and received his education in the public schools of that locality. On attaining his majority he removed to Schuyler county, Illinois, in which locality he was a pioneer, and for some time was engaged in driving the stage coach, his wages being nine dollars per month, a part of which were paid in merchandise. Subsequently he entered government land, which he first devoted to the raising of corn and later gave over to general farming and stock raising, and became one of the best-known raisers of Clydesdale horses and full-blooded cattle in his county. He served as a soldier during the Mexican war, was a stanch Democrat in his political views, and was a rec-

ognized authority on matters agricultural by his fellow members in the grange. His death occurred in 1894, his wife having passed away in 1885, when fifty-six years of age. Of their seven children, four are still living: Ellen A., the wife of Richard Bosworth; Cornelius M., Frank C. and William S.

The early education of William S. Erwin was secured in the public schools of Schuyler county, and he later attended Chaddock College, Quincy, Illinois, and the Indiana State Normal school, now the Indiana State University, at Valparaiso. Mr. Erwin's advent in the Gallatin valley was in December, 1885, and on first arriving he secured employment as a farm hand. As his father had done before him, Mr. Erwin next entered government land and engaged in raising wheat, barley and oats. He continued in business until 1911, on January 1st of which year he came to Bozeman in order that his children might secure better educational advantages. Mr. Erwin is a Democrat in politics, and in 1907 was elected a county commissioner of Gallatin county, for a term of four years. Fraternally, he is connected with Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E., and Bridger Camp No. 62, W. O. W. During the many years of his residence in this section he has made numerous acquaintances, and his friends here are legion. All movements for the betterment of the locality have his hearty support, and he has always shown himself to be a friend of education, morality and good citizenship.

On April 10, 1894, Mr. Erwin was married to Miss Maisie M. Kent, who was born in Gallatin county, daughter of James and Martha (Hopkins) Kent, the former of whom died in 1886, while the latter still lives. Mrs. Erwin is the oldest of a family of six children. Her father came to the west with his parents from Pennsylvania, and his boyhood days were spent in Missouri. In 1864 he traveled overland to Montana, locating near Old Hamilton, where he engaged in stock raising and farming, and later removed to near Cottonwood creek, this being his location at the time of his death. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Erwin, namely: James Kent, Mae Agnes, Lewis George and William Howard.

CHARLES E. CARLSON. Among the young legal lights of whom Montana and Gallatin county have every reason to be proud is Charles E. Carlson. He possesses a splendid legal mind, quickly getting at the very heart of a question, discovering the underlying principles of law, and stating his conclusions in clear, terse English. In the few years since his admission to the bar he has been identified with a good deal of important litigation. Mr. Carlson is one of those valiant characters who have triumphed over adverse conditions and pressed forward to the goal of success. He is in the most significant sense self-made and integrity and honor characterize him in the relations of life.

Mr. Carlson was born at Albert Lea, Minnesota, May 3, 1885, and there resided until about four years of age, when, with his parents, he removed to Independence, Iowa. He remained in that place for about six years, and the family went to Britt, Iowa, where they lived for a year. Following that they located in Humboldt of the Hawkeye state, where they lived eight years. It was in Humboldt that his father died and though a boy in years he found it necessary to face the world like a man. His father, Rev. Adolph Carlson, was a Baptist minister, and a native of Denmark. He severed home associations and came to America when a youth of nineteen and like so many of his countrymen, located first in the state of Minnesota. He died in 1903, at the age of sixty-five years and is interred in that place. His wife's maiden name was Dorothy Anderson, and they were united in marriage in the state of Wisconsin. She died in 1887, when the subject was an infant, and is buried in Albert Lea. There were nine children in the

elder Carlson family, the subject being the youngest in order of birth.

Mr. Carlson graduated from the Humboldt high school and then matriculated in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, where he pursued a four-year course in science, literature and arts, being graduated from that department and receiving his degree. He had an ambition to become a lawyer and took the necessary preparation in the same university. He worked his own way through college and as is usual in such circumstances, made the most of his hard-earned opportunities. He had earned his first money doing chores for a doctor in Humboldt. He is also familiar with the life of a commercial traveler, for he engaged as such for a twelvemonth, and he followed various other occupations previous to entering the university.

After leaving college Mr. Carlson studied in the office of the firm of Dunn & Carlson at Albert Lea, Minnesota, and remained in this association for nearly one year. In April, 1911, he came to Three Forks, Gallatin county, where he hung out his professional shingle and here he has encountered the best of fortunes, in the short time intervening since his arrival having won the confidence of the community. He has a most commodious and pleasant office and an unusually comprehensive law library, whose volumes have been collected for the most part since he came here. In addition to his ability in the profession to which he has already proven an ornament, Mr. Carlson is a gifted orator, convincing, forceful and eloquent, and he is in great demand upon occasions where eloquence is in order. At the recent Democratic convention he was selected to make the speech of nomination. He is a Democrat and is greatly interested in matters political, his striking personality making him an influential factor in public life. He has plenty of fighting blood and his support is an element greatly to be desired.

He is enthusiastic over outdoor life and amusements, and of fishing in particular. He is a member of the Baptist church. In college he belonged to the Greek letter fraternity, Delta Sigma Rho, this being an honorary fraternity to which are eligible all students in accredited colleges who have taken part in intercollegiate forensic contests. While in the University of Minnesota he took part in the contest with Wisconsin and won. Apropos of Montana, Mr. Carlson says: "I am here to stay; that expresses my view of the state. I have realized its possibilities and am fully convinced that this is the coming country." Mr. Carlson was married at Humboldt, Iowa, October 5, 1912, to Miss Carrie Mason.

CHARLES J. CARLSON. One of the leading contractors of Helena is Mr. Charles Carlson, who is known not only as a contractor, but who has a reputation as a designer, his designs being sought after because of their good taste and their excellent arrangement. Mr. Carlson was born in Sweden, on March 27, 1875. His father, Charles Gustafson, had died the month preceding his birth, and although his mother, Clara, nee Nordling, remarried, it fell to the lot of Charles and his older brother, Gust A. Carlson, to begin early to take care of themselves. Mr. Gustafson had been a stone mason and after his death his widow became the wife of P. R. Berquist, to whom she bore two sons and two daughters. They are all still residents of Sweden.

Until he was fifteen years old Charles attended school in Sweden, and then as his older brother was coming to America, he accompanied him. They stopped first in Marshfield, Wisconsin, and Charles stayed a year and a half before going to Rockford, Illinois. In Wisconsin he had worked at the trade of cabinet making, and he supported himself by this means in Rockford until the panic of the early '90s stopped the mills and factories and cut off his source of income. He was completely out of funds before he found work.

and he was obliged to walk to Harvard, Illinois, a distance of forty miles, to secure a chance to work. A kindly conductor in Rockford gave him a ride to Madison, Wisconsin, and there he found work on a ranch five miles out of the city. The farm was owned by a Mr. McCoy, and Mr. Carlson remained in his employ for two years. During this time he saved his wages, and with a little capital in hand he felt he might venture to take up some work for which he was better fitted, and which might be more profitable.

With this idea in mind he went to Madison and worked at the carpenter trade for two years, after which he secured employment with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He built tanks and stations for them, but after a year and a half he resigned from his position with the railroad and went to Necedah, Wisconsin, to work independently at carpentry and contracting. It was in this town that he met and married the lady who has been such an inspiration to him, and who has shared in the success which his unflinching courage and persistence have won for him. She was born in Wisconsin, and her maiden name was Clemmy Miller. The eldest of Mr. and Mrs. Carlson's children died in infancy, and two boys, Aaron and Wilfred, besides one daughter, Alta May, now constitute the Carlson family. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson were married on March 2, 1900, about a year before coming to Helena.

The first contract which Mr. Carlson took in Necedah was that of building a barn for a prominent farmer of that city, and as the building was a large one he made quite a neat little profit on the job. This brought him other orders, and for several years he was kept busy around Necedah. Later he purchased a three hundred and sixty acre farm adjoining the place on which he had built his first barn. When Mr. Carlson first arrived in Helena he worked for the firm of Schaeffer & Moncrief, remaining with them for nearly a year. He left them to go into contracting for himself, and though he began in a small way his business steadily increased. Except for one year during which he was associated with James Black, under the firm name Black & Carlson, he has been alone. This association was formed in 1909.

Mr. Carlson has erected a large number of the fine modern dwellings in Helena, and most of these from designs of his own. Soon after coming to America he took a course in architecture in the International Correspondence School. He was one of the school's best pupils. The business which he has built up in Helena is one of the largest of the kind in the city, and it has been a paying one. He owns the building at No. 16 South Park street, and has recently purchased other property on that street, which became necessary for the rapidly growing business.

Having something of a taste for military pursuits, Mr. Carlson belongs to the Montana National Guards, and is a corporal in company G. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, with the Royal Highlanders, the Order of Moose, and with the Eagles, besides being a prominent member of the Carpenters' Union. In politics he is an independent voter, and so considers only the fitness of the candidate for the office, with no reference to his political party. Mr. Carlson himself has never been at all attracted to public life. He has taken his course in the school of adversity, and in all that hard training did not fail in courage nor falter in effort. As a reward, he has attained a comfortable little fortune before he has reached middle life, and with an admirable professional record as a designer, as well as success as a contractor, he has still before him a long career of usefulness and profit. The brother who accompanied him to America is now a farmer in McMillan, Wisconsin, and so both the boys who came to the country less than a quarter of a century ago have made a place in it for themselves. There is always room everywhere

for such men of enterprise and capability. They are needed in America, especially in the northwest, for whose development they have done so much, and which in turn has been so generous to them.

HON. CORNELIUS HEDGES. In considering the representative and constructive men of the state of Montana the name of the late Judge Cornelius Hedges comes immediately to mind, for he impressed himself indelibly on his generation through his sturdy integrity, his manly virtue, the force of his natural powers of judgment and his unselfish labors in the cause of patriotism and progress. Judge Hedges was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1831, and died at Helena, Montana, April 29, 1907, in his seventy-sixth year. His parents were Dennis and Alvina (Noble) Hedges.

Judge Hedges could lay claim to a more or less illustrious ancestry, his forefathers having been among the earliest settlers on Long Island, removing from there to Connecticut and before his time to Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Noble, served under General Washington in the War of the Revolution, and was the progenitor of a long line of honest farming people and strong supporters of the Congregational church. While the Nobles were of English extraction, it is possible that the Hedges came originally from Ireland. His father, Dennis Hedges, owned a small farm and also conducted a blacksmith business in the vicinity of Westfield, Massachusetts, where he lived into respected old age, and when he and wife celebrated their golden wedding the occasion was made notable for them by the attendance of their only son, Cornelius, who had already become a citizen of great prominence in the far west. This pilgrimage to his old home was one of affection and sentiment and was referred to by Judge Hedges many times during his after life.

In the local schools and academies Cornelius Hedges prepared for Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1853. During the three succeeding years he taught school and in the meanwhile studied his law books and in 1855 was graduated from the law department of Harvard College and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts. Leaving New England, he located at Independence, Iowa, where he opened a law office and remained until 1864, during a portion of which period he was concerned in a newspaper enterprise and was publisher and editor of the *Independent Civilian*.

Young, ambitious and enterprising, it is not remarkable that Cornelius Hedges became interested in the wonderful developing changes that were taking place in the western country about that time, and in the spring of 1864 joined a party and crossed the plains to Virginia City, Montana, later coming on to Helena, which city continued to be his chosen home throughout the rest of an unusually active and useful life. While faithful to every local interest, his subsequent activities covered the state, and in the great development which followed he was a very prominent factor. In 1871 he was appointed United States district attorney and from 1875 until 1880 he was probate judge of Lewis and Clarke county. Judge Hedges was probably the original mover that resulted in the establishing of the Helena Public Library, was one of the directors who secured as a beginning a room, in the fall of 1868, on the present site of the International Hotel. His constant interest in educational progress brought about his appointment in 1872, by Governor Benjamin F. Potts, as first territorial superintendent of the public schools, and in his devotion to duties pertaining to this position Judge Hedges traveled hundreds of miles, under trying circumstances, to gather the few teachers then in the territory, to the different centers of population, instructing, providing and devising methods and improvements only possible with a man of collegiate training and unselfish enthusiasm. He ably filled this position for five years, one year under appointment by Governor Potts and four years under his successor, Governor Crosby.

Judge Hedges was a member of the Washburn party that visited the geyser region, leaving Helena August 17, 1870, with a small detail of United States Cavalry, under the authority of General Hancock, and returned to Helena, November 27, 1870. It was during the return trip that Judge Hedges proposed the idea of a National Park. The lofty timbered mountains, the immense water power and the wonderful scenery appealed to all the party and only sufficient wealth was needed to exploit the region for great private gain, but these were men of public spirit, state pride, and the idea that originated with Judge Hedges immediately met with the approval of the party. It was his idea that the government should take over these great natural advantages for the country at large and at the very next legislative session a memorial was sent to the United States Congress. The active cooperation of Senator Pomeroy of Kansas and Representative William H. Claggett of Montana was secured and in 1872 the cherished dream of Judge Hedges became a reality; to the United States was preserved the wonderful Yellowstone region, now the great National Park.

In 1874 Judge Hedges was chosen by the Republican party as a delegate to Congress, but in those days of Democratic supremacy he failed of election, although his personal following was remarkable. In 1884 he was a member of the territorial constitutional convention, and in 1889 he was elected a member of the first state senate. He was recognized as a man of great legal ability, while his knowledge on almost every other branch of learning was thorough. He prepared several volumes of Montana supreme court reports, 1880-1887, and prepared much material for the Montana Historical Society and was its recording secretary from 1877 until 1885 and its president in 1905. In 1899 he was nominated for the United States senate. From 1897 until 1906 he was secretary of the state board of sheep commissioners. Up to the close of his life he retained his natural powers, his keen eyesight and his firm penmanship.

In the Masonic fraternity Judge Hedges seemed to find an interest and pleasure that brought him his largest measure of enjoyment. He devoted much time to studying and working out the spirit of the symbols and architectural teachings on Masonic subjects, and this was frequently recognized in Masonic literature and for years he held the office of grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Grand Chapter, Masons, grand recorder of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, and at the time of his death was the oldest acting Masonic grand secretary in the United States and possibly in the world. He was a charter member of Miriam Chapter, No. 1, at Helena, and was grand worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1893. He was proud to refer to these honors during the closing years of his life and no one was ever more knightly in upholding the lofty ideals of the fraternity.

On July 7, 1856, Judge Hedges was married to Miss Edna Layette Smith, of Southington, Connecticut, and eight children were born to them. On July 7, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Hedges celebrated their golden wedding. Mrs. Hedges died in Helena September 26, 1912. Judge Hedges was a man of strong religious convictions, and was an elder in the First Presbyterian church at Helena. Although full of years at the time of his death, his life had been so rich in worthy achievement that his loss was felt in every circle, and rich and poor, high dignitaries and humble people, all united to do honor to his memory at his funeral.

The *Montana Daily Record* said, editorially, at the time of Judge Hedges' death: "In the death of Cornelius Hedges, which occurred at his home in this city, Sunday, there passed away one to whom the people of Montana owe a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. Coming to Montana with the first of the pioneers, his whole after life was spent in the



Cornelius Hedges,

territory and state. In the beginning he put himself on the side of those who were determined Montana should be a safe haven for the home maker and home builder and from that time to the day of his death his talents and his time were always at the service of his community and his state.

"In those early days there were few of the pioneers who had the educational equipment of Judge Hedges. Reared in New England, educated at Yale, he came to this then wild country and became one with the people. Never a self seeker, his ability was soon recognized and whenever there was need for a service which it was thought could not be so well performed by anyone else, he obeyed the call. But Judge Hedges was not only an educated man and student; he was in every sense a pioneer. One of the first lawyers in Last Chance gulch to practice his profession, he won the confidence of the miners and of the rough element as well, and his kindly counsels often in those days prevented serious conflicts and attempts to overturn the authority of the laws made by the miners. As the territory and state grew there was a place for Judge Hedges. Whether at the head of the territorial educational system, a judge of court, the representative of the United States government as its district attorney, or the editor of the leading daily papers of the state, Judge Hedges was a power for good, and for the development of the best in Montana.

"The great work done by Cornelius Hedges for Montana will be more appreciated as the years pass. There are a few who know what a dominant personality he was in placing before the world the beauties of the Yellowstone National Park. He was a member of the expedition which visited the park and told of its attractions to the world. Always modest and keeping in the background, others have reaped much of the credit that should have gone to him in connection with the setting aside of the park as a national pleasure ground.

"The Helena public library owes more to Judge Hedges than to any other for its present efficiency. In the late years to it he devoted much of his time, and its good work was his pride. Above and beyond all, Judge Hedges was a loyal Montanian. He went through the good times and the hard ones, and never did he lose faith in the greatness of the state and its future. As it was with the state, so with his adopted city, Helena, which for so many years had been his home, was to him the one place in all the world, and he was the friend of every man and woman in it.

"Thoughtful, kind, charitable, ever ready to heed the call of the unfortunate, without selfishness or guile, no better man has ever lived in Montana, nor to any is there a higher meed of praise due for what he did and gave to Montana."

Cornelius and Edna Layette (Smith) Hedges, were the parents of eight children, two sons and a daughter, died in early life, while those surviving are: Wylys Anderson, of Fergus county, Montana, formerly a sheep grower, and was speaker of the lower house in the 9th assembly. At the present time he is receiver of the United States Land Office at Lewiston, Montana; Henry Highland, formerly a stockman of Valley county, Montana, now a resident of California, where he is engaged in the dairy business; Cornelius Hedges, his father's namesake, was closely associated with him for many years and succeeded to many of his responsibilities. He was born at Helena, Montana, March 14, 1874, and was educated at Helena and spent one year at the high school in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He entered upon the study of law, but owing to his father's failing health, was obliged to assist in official work and never continued his law studies to a conclusion. When fifteen years of age he was appointed a page at the constitutional convention of the state, and later was cashier in the water works office at Helena for six years. During all this time he was his father's assistant in attending to the great mass of work as Ma-

sonic secretary and since the death of his father has creditably filled the same office. Mr. Hedges is unmarried and resides at Helena; Edna Cornelia, Mrs. Harry B. Palmer, who resides in Helena; Emily Marion, is Mrs. John M. Woodbridge, of Newton, Mass.

SHERMAN FERGSON TUTTLE. The world instinctively and justly renders deference to the man whose success in life has been worthily achieved, who has attained a competence by honorable methods and whose high reputation is solely the result of preeminent merit in his chosen profession. Such a man is Hon. Sherman Fergson Tuttle, president of the Bank of Boulder, member from Jefferson county in the Montana state legislature and extensively engaged in ranching and stock-raising.

Mr. Tuttle is a Hoosier by birth, his life record having begun in Noble county, Indiana, July 21, 1848. In April of the next year his parents moved to Warren county, Iowa, and he lived in Warren and Marion counties until he attained to the age of fourteen years. The family then went to Denver, Colorado, but remained there only eight weeks before going on to Stockton, California. After six months in Stockton, they came to Montana in the spring of 1864 and on July 8 of that year made location at Alder Gulch. There they lived until the fall of 1866 and then took up their residence in Fish Creek, Jefferson county, which was at that time a part of Madison county, legislation subsequently dividing it and making it part of Jefferson county. The family lived in those early days on the property which was afterward known as the John B. Wellcome ranch. There Mr. Tuttle of this review lived for many years, but in 1897 he went to Whitehall and since that year has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. In November, 1900 he bought the Belcher ranch, situated one mile from Boulder, and in this city he now resides. Boulder has welcomed him as one of the most progressive and useful of her citizens, and very shortly after coming here he was elected county treasurer of Jefferson county and served in that important office for two years. After concluding his public service Mr. Tuttle returned to his ranch and remained engaged in the conduct of its affairs until 1906, when he bought out the interest of F. C. Beherendes in the Bank of Boulder and has ever since been identified with its affairs, having a controlling interest in the bank and holding the office of president. This is one of the momentary institutions which emphasize and exert marked influence in conserving the financial stability and commercial prestige of Jefferson county. He is also a director of the Whitehall State Bank, at Whitehall, Montana.

In the year 1911 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature and his services for his constituents in the state assembly have been greatly to his credit and their profit. He is also president of the Boulder school board and he has been very zealous in his championship of the best education possible. He is one of the stalwart advocates of Democratic policies and principles, has for a good many years been active in politics and is well known for his public-spirited attitude toward all concerning the community's welfare.

Mr. Tuttle was married March 16, 1873, at Fish Creek, Montana, the young woman to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Derinda Jane Butt, daughter of Jonas and Louanna (Gist) Butt, originally of the state of Missouri. Mrs. Tuttle was born on a Missouri farm, situated midway between Kansas City and Independence. To the subject and his wife have been born ten children, eight of whom survive, as follows: Arthur; Cora Jane, widow of George Melton and resides in Escondido, California, and the mother of five daughters; Sherman resides in Sacramento, California, and has one daughter; Claud resides in Pocatello, Idaho; Earl resides at Whitehall, Montana; Ada is Mrs. Joseph Moore, of Boulder; Lulu Oleta and Julian Errett. The eldest son is associated with his father in the bank, as assistant cashier.

Mr. Tuttle's father, whose name was David Tuttle, was born on Long Island in 1809; removed to Ohio at an early age and in the Buckeye state married Miss Lucinda Cornwall. Shortly after their marriage they went to Indiana, the subject's birthplace. David Tuttle's name was originally Tuthill, but upon reaching the Noble county and Wabash river country where he located he found so many Tuthills that in order to avoid confusion he obligingly changed his name to Tuttle, by which name his family has ever since been known. The father died after coming to Montana, on January 15, 1870, but the mother survived for many years, her demise occurring in 1895. Both are interred in Fish Creek cemetery, as are also his wife's parents.

Mr. Tuttle, of this review, is a prominent Mason and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church, South. He is not especially interested in out-door sports and diversions of various sorts, but finds his greatest pleasure at his own fireside, in the company of wife and children, like so many men worth while being essentially domestic in nature.

His schooling was terminated at the age of fourteen years, but he has since remedied any such educational defects as may have existed by his own efforts. At the age of twelve years his principal ambition in life was to own a pair of boots, and he worked sixteen days for a neighbor, at a compensation of twenty-five cents a day, and had this realized. The ability to get what he wants still characterizes him.

The journey made to Denver by his parents in his boyhood was overland with ox teams; its tedium needs no comment. They traveled to California with mules and horses and by the same method to Montana. On their trip down the Humboldt river in Nevada they were much troubled by the Indians, who displayed a somewhat hostile spirit. In some way one of the families became separated from the crowd, the Indians cutting off their return. Later the noise of an attack frightened the mules of the lost family and the mules dashed madly away and rejoined the train. Just how they accomplished this has always been unexplainable to everybody.

In the spring of 1870, for the purpose of carrying on the live stock business, the subject formed a partnership with his two brothers, Elihu Francis and Harrison Jordan, and this partnership continued unbroken and with the pleasantest of relations until the death of Elihu Francis on July 25, 1907, at Lewistown, Montana. The estate was then closed out. The three brothers carried on a very extensive business in Jefferson, Fergus and Valley counties. Seldom have three people been so long and so happily associated, and its only explanation is the unselfish spirit of every one of them. Mr. Tuttle enjoys the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact and as one of Jefferson county's representative citizens and builders, no one is better entitled to a position in this history.

HARRISON JORDAN. The late Harrison Jordan, one of the eminently successful ranchers and general agriculturists of the Treasure state, covered varied experiences and divers localities during his full life of eighty-six years, forty-eight of which were merged in the fortunes of the young and growing Montana. His parents, representing respectively Scotch-Irish and German ancestral lines, were William F. and Isabelle (Painter) Jordan; the place of his nativity was that part of southern Illinois which is known as "Egypt;" and the date of his birth was March 17, 1825. In 1847 his father's family removed to Pleasantville, Iowa, a town surveyed and plotted by his brother Wesley, and that state he called his home for several years. In 1846 three of the Jordan brothers enlisted for service in Mexico, in a company of the First Illinois Volunteers, under Captain James D. Morgan and Colonel John J. Hardin, the latter of whom met his death in the historic events at Buena Vista.

After the close of the war, Mr. Jordan returned to Illinois and was mustered out of service at Quincy.

Returning to Iowa, then the home of the family, Harrison Jordan was active in public service, both pedagogical and civic. A period of teaching, combined with work as clerk of the board of commissioners of Marion county, occupied him until the winter of 1851-2, at which time he undertook what is always a memorable office. As town agent, he laid out the town of Indianola, in Warren county. This practically closed his activities in Iowa, for the intense interest of that epoch of gold discoveries in the west had claimed him as one of its participants. In that same winter Mr. Jordan went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He found the Golden state a field for many profitable activities, due to the rapidly growing population and the high prices paid for commodities. His main line of activity was dairying, in which he engaged until the spring of 1855, at which time he returned to Iowa. There he spent seven years in mercantile business, at the end of that time again responding to the call of the west. Disposing of his interests in Iowa, he undertook the experiment of crossing the plains to Colorado with mule teams. He thus arrived in Colorado, where for a year he conducted a dairying enterprise, closing that activity to resume his travels by mule teams, proceeding again to California, though with a brief stay at Carson City, Nevada, en route. In the spring of 1864 he returned toward the east as far as Montana, which became his permanent home.

Having brought with him a carefully selected stock of merchandise for miners, Mr. Jordan came in July of the year mentioned to Alder Gulch, where he started a store. As the venture proved to be less successful than he had expected, he took property at Fish Creek, where he entered upon the activities of dairying and the raising of stock. For thirty-two years he continued this work, the latter part of that time being devoted chiefly to the stock-raising features of his business. In 1898 he disposed of his Fish Creek holdings and removed to Pleasant Valley where, in a beautiful modern residence, he continued to reside throughout his remaining years.

Although retired Mr. Jordan was by no means inactive. The many accessory interests of his life did not cease to engage his thought. For the last thirty-five or forty years of his life he was a notary public and also for many years a school trustee. He was always a hard worker and an influential member of the Democratic party, which he ably served at different times during his more active years. Both in 1866 and in 1872 he was a member of the territorial legislature of Montana; and in 1874 he was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Jefferson county.

Mr. Jordan was active and highly honored in his connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he had passed all chairs; and with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was advanced in the year 1850 to the Royal Arch degree. In 1871 he organized and became the first master of the Silver Star Lodge, at Silver Star, Montana. That lodge was later merged with the Mystic Tie Lodge at Whitehall, and of that organization he remained a member until the close of his life. He was senior grand steward of the Grand Lodge in 1872, grand warden in 1873 and deputy grand master in 1885.

The companion of Mr. Jordan's mature life was Catherine Tuttle Jordan, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, where she was born on February 14, 1836, and a daughter of David Tuttle, of Long Island, New York, and Lucinda (Cornwall) Tuttle, of Canada. Mrs. Jordan's father had in his childhood removed with his father from New York to Ohio, had gone later to Indiana and still later to Iowa. In the last-named state they lived for a considerable time and eventually accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Jordan to Montana. The marriage of Catherine Tuttle



J. M. Parker

and Harrison Jordan had taken place on November 28, 1850, and in the succeeding years they became the parents of six children, all of whom they creditably reared to years of maturity. These sons and daughters, each of whom is creditably established in life, are as follows: Celeste Grace, Mrs. William Wesley McCall of Whitehall; Violet Josephine, Mrs. Reese Wampler of Goldfield, Nevada; Ferneca Etta, Mrs. Arthur Phelps of Whitehall; Ida Isabel, Mrs. F. A. Riggins, of Barr, Valley county, Montana; Rev. Walter Marion Jordan, of whom somewhat extended account is given below; and Jasper O. Jordan, who is a rancher on the homestead in Pleasant Valley. The family of Harrison Jordan and his wife also includes a number of grandchildren and one great-grandchild, born during their lives. On November 28, 1900, they celebrated their golden wedding, at which a goodly number of their descendants were present.

The family of Harrison Jordan have been eminently connected with the Christian church, with which denomination Mr. Jordan became connected at the age of nineteen, while at Yrsa, Illinois. In Montana he was a prime mover in and charter member of the church established at Fish Creek. He also aided in founding the church at Whitehall and for many years gave earnest and efficient service as an elder. He was active and prominent in the Montana Society of Pioneers of which he was a typical member.

On April 29, 1903, Mrs. Jordan, a woman of rare saintliness, passed to the other life, which in anticipation had for her such a vivid reality; and on October 2, 1910, Harrison Jordan, who had so fearlessly faced many earthly adventures, who had frankly and heartily met the world, who had so loyally kept as his standard the highest spiritual ideal—he, the pioneer of rough and primitive countries, entered a new country and a new home of divine perfection and eternal satisfaction.

HENRY M. PARCHEN. No man living in the state today is more thoroughly identified with its history and progress than is Henry M. Parchen. For nearly half a century he has lived in Montana, and has seen it grow from a sparsely settled mining and stock-growing region to the proud position of a flourishing and progressive state, possessing all of the advantages enjoyed by the oldest settled regions of the United States. In the growth and upward march of the state Mr. Parchen has been a recognized force in advancing all that was good and enduring in commerce and government. Possessing high ideals and an integrity that is unbending, he has always maintained a position that has a decided tendency to foster and to elevate the standards of commercial affairs in his own community. His prescience and unflinching belief in the ultimate destiny of Montana as a great commonwealth enabled him to so shape his affairs that he was sure to prosper as the state prospered and grew in population. He occupies today an enviable position in the business and social life of the city of Helena, and may feel justly proud of the fact that he was one of the citizens who laid the foundation stones, broad and deep, and aided in directing its course toward civic righteousness and honor.

Mr. Parchen is of German descent and was born in Prussia, June 13, 1839, the son of George and Mary Parchen. The father and grandfather were prosperous citizens of the community in which they lived, and followed the business of millers and were owners of grist mills. In 1848 the parents were imbued with the spirit of unrest that was prevalent among their countrymen at that time and determined to seek their fortune in a new land. They chose America as the object of their destination and settled in Townline, near Buffalo, where they lived until 1861. They then removed to Richardson county, Nebraska, where the father purchased a farm and took up the life of a practical farmer, at which he continued until his death, in 1895. Of the four

children born to George and Mary Parchen, the youngest was Henry M. He remained with his parents until he was fourteen years of age and attended the common schools and then took a thorough business course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Buffalo, New York. On leaving school he was employed as a clerk at Townline until 1857, when he removed to Marshall county, Indiana, remaining there until 1858, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1862 he determined to try his fortune in the gold fields of Colorado and went to Denver, which was then but a small, insignificant town, but which possessed a live and hustling population. The times were exciting and many thrilling incidents occurred during the residence of Mr. Parchen in that city. He secured a position as bookkeeper in the Planter's House, one of the leading hotels of the town, and remained there until the following spring, when he assumed charge of the Massasoit House at Central City, which he conducted for some time. In 1864 the gold fields of Montana were producing an immense amount of yellow metal and Mr. Parchen, having acquired a taste for the life and activity of the mining camps, and with a view to bettering his fortunes, started for Montana, and, arriving in Virginia City, was employed as a bookkeeper in the mercantile house of Erfurt, Busch & Company for about one year. He then joined Mr. Wernigk and Louis Keyser, and the three proceeded to Helena and established a drug and grocery store. Later on the firm was changed to Parchen & Paynter, the new partner in the concern being W. S. Paynter. The business prospered exceedingly in the hands of the new firm and was greatly extended by the establishment of branch houses in Deer Lodge and other important points. The business of the firm was conducted on a large scale, both wholesale and retail, and became one of the recognized substantial and growing institutions of the territory. In 1874 the interest of Paynter was acquired by purchase and Mr. Parchen became the owner. The business has since been conducted in the firm name of H. M. Parchen & Company. By this consolidation Mr. Parchen became the leading retail and wholesale dealer in drugs in the northwest and this position he has maintained until the present day, greatly extending and amplifying his business as time and the conditions of the trade warranted. By his established reputation for integrity in all his dealings he has reached the acme of success in the business and financial world and his present wholesale and retail establishment in Helena will compare favorably with similar concerns in any city of the world. The Parchen Drug Company is the name of the firm at the present time, and is composed of Henry M. Parchen and his two sons, Henry G. and Albert D., and Adele M. Parchen, his daughter. Their business is carried on in a fine three-story brick building on the corner of Main street and Broadway, and they own and occupy in addition to this fireproof warehouses on Broadway and Jackson streets. They are also the manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations and standard remedies and have a wide and increasing demand for these products. Their goods are distributed in all parts of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming.

Mr. Parchen has always been identified with every movement looking to the progress of his city and state and its steady advance and development has been largely due to his influence and exertions. It was due to the influence of Mr. Parchen and his five associates, that the three branch railroads connecting Helena with surrounding mining camps were built by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and which have proved so beneficial to the miners and to the commercial growth and expansion of the business of Helena. He is president of the Penn Yan Mining Company, whose property is located near Wickes, Jefferson county. He is interested largely in mines and is a heavy realty holder in and about Helena. He has been foremost in the or-

ganization of many industrial enterprises of a public nature in this part of the state that have had a direct and lasting benefit. As one of the founders of the Helena Board of Trade he was honored by being named as its first president and its usefulness was greatly enhanced by his untiring and unflinching efforts, until today the Helena Commercial Club, a direct descendant of the former organization, is regarded as one of the strongest and most useful of the kind in the northwest for the promotion of the general welfare. He is also interested in stock growing on a large scale and is the owner of a vast tract of land in Cascade county, on which are ranged herds of cattle and sheep, he being part owner of the Cascade Land Company.

In early life he was affiliated with the Democratic party and voted for Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency in 1860, but since the second election of Lincoln he has been a staunch and consistent adherent to the principles of the Republican party and has been honored by the party by election to positions of honor and trust. For three years he was county commissioner of Lewis and Clarke county and was a member of the Twelfth legislative assembly. Fraternally Mr. Parchen is prominently identified with the Masonic order, both the York and Scottish Rite, and for thirty-nine years has served as grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Montana. He is also a member of the Montana Club.

In 1872 Mr. Parchen was united in marriage to Miss Emma D'Achuel, a descendant of one of the old French families of St. Louis, where she was born. She is a gracious, very intelligent and progressive woman and is held in the highest esteem by a large acquaintance both in and out of the state of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Parchen have four children who share with them their beautiful home, which is one of the most elegant in the city, surrounded with spacious grounds and adorned with shrubbery and shade trees. It is a home where hospitality is dispensed with lavish hand and where friends and visitors are entertained in a manner fitting and appropriate to the surroundings. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Parchen are Adele M., Henry G., Albert D'A. and Ruehling A.

Mr. Parchen has earned a vacation from his arduous duties, carried on for half a century, but is still as active as ever, although he can now relax to a great extent, knowing that his business affairs are in the hands of his sons, who are the brightest and most capable of young men, and have been carefully educated and trained to carry on the great enterprises established by their father. Several years ago Mr. Parchen determined to pay a visit to his native land, and, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, returned to the place of his birth in Prussia. There they were agreeably surprised and pleased to find a number of relatives, who were delighted at their visit and took every pains to make their stay most agreeable. They extended their trip around the world, taking in all the great seaports and cities, returning to their home in Helena possessed with a vivid and pleasant memory of many lands, many peoples and many cities.

JOSIAH FRANCIS BECK, one of the earliest settlers of Butte and one of its best known citizens and largest property holders, was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on December 16, 1834. He was of German ancestry, the German rendering of the family name being von Beck. His father, William Beck, was a prosperous farmer of Indiana county, and the Becks were among the earliest settlers in that section of the state. His mother, Elizabeth Rowe, was likewise descended from an old Pennsylvania family.

Frank Beck, as he was better known to his friends in Butte, was reared to farm work and received his early education in the district schools of his native village. He later took an academic course and a special business course at Duff's Business College in Pittsburg,

and was graduated from that school in 1856. It may be stated here that the young man made his business education in this college possible by teaching school for a number of terms, beginning when he was but sixteen years old. From 1858 to 1861 he taught in Kentucky, it being his intention then to follow the law or medicine. It was more by accident than design that he arrived at Pike's Peak in 1861, he being in St. Louis on a visit when he met his only brother, Daniel R., who was then preparing to go to Colorado. Mr. Beck joined his brother's party and they went up the river to Nebraska City, there joining a wagon train to Denver, making the trip in twenty-six days. Denver at that time consisted of but a few streets, a number of frontier hotels and scattering stores. Soon afterward the party moved on to Central City and Russell Gulch, then the best camps in Colorado. Mr. Beck stopped there a few weeks, where he occupied himself at mining and was later employed at various other camps, continuing in prospecting until the summer of 1863. He then went to Denver and was employed as night clerk in a hotel there. In the fall of that year a fire occurred in the hotel with which he was identified, and he barely escaped with his life, and after that experience he decided to return to the east for a visit. In the spring of 1864 he outfitted at Omaha, and with two yoke of oxen and a huge wagon loaded with a supply of sugar, bacon and flour, he made his way safely back to his old camps in Colorado, selling his provisions on the way for fabulous prices. About this time news of the gold strike in Alder Gulch was made public and Mr. Beck immediately set out for Virginia City, reaching there on June 11, 1864. With E. H. Lockwood he bought a claim at the upper end of the gulch, which they worked with profit. In December of that year he came to Butte and spent the winter at work upon some claims his brother had located there during the previous summer, and in the summer following he and Thomas Hall worked at dry digging, hauling the dirt to the creek with whatever means they had at their disposal, and at the end of three months, when the water failed them, they had cleaned up the tidy sum of better than \$5,000.

Silver Bow was then the county seat of the larger Deer Lodge county, and Mr. Beck being one of the best penmen in the vicinity, he was made deputy clerk and recorder, an office which he held for several years. When the county seat was removed to Deer Lodge city in 1865, Mr. Beck went along. But the continued confinement of office work was displeasing to a man of his nature and in 1866 he resigned his position and returned to Butte. That year the Highland Gulch excitement came up, and, as before, Mr. Beck was among the first on the ground. His claims did not prove inordinately rich, and when he finally gave up prospecting there he found himself in debt. Thereafter he traveled to other points in the state, but in 1874 came back to Butte and worked for a number of years at shaft building and other carpenter work. As much of his savings as he could spare from his work he invested in local real estate, which grew in value enormously, rendering him a wealthy man at the time of his death.

When Butte organized a city government Mr. Beck was elected the first marshal, and at the same time Henry Jacobs was chosen mayor and Charles S. Warren, police judge. Later Mr. Beck held such positions as deputy sheriff, deputy county treasurer and city treasurer, always taking an active and intelligent interest in local and state politics. Eventually, however, he gave up office holding in order that he might devote his time more fully to his real estate interests.

Mr. Beck was a Democrat all his life. He maintained no set religious views, but he was a generous contributor to all sects and liberally supported all charitable enterprises and movements for the communal welfare. He was never known to withhold his hearty



J. D. Beck



John. F. Pebay

influence and splendid financial support from any worthy cause. In all his dealings he acted the part of a conscientious and upright man, and none was held in higher repute than he. His kind and genial disposition made him an amiable companion and a friend whom all were proud to claim.

Fraternally Mr. Beck was affiliated with various associations. He was a charter member of Red Mountain Lodge, No. 12, of the Masons, organized in 1869, and he later joined Butte Lodge, No. 22, of which he was the first master elected in 1877. He was also a charter member of Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Society of Mountain Pioneers, and for years was president of the Rod and Gun Club of Butte. He was particularly fond of dogs, of which he owned several valuable ones at all times, and found great pleasure in hunting and fishing, all outdoor life appealing to him as a true lover of nature.

Mr. Beck died in Butte on April 28, 1909, and is buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

JOHN F. TEBAY. The late John F. Tebay, a successful and well-known citizen and stock-grower of Jefferson county, was a Montana pioneer of marked prosperity. He came to this state from Illinois, his native state, but was a representative of English families. William Tebay and Mary Furthergole, his parents, were both born in England, both came early to America and settled in Kendall county, Illinois, where they were married at the little town of Bristol. William Tebay became a farmer in that vicinity and was otherwise engaged during his lifetime in mercantile business in Chicago, while that city was yet young. He conducted a store on Dearborn street, just across the river on the north side. He died in the Illinois metropolis in 1849, and his burial place was a plot of ground in the section that has since become Lincoln Park. Mary Furthergole Tebay lived until 1884, spending her later days in Montgomery, Illinois. They were highly regarded at a time and in a locality which ranked character as the true aristocracy.

John F. Tebay, the son of William Tebay, and Mary, his wife, was born in Oswego, Illinois, on the ninth day of October, 1840. In the public schools of that place he received his education and as a boy assisted his father with his different enterprises. When he was nineteen years of age he attempted to find a fortune at Pike's Peak, but being unsuccessful, returned home after three months. He did not, however, give up the idea of financially finding himself in the west. Five years later, in 1864, he ventured forth upon an overland trip, with a horse-team, to Montana. When he reached Fort Kearney, Nebraska, he found it advisable to wait until a train of teams could be formed in order to insure protection from the Indians during the remainder of the journey. He was obliged to remain at the fort for two weeks, by the end of which time seventy-five wagons had arrived. Forming a train, all started toward Salt Lake City, which they reached without experiencing any excitement from Indian attacks, although trains preceding and following them were caused not a little trouble of a serious nature. From Salt Lake they proceeded to respective points in Montana. Mr. Tebay's objective point being Virginia City, which he reached on September 10, 1864. Not long afterward he removed to Jefferson Island, in Jefferson county, where he took pre-emption and homestead claims, later a part of his ranch property, which at the time of his death comprised 1,600 acres. In establishing this ranch Mr. Tebay made dairying his major enterprise. During the first winter of his residence and business at Jefferson Island he sold butter at \$3.00 a pound; it then dropped to \$1.50; remaining stationary for four or five years, and when finally the rate dropped to \$1.00 per pound Mr. Tebay discontinued dairying and specialized in cattle-raising. From 1875 to 1880 he pastured 1,400 head of

cattle on the Musselshell river, later selling the entire herd.

At the time of initiating his cattle business Mr. Tebay had gone east by steamboat from Fort Benton in the autumn of 1867; in the spring of the following year he had returned with sixteen horses and a load of freight. From that time he steadily continued his stock-growing, usually wintering from 500 to 1,000 head of cattle and from 300 to 500 horses. At the time of his death he owned this extensive ranch of 1,600 acres, another of 320 acres near Whitehall, valuable farm property in Franklin county, Iowa, real estate in the city of Helena and holdings of a similar kind in Montgomery, Illinois. In Whitehall he also owned two large brick business buildings and a number of dwellings. The fine brick residence which was the family homestead at the original ranch, together with the other buildings surrounding it, indicated the progressive spirit of the owner of that property, for it was counted one of the best in the county.

Mrs. John F. Tebay was one of two daughters of Joseph and Lucina (Young) Hager, of New York. Alice Hager was born February 22, 1840, in Kendall county, Illinois, and her marriage to Mr. Tebay occurred on August 5, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Tebay became the parents of three children, all of whom were reared to maturity. James Boyd Tebay is engaged in ranching near Whitehall. Miss Kate Tebay became Mrs. John V. Huffman, of Whitehall, and is the mother of one daughter, Alice Huffman. Miss Claire became Mrs. John M. Crow, whose husband has taken charge of the Tebay homestead estate near Whitehall. Mr. and Mrs. Crow are the parents of one son, John Franklin Crow.

John Tebay, the creator of the prosperity outlined above and the progenitor of the family he has left to enjoy it, closed his earthly activities on February 9, 1903, and was buried at Whitehall. Mrs. Tebay, who with his son and daughters survives the husband and father, is residing near Whitehall.

JOSEPH HAINDS. Success has been worthily attained by Joseph Hains, who is today accounted one of the most prosperous and influential citizens of the Beaverhead valley. To his energy, enterprise, careful management and keen discernment his present station in life is attributed. For many years he followed ranching in this county, but retired in 1908 and is now free to enjoy in leisure the fruits of his former industry and thrift. Mr. Hains is one of the Montana pioneers—a stock impossible to surpass in courage, integrity and ability, not even by the Pilgrim fathers, and today he enjoys not merely the respect, confidence and good will of an entire community, but also its affection, as one of that fine company who paved the way for latter day prosperity and good government, and in all the years has fostered it.

Mr. Hains was born in Sheridan county, Missouri, March 8, 1844, and there resided until eighteen years of age. Then, lured by the reports of the richness of the opening west, he came overland to Montana, and arrived in the state December 5, 1864. His tenure of residence within the favored boundaries of Montana dates from that time—nearly a half century. He first located in Virginia City, where he engaged in mining, and in March, 1865, went to Helena, but remained there but a short time, going on in June of that year to Blackfoot, where he continued to live for twelve years. At the termination of that period he went to Sin River Crossing and was there for about four years, engaging in the stock business. His next move was to Miles City, where he remained a year, and thence he went to Red Rock, Beaverhead county, where he was to stay for many years, his operation in ranching and stock-raising continuing until 1908, when he retired and came to Dillon. During almost his entire career he has been upon an independent footing and the only salaried po-

sition he ever held in Montana was when he worked for Oliver & Company, opening the stage office at Blackfoot for this firm and having under his management a large number of teams and men. He has always proved a valuable factor in any enterprise, possessing executive ability, tireless energy, engineering skill and genius in the broad combination and concentration of applicable forces. He gained his elementary education in the public schools of Missouri and then took a higher course in the college at Mounds, Missouri. He earned his first money as a boy of twelve years, as clerk in a store in Missouri, and at an early age were learned those lessons in industry and thrift which have since stood him in such good stead.

Mr. Hainds is actively identified with the Democratic party, in the superiority of those policies and principles he has ever believed. He has ever held himself in readiness to do anything in his power to advance the welfare of the cause and he is decidedly influential in party ranks. He formerly held the office of justice of the peace and is street commissioner at the present time. His loyalty to state, county and town is unquestioned and in all that affects Dillon and its people he has keen interest and there is no local movement which in his judgment promises benefit to any considerable number of his fellow citizens that does not have his cordial advocacy and generous support. He is a Presbyterian in his religious conviction, while the faith of his admirable wife is that of the Baptist church. He is like the normal man, very fond of out-door life and in his younger days was noted far and wide as an expert rider, fearless of the most fiery and capricious mount.

Mr. Hainds was happily married at Red Rock, Montana, January 1, 1883, the maiden name of his wife being Rose Best. They have two children, as follows: Henry, born October 15, 1888, an expert machinist and resident in Dillon, and Jessie, born at Red Rock, November 16, 1898, and now a high school student.

Mr. Hainds' father, Henry Hainds, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, and lived in that state throughout his entire life, following farming and also doing considerable speculating. The mother, whose maiden name was Jane Smith, was born in Virginia and married in Missouri, where she is interred side by side with her life companion. Mr. Hainds is the eldest in a family of three children. He was but twelve years old when his father died, and virtually ever since that time he has been hustling for himself.

AMOS BUCK. The life of Amos Buck is in itself a miniature history of the state of Montana. It was such sons as he who led her from a wild mining camp to a fair and prosperous state, the peer of any of her sisters. Mr. Buck has shared her fortunes from the first in placer mining, as an Indian fighter, an orchardist, a ranchman and a merchant. Her success has meant his success and his advancement hers, until now he is known as a merchant king in the oldest of her cities, Stevensville.

Mr. Buck was born back in Sandusky, Ohio, on February 26, 1844. His father, George Buck was a farmer who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and later moved his family to Michigan, where he spent the last days of his life. The mother, Susan Snell Buck, also a native of Pennsylvania, gave birth to thirteen children and lived to the age of ninety-one, being at last laid to rest beside her husband in Monroe county, Michigan. Only three of the thirteen offspring are now living: Amos, the subject of this sketch; Susan, a widowed sister, who married H. C. Vandercock and now makes her home in Sacramento, California; and a brother, Henry, who was for a number of years associated with Amos Buck in the mercantile business. In 1911 he sold his interest in the business to his brother and has now assumed the active management of his extensive ranch and orchard lands in the Bitter Root valley. Fred Buck, who is now deceased, was the captain of Company B, Michigan

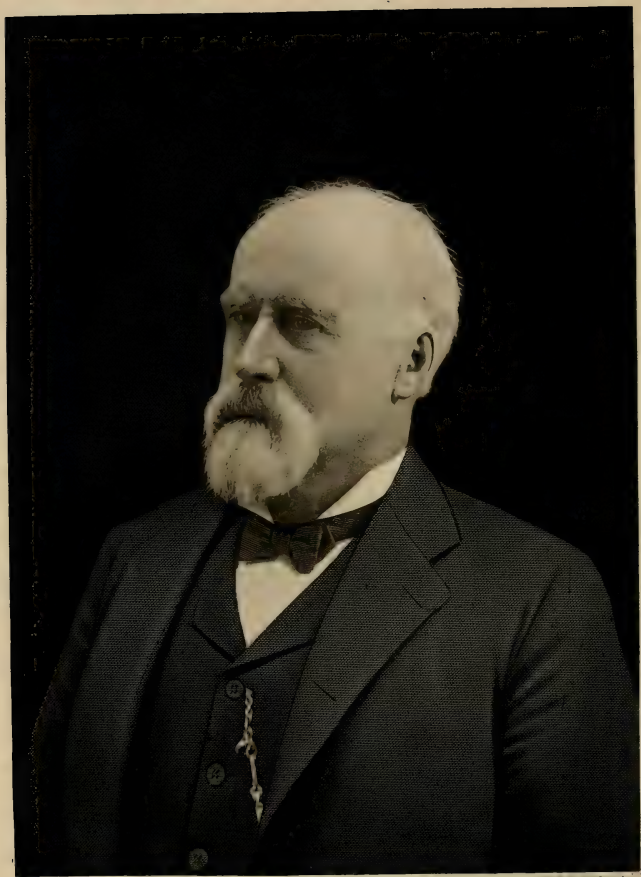
First Heavy Artillery. He served his country loyally from the beginning to the end of the Civil war.

Amos Buck attended the graded school and high school of Monroe, Michigan, and received a brief course in the Michigan State Normal school. When eighteen years of age, his brother-in-law, Fred Biting, offered him a position in his general store at Bellvue, Ohio. It was here that Mr. Buck received his first practical experience in mercantile life. Even during his boyhood he had dreamed of the west, and the little Ohio town seemed lifeless and enervating in comparison with the freedom and inspiration of those dreams. For two years he clerked faithfully, in the employ of his relative, saving all that he could of his meager wage that his dream might become a reality. In the spring of 'sixty-four, he left Ohio by rail for St. Joe, Missouri. There he joined a company of twenty men, bound for the west. It fell to his lot to drive the four-yoke ox team most of the distance across the plains to Alder Gulch, now dignified by the name of Virginia City. The journey consumed one hundred and forty-six days, but to Mr. Buck it was a pleasure, as it was the beginning of the realization of his ambitions. He can remember no hardships, enroute, equal to some with which he had to contend in later life.

On his arrival, Mr. Buck began work at placer mining, receiving six dollars per day for his services. His pay was in gold dust, the only medium of exchange known to that camp that winter. Provisions became very scarce before spring and prices accordingly advanced. At one time the men were paying one dollar and thirty-five cents a pound for flour and one dollar a pound for rice. Salt could not be had at any price. A newspaper sold for a dollar, and a messenger charged a dollar for every letter he carried in or out. When the longed-for spring finally arrived, Mr. Buck with his worldly goods strapped to his back, walked to Helena by way of the site that is now Butte. In Helena, he worked at placer mining throughout the summer and autumn. He was present when the first step toward law and order was emphatically taken. An unusually harrowing murder had been committed. The culprit was tried by a jury of miners appointed for the occasion. He admitted his guilt and was given one hour in which to arrange his worldly affairs before meeting death on the scaffold. In such manner were the rights of man protected in the early days of Montana.

In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Buck went to California Gulch, near the present location of Blackfoot City, where he mined until October of 1886 before going to Lincoln Gulch where he purchased his first mine. During the four years in which he worked his own mine he was able to accumulate some little means. In 1870, the property being worked out, he sold the water rights and pushed on to Cedar Creek, Missoula county. There he was joined by three brothers, Henry, Fred and George. Together they built boats and floated down the Blackfoot river to the timber country, where they rip-sawed the trees into boards, carrying many a load back to some mining claim or camp. These boards sold for twenty-four cents per foot, board measure, the brothers often earning as much as forty dollars a day, and the work lasting for more than sixty days. The oldest brother, George, in the meantime engaged in mining. The other brothers, Amos, Henry and Fred, joined George at Camp 67, where each of them purchased an interest in the mine. In 1871 Amos Buck was called to Bitter Root valley on business and so pleased was he with the strip of garden land and its future prospects, that four years later, when the brothers were able to dispose of their mine to advantage, they settled in the Bitter Root, locating in Stevensville, where they established the mercantile house that today is so well known. It is now not only the oldest but the largest firm of its kind in the community.

The Buck brothers had been in Stevensville scarcely two years when the trouble with the Nez Percés Indians reached its culmination. The battle commenced on the



David Pratt

ninth day of August, 1877. The women, children and personal property were so far as possible sent from the town to Fort Owen, all of Mr. Buck's merchandise being removed by wagon. The Indian band outnumbered many times the small company of soldiers reinforced by the brave citizens of Stevensville. Among these citizens, Amos Buck was one of the leaders. During the twenty hours of hot conflict he alone fired thirty-five shots. For a time the Indians had the white men surrounded in Big Hole Gulch and the outcome looked dubious. However, the discipline of the soldiers under General Gibbons, together with the determined efforts of the long-suffering men of Stevensville, finally won the day; another instance of right against might. Sixty-nine white men, many of them settlers who had come to Montana to find homes for their families, lost their lives in this bloody battle. The Indians fled in dismay, after leaving more than two hundred of their braves on the field. The best account of this—the last stand of the Nez Perces Indians was written by Mr. Buck himself, and now remains on file in Volume VII of the Montana Historical Society. His activity in the protection of Stevensville, added much to the already growing popularity of the young man, and time has proved that the confidence of his fellow citizens was not misplaced.

In the autumn of 1905, Mr. Buck was chosen by the Republicans of his district to represent Stevensville and vicinity in the state legislature. While in the assembly he fathered the bill naming Ravalli county and introduced the one creating Sanders county and naming it for the worthy general whose courage had done much for Montana.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Buck is again a leader, having filled all of the chairs in the Masonic blue lodge and in the Odd Fellows of Stevensville. It was largely due to his efforts that the fund was raised for establishment of the prosperous manual-training high school which is so important to the youth of the city.

Amos Buck, during his young manhood succeeded in winning for his wife, Miss Rosa V. Knapp, of Albion, Michigan. Even in matrimony the fates seemed to favor him. Mrs. Buck is the daughter of Jared Knapp, of New York state, who in his younger days settled in Michigan and became one of her wealthy agriculturists. Personally, she is a woman of culture and education, a graduate of Albion College, class of 1878. Their only child, Charles Buck, has now completed the course offered by the Montana State University and is now department manager in his father's establishment at Stevensville.

While Amos Buck is a very successful merchant his interests are much too large to be confined within the four walls of any mercantile establishment. He owns large tracts of mineral and ranch lands not to mention his city realty. The orchard industry of his state has not escaped him. In person, he planted the first McIntosh apple trees in Montana. These are now more than thirty-five years of age and are one of the attractions of Stevensville, as they did so much toward proving to the doubting, another great possibility of the Montana soil. One of Mr. Buck's favorite titles is that of "father of the red McIntosh," bestowed upon him by the nurserymen of the state.

Now that their days of strenuous labor are over and the reward has come, Mr. and Mrs. Buck spend much time in travel. Their favorite mode of pastime, however, is journeying overland, not with a four-yoke ox team but in their powerful automobile.

DAVID FRATT. One of the largest individual cattle owners in the state of Montana, and a man who had been closely identified with the financial interests of this section of the country for a number of years, was David Fratt, of Billings, an excellent example of the class of men who came to Yellowstone Valley as pio-

neers and achieved success solely through their own efforts. Mr. Fratt was born in Albany county, New York, December 27, 1840, and was a son of Jonathan and Mary (Turner) Fratt, farming people of the Empire state, and on his father's side of the family of German descent, while his mother's people were natives of England. Mr. Fratt was the youngest of his parents' five children, and all are now deceased.

Jonathan Fratt followed the occupation of farming in New York state until 1846, and in that year moved to the territory of Wisconsin as a pioneer, settling in the vicinity of Burlington, Racine county, where he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, and where his death occurred in his sixty-eighth year, his wife passing away when sixty-two. David was but six years of age when he accompanied his parents to the new territory, and his education was secured in the primitive district school, the greater part of his time, however, being spent in assisting his father to clear and cultivate a farm from the wilderness of the new country. He remained at home until May, 1864, when he decided to go to the territory of Idaho, and accordingly took a train to Dunleith, Illinois, and crossed the Mississippi to Dubuque, Iowa, on a ferry. From there he went by rail on the Dubuque, Fort Dodge & Western Railroad, now a part of the Illinois Central system, to Waterloo, Iowa, the western terminus of the line, and from that point continued his journey with an ox-team in company with a large party of emigrants. From Omaha the party proceeded along the north side of the Platte river, and opposite Scott's Bluffs they were attacked by Indians, who killed one member of the company and wounded another, besides stealing a portion of the stock. When they reached Red Bluff the party left the Platte, having changed their minds and decided to come to Montana instead of Idaho, proceeded to the Sweet Water river via the old California trail of 1849, and went thence up the river to South Pass and by Lander's cutoff to Eagle Rock on Snake river, in Idaho. From that point they followed the old Salt Lake trail to Virginia City, where they arrived in September 1864, the company there disbanding. When this party left Waterloo, Iowa, there were seventy-five men, women and children in the company, and now the only ones known to be living are Mrs. J. E. Morse, of Dillon, Montana, and Mrs. William Carter, of Dillon, who was Annie Selway and was a child accompanying her parents. Soon after the disbandment of the company Mr. Fratt removed to Confederate Gulch, where during the summer of 1865 he was engaged in mining, and subsequently was the first man to operate a threshing machine in that part of Montana. In 1871 he turned his attention to stockgrowing, and he continued to follow this line in that vicinity until 1878, when he moved over the range to Shields river, and in 1882 moved to the Musselshell river valley, where he maintained large ranches and conducted a business that was excelled by few in the state. His faith in the future of Montana had been demonstrated by investing in large ranch properties all over the state, and the general supervision of these tracts occupied the greater part of his attention. He made his home, however, in Billings, and had a handsome residence at No. 205 North Twentieth street. He was stock commissioner for Yellowstone county for twelve or fourteen years, but in 1911 resigned from this office. He was one of the organizers and principal stockholders of the Yellowstone National Bank, of which he was vice-president for a number of years, and in 1908 was one of the organizers of the Merchants National Bank of Billings, and was a director in this institution at the time of his death. His political belief was that of the Republican party, but he never sought public preferment. The success which attended his efforts was the result of perseverance, energy and ability, directed along the

proper channels, combined with absolute integrity in the enterprises to which he gave his attention. He was highly esteemed as one of the pioneers of this section, and honored and respected throughout the county and state.

Mr. Fratt was united in marriage in 1888 to Mrs. Kate Armour, who was born in the state of New Jersey.

His death occurred on the 19th of March, 1912, at his residence in Billings. Thus another one of the grand old pioneers of Montana has gone to his reward, but his memory will be long cherished by a host of friends and admirers.

GEORGE F. WHITE, prominent in Twin Bridges since 1889, was born in Spanish Fork, Utah, on November 29, 1856. He is the son of Peter and Susan M. (Terry) White. The father was a native of the Keystone state, born and reared there, coming to the west in 1849. He spent some years in Utah, but Montana represented his home during the later years of his life. He followed blacksmithing and mining while in the west, and lived through the most vivid pioneer stage known to western life, and was well and favorably known in this section of the country, his life being marked by his many deeds of charity, a trait which was one of his strongest characteristics. He died in August, 1886, when he was sixty-three years of age, and is buried at Rochester, Montana. The wife and mother, who was a native of Canada, met and married Mr. White in Utah, the ceremony being performed at Salt Lake City. She still survives, and is at present living in California. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White, of which number George F. was the second born. Three of the sons besides George F. are residents of Montana, as follows: Henry is a resident of Rochester, Parshall E. is married and lives five miles from Anaconda, where he is engaged in the hotel business; he was born in Alder Gulch in 1865. Ira J., who is also married, lives at McArt, Madison county, Montana.

Mr. White, as a boy in his parents' home, lived at Spanish Fork until he was about six years of age, at which time the family removed to Montana. They made the trip in the primitive mode of travelling in those early days, and arriving at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, wintered there, in the spring moving on to Montana, reaching Virginia City in the early summer. Mr. White has since that time been a resident of the state, and has with the passing years done his full share to the making of the state. Public school advantages in Montana in his boyhood days were noticeable principally by their non-existence, and as a consequence such education as Mr. White received was the result of his own ambition and initiative. He was fortunately of a persevering and inquiring nature, and those characteristics have enabled him to acquire a fair education—even surpassing that which other youths attained with decidedly better advantages. Mr. White has always been a devotee of good literature, and reading is one of his principal pleasures—a fact which has been of immense advantage to him in the pursuit of knowledge. The first position he filled as a boy in any earning capacity was at work in a placer mine, and he followed the work for about five years. He then engaged in burning charcoal by contract, also did some contract building for the Hecla Company. He was thus occupied for a period of two years, after which he again turned his attention to mining, in which he continued for seven years. In 1889, following his second mining experience, Mr. White engaged in the mercantile business in Twin Bridges, and he has been here since that time, barring a seven year period in which he withdrew from his mercantile interests partly and engaged in ranching and stock raising in Madison county. He eventually returned to Twin Bridges and

resumed his old business, and he is now conducting an immensely popular general merchandise business.

Mr. White is one of the prosperous and popular men of this section of the country, and is as highly esteemed for his qualities of good citizenship as for his general amiability. He is a Democrat, and at one time was especially active in the interests of the party, but of later years his ever growing business interests have detracted in a measure from his activities along those lines. He was a member of the state legislature in 1901 and 1902, and while a member of that body was the instigator of a number of reforms now in effect in Montana. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, but other than that has no fraternal affiliations, and is not a member of any church, although he regards them all with manifest respect and courtesy. Mr. White is an ardent sportsman, and is especially fond of horses. He is also devoted to automobiling, and in 1910 he made an overland trip in his car from Twin Bridges to San Diego, California. He was accompanied on the trip by his wife and three sons, and they visited every town between the two points which their route touched. The trip was unattended by any misfortunes or untoward adventures, and will long be remembered by them as one of their most pleasing experiences. Mr. White is enthusiastic in his views of the future of Montana, and says her prospects are brighter than those of any other state in the union, barring none. He has made numerous trips through the west in search of a business location, but he avers that the more he saw, the greater became his conviction that Montana could not be improved upon in the way of opportunities. Thus he has continued here, content to be a part of the busy life of the northwest, and secure in his belief in the continued prosperity of the country.

On March 31, 1891, Mr. White was united in marriage at Butte City, Montana, with Annie Miles, the daughter of George W. and Adelaide J. Miles, formerly of Kansas City, Missouri. They have three sons: George M., who is associated in the business with his father, passed through the public schools and is a graduate of the San Diego Normal College, and the two younger, Irving J. and Lockett C., are both attending school.

JOSEPH CARL KEPPLER. One of the most interesting business careers of Montana has been that of the oldest and the first jeweler of the state. The profession of gold and silversmith is one of the oldest in the world, ranking with the artificer in bronze and iron of early Biblical times. But so intimately is the coining of money associated with the production of the precious metals of gold and silver that the mint seems to have a more appropriate and natural place at the mines than the establishment of a manufacturing jeweler. But some of the first inhabitants of Montana the men who made the first lucky strikes in the mines, brought part of their findings to this pioneer jeweler and had it wrought into shapes of service and adornment.

Few men would have more interesting reminiscences of that early period in the history of this state than Joseph Carl Keppler, of Anaconda, the first regular jeweler who followed the inrush of population to this region. He has had an active business career here for upwards of half a century, and has long held the most prominent place in that line, and is also honored as one of the sterling citizens who have contributed to the making of the Treasure state.

A native of Germany, Joseph Carl Keppler was born on the 10th of March, 1844, and attended the schools of his fatherland until he was fourteen years old. At that time he accompanied his parents on their immigration to America and settlement in the old town of Galena, Illinois. There he began learning the trade of jeweler and watchmaker. His employer was J. W.



John Keppeler

Safely, who was also identified with Ulysses S. Grant in different enterprises at Galena, and the young apprentice came to know quite well that unpretentious and not very successful business man who in a few years was the commander in chief of the greatest army of the world and later became president of the country which he did so much to preserve.

In 1861 young Keppler went west to Denver, where he finished his apprenticeship and in three years was graduated as a proficient jeweler and watchmaker. He was then twenty years old, and with the spirit of youth and the pioneer he started for Montana, driving an ox team overland and arriving in this almost wilderness in 1864. Bannack was his first location, where he was in business for himself two years. He then established a pioneer jeweler's shop in Virginia City, and did much manufacturing of the native metals on the special orders of his customers. This was a unique line of business such as probably few living gold or silversmiths in the country ever engaged in. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Bannack, which was his home and place of business for the next ten years.

In 1878 Mr. Keppler moved his business to Glendale. He had been successful in his previous ventures, but here he laid the foundation of his permanent prosperity. When he left there he had among his general property several thousand dollars in gold dust. The country was then infested by highwaymen and road agents, and to insure the safety of this treasure he engaged two men as guards for his wagon. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Keppler moved to Anaconda, the city with which he has since been identified as business man and citizen. From the narrow scope and meager stock of his business in the early years he developed his enterprise in keeping with the advance of the state, and has conducted one of the very best and largest concerns of the kind in the state. No man has better deserved success than Mr. Keppler, and his distinction as the oldest jeweler of Montana is not the chief among his claims to honor and esteem.

During the '70s President Hayes appointed Mr. Keppler postmaster of Glendale, and at the request of the business men of the town he continued to hold the office during the succeeding administration. He was also appointed postmaster of Anaconda, and served four years. Mr. Keppler was one of the incorporators of the town of Anaconda, and served among the first aldermen. His home is one of the best in the city, and he owns valuable business property and is also heavily interested in gold mines of the state. All of his prosperity has been the result of his own character and ability, for it will be remembered that he began life when only a boy in years, with the difficulties of a new language and a new country to contend with. He is prominent in Masonry and the Eastern Star, and is called the father of the Anaconda Masons, being one of the incorporators of the first lodge in this city. He is also affiliated with the Elks, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Keppler's first wife, who was Miss Clara Kirkpatrick, of Boston, Massachusetts, died at Dillon, Montana, in 1890. Of her five children, four are deceased, and Eugene Robert is an engineer for the A. C. M. Company of this city. In 1894 Mr. Keppler married Mrs. Martha Haning, of New Brunswick, Canada. They have no children.

Mr. Keppler's parents were Joseph and Christine (Funke) Keppler, both of whom are now deceased and their final resting place is at Galena, Illinois, where they settled on coming to America. Their eight children are named as follows: Michael, a mine owner at Galena; Sophia, wife of Mr. Nick Roth, of Galena; Anna Mary, the wife of John Smith, of Dubuque, Iowa; Valentine, who died at Dubuque, May 22, 1911; Joseph C., the next in the family; John, a resident of Guttenberg, Iowa; Helena, the wife of John Bausch, of Den-

ver, Colorado; and Elizabeth, the widow of Benjamin Neynes, who was a farmer at Creighton, Nebraska, where she died June, 1912.

HENRY ELLING, in his life time one of the most loyal and public spirited citizens to whom Montana lays claim, was born in Germany, the date of his nativity having been the 9th of December, 1842. Both his parents died before he had reached the age of fifteen years and at that time he immigrated, with a still younger brother, to the United States, proceeding direct to Missouri, where an older brother had previously settled. His first position in this country was in a mercantile house where he received the meagre salary of six dollars a month and board. In 1861 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and in the following year located in Denver, Colorado, in which latter city he worked as salesman in a clothing house until 1864. In that year he decided to launch out into the business world on his own account and accordingly purchased a stock of goods which he brought to Virginia City by team, opening a store here in October. Subsequently, when Last Chance Gulch, now Helena, burst forth as the newest Eldorado of the west, he secured a partner and removed his business to that place, where he established headquarters in a little log house, with a saw-dust floor. He was tremendously successful at first, but later lost all he had made and was obliged to close out his stock, after which he went east for a short period.

He paid off all his debts, secured a new stock of goods and started all over again in Nebraska City, then the supply point for the freighting outfits of the west. For a time he was successful there but when the supply point changed to Omaha he was once more obliged to give up, this time with a large stock of goods on his hands. He then returned to Virginia City and here it would seem the tide of his fortunes turned, for he was eminently successful from the very beginning. In 1873 he opened a banking house and from that time on his success was insured. He was a natural born financier and with the passage of time became the richest man in Madison county. Through his banking interests he became interested in many financial and mercantile institutions, including a number in other parts of Madison county. In 1894 he was made president of the Commercial Exchange Bank at Bozeman, and after getting it in good running order he assumed charge of the Carbon County Bank, at Red Lodge, as its president. Later he was made a director in the State National Bank in Miles City and about that time also secured stock in the National Bank at Big Timber and in the Bank of Fergus County at Lewiston. In January, 1898, he organized the Union Bank & Trust Company of Helena, of which he was elected president. Two years earlier he had joined the syndicate which purchased the Gallatin Light, Power & Railway Company of Bozeman, that held the street railway and electric lighting franchises of the city. He was a business man of tremendous strength and met with success in all his financial undertakings.

Fraternally Henry Elling was affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he had passed through the circle of the York Rite branch, and he was also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. While a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance, he could never be prevailed upon to accept public office, although he was at one time urged to run for governor. He was at one time, however, mayor of Virginia City.

On July 20, 1870, he married Miss Mary B. Cooley, a native of Iowa and a daughter of W. A. Cooley, who came to Madison county in 1868. This union was prolific of ten children, three of whom are deceased, in 1912, namely, Alice, Henry and Herman. Those living are: Helen K., wife of Jim Bowman and a resi-

dent of San Francisco, California; Henrietta, wife of P. H. Gohn, of Pony, Montana; Mabel, now Mrs. T. G. Hutt, of Kansas City, Missouri; Carlotta, wife of R. H. Fenner of Sausahiti, California; Karl, associated with his brother Horace B. in the banking business in Virginia City; and Harrison C., of Harvard University.

On November 14, 1900, Mr. Elling was summoned to the life eternal. A man of high impulse, strong moral fiber, fine judgment and keen foresight, he helped to build the community in which he lived and it suffered an irreparable loss at the time of his death. There is no perfection in human character, yet he came as near to the most attractive ideal of such perfection as any man who has gathered about him the affection and admiration of his fellow men. He was free from a censorious spirit and was never heard to utter an unkind criticism of any one. His convictions were as solid as adamant and neither fear nor favor could shake them from him, yet he tried to estimate human character in the light of that charity which "hopeth all things, which beareth all things, which is not easily provoked, which thinketh no evil." He exercised a commanding influence over men, not as the result of a conscious ambition or a studied purpose, but rather from an instinctive homage the world awards men of exalted character and incorruptible principles. He was a man swayed by a conscience enlightened by the truth and spirit of God. His ambition to be right and do right was the paramount incentive, and he counted not the cost of so noble an end.

A cherished memory is an enduring monument more ineffaceable than polished marble or burnished bronze. "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die."

JUDGE MORTIMER H. LOTT is a pioneer of Montana, well known throughout Madison county and regarded as the father of Twin Bridges. He it was who laid out the town, after he had lived on the land for years, since 1864, in fact, the year in which he squatted on it. The present town site was for years his ranch, and since the town was organized Twin Bridges has been Judge Lott's home. He was the first mayor of the town and was for years a member of the school board, having resigned in 1911, not caring to feel the responsibilities of the office longer. He was judge of probate of Madison county for years, and also served as county commissioner. In all, his life has been one of the fullest activity, and he has been a citizen of great intrinsic worth to the county and city.

Judge Lott was born in Lottville, Warren county, Pennsylvania, on Christmas day in 1827. He is the son of Hewlett and Maria Lott, of that state, where they passed their lives. His education was represented by early public school training and a special academic course at Fredonia, New York, and until he came west he devoted himself to farming interests at the Pennsylvania home. He was thirty years old when he decided to look about him for a western location that seemed suitable, and in the course of his seeking he visited many states, including Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. He settled in Marshall county, Kansas, where he remained for about two years, during which time he was engaged in farming. He went to California Gulch, Colorado, from Kansas, and engaged in mining there, an occupation which held him for a few months, after which he went to New Mexico, his stay there being represented by about a year. He next returned to Colorado and for a short time was engaged in mining ventures. On July 10, 1862, he arrived in Montana, and on reaching Bannack he followed mining for a while, then went to Virginia City, this state, and started a store in October, 1863, which he operated there for about two years. His journey to Montana was attended by the most thrilling experiences, and so insistent were the attentions of the In-

dians that they barely escaped with their lives. His little party were assailed by hostile warriors at every hand, and for three days and nights they dared not sleep. They finally reached Fort Bridger in a state of complete exhaustion, and while the soldiers guarded their outfit the travelers slept through from eleven o'clock in the morning until four in the next afternoon. The rest of the journey was made under escort and they reached their destination in safety. In 1864 Judge Lott squatted on the land which represents the present site of Twin Bridges and for years he carried on a ranching business here. He is a pioneer of the sturdiest type, and has endured much in the years in which he has watched Montana come out from a state of semi-civilization to that of one of the greatest commonwealths of the nation. Much credit is due to him for his labors in and for the state, more especially for Madison county. He has built mile upon mile of good roads in the county, one of the things which conduce most surely to settlement and advancement. He has held many important offices in the administration of the affairs of the county and of Twin Bridges, and is at present a member of the board of aldermen of the city, on which he has served for years. He is now practically retired from business of all kinds, his office on the board of aldermen being the only public appointment he holds, having resigned from all others, or refused to stand for re-election. He is a member of the Masonic order, in the blue lodge, chapter and Eastern Star, and has served his local lodges as master. At Deer Lodge, in September, 1912, he was elected president of the Society of Montana Pioneers.

In 1882 Judge Lott was united in marriage with Melvina J. Carson at Twin Bridges. She was formerly from the state of Iowa. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lott: Maria L. is married to L. Comfort and lives at Twin Bridges, where Mr. Comfort is postmaster; Mortimer J. is a student at Parson's College in Fairfield, Iowa.

NEWTON BUDD. No class among the American people today is entitled to more credit or greater respect than the hard pioneers, who, leaving comfort and comparative ease behind them, braved every danger of the untrodden wilderness, reducing it to a state of fruitfulness through their unremitting toil and the exercise of a stupendous amount of labor. Of this class was the late Newton Budd of Big Timber, in Sweetgrass county, one of the Montana pioneers of 1864 and one of her most honored and respected citizens. He was born on December 23, 1830, at Sharon, Pennsylvania; he died at Big Timber, Montana, on March 25, 1905, and between these milestones of time lie many weary miles of travel and many days of hard work on the part of this sturdy pioneer of two states.

When Newton Budd was a young man his parents brought their family from Pennsylvania into the newer state of Iowa. They came overland by wagon, and their journey into the west was attended by the sad death of the father of the family. The mother with her goodly family was thereafter in a large measure dependent upon the labors of her eldest son, Newton. They completed the unhappy journey into Iowa and there established the home which had been the dream of the father. In 1854 Newton Budd married Miss Sarah Simmons in Iowa, and to them were born five children, named as follows: George S., born in Iowa, in 1857, and died in 1886; Laura, born in 1859 and died in 1888; Barbara Terrissa, born in 1861 in Iowa; William H., born in Iowa and now a resident of Marysville, Montana; Pearl M., born in Montana; she has been twice married, her first husband having been a Mr. Cavanaugh, by whom she had one son, Budd H. Cavanaugh; she later married A. T. Kellogg, and now resides in Seattle, Washington; Dick, born February 18, 1876, at Clancy, Montana.



M A Lott

In 1864 Newton Budd left his wife and three children in Iowa, in the town of Bellview, and made his way to Montana, locating in Virginia City. For some years he followed mining and shared in all the many deprivations of the pioneer prospector in untamed Montana. After some years he took up a ranch at Lump Gulch, some miles from Clancy, Montana, and there he brought his family, the two younger children of the house being born there. At one time, as the partner of one John Rohrbaugh, Mr. Budd ran a stage line from Helena, to Wicjes, Montana. In the summer of 1882, having sold his ranch in Lump Gulch to the Halfords, he removed with his family to a new farm in the Yellowstone valley, near Big Timber, and there he lived for seven years. In 1889 he moved into the town of Big Timber to engage in the general merchandise trade, the hardware business, and in later years, the drug business. In 1900 he became a partner of his son (Dick) in the drug business at Big Timber, and so continued for four years. He was a man of excellent health and ceaseless activity, and his life was a busy one, from his boyhood until its close.

Newton Budd was a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers and had served as vice president of the organization. In March, 1905, he was attacked with typhoid-pneumonia and his death occurred on the 25th of that month. The *Montana Daily Record* of March 27th said of him: "Newton Budd, seventy-four years old, is dead. Mr. Budd was one of the oldest residents of Sweet Grass county, having come here from Bellview, Iowa, in the sixties. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, was married at the age of twenty-four, and raised a large family of children. His family are all grown now, one living in Big Timber and the others in various other states. He also leaves an aged wife. Mr. Budd was taken ill with pneumonia and sunk rapidly until the end came. He was buried Sunday in the Big Timber cemetery." The same paper of March 28th, said in part: "The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Newton Budd were held at the Congregational church on Sunday, Rev. E. A. Cook officiating. The funeral was more largely attended than any previous similar occasion and the church would not accommodate half the people, great crowds standing outside during the services. Interment was made at Big Timber cemetery."

Dick Budd, the son of Newton and Sarah (Simmons) Budd, was born on the home ranch in Lump Gulch, near Clancy, Montana, on February 18, 1876. From the age of six he passed his boyhood on the farm near Big Timber, attending the schools of that town up to the age of sixteen. When he had reached that age he left school to go into the drug store of Dr. W. E. Moore at Big Timber, and so well did he advance in the work that a few years later he bought a half interest in the business. In 1898 he bought out Dr. Moore's share and in 1900 took his father into partnership, disposing of the establishment after four years. In 1904 Dick Budd became active in politics in Sweet Grass county, and was elected county treasurer, assuming the duties of the office in March, 1905. His regime proved so satisfactory to the public that he was reelected in 1906, serving until March, 1909. In April of that year he moved to Seattle, Washington, and until September 1, 1912, was connected with two of the largest drug stores in that city. On September 12, 1912, he purchased the interest of J. G. Tucker in the old established Fisher Drug Company in Helena, and removed to that city to assume his interest in the business.

Politically Mr. Budd is a Republican, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America at Big Timber, Montana.

On June 1, 1898, Mr. Budd was married at Butte, Montana, to Miss Mary Florence Blake, the daughter

of John Blake of Big Timber. Two children have been born to them, Irene, October 15, 1899, and Newton Dick, August 7, 1907.

WILLIAM R. WOODS. In the early 60's John R. Woods, with his wife Adeline Shaffin Woods, left the Missouri town in which he had been born and came to what was then an unsettled country. This word applied to Montana at that time in both its meanings, for the state was sparsely populated and Indian uprisings added to the depredations of the lawless element in the scanty white population made existence decidedly unsettled. The elder White pursued the occupations of ranching and mining, then the only considerable industries in this region, and he experienced all the phases of pioneer life. He lived in a number of different towns in the course of his career as a miner and cattle man, including Bannack, Diamond City, White Sulphur Springs and Livingston. His faithful wife, the mother of his two sons and one daughter, died in White Sulphur Springs in 1880. She was but forty-three at the time of her death. Her husband survived her twenty-two years, living to the age of seventy-six. He is buried in Livingston, where he spent his later years. The daughter Maggie Woods now lives in Red Lodge, her married name being Mrs. J. H. Liehl. C. H. Sherman, a half-brother of William Woods the sheriff of Fergus county, is in business in White Sulphur Springs.

It was at Bannack, Montana, that William R. Woods was born, on the 20th of November, 1864. He was the middle one in the family of three in point of age. When he was six, his parents left Bannack for the more promising town of Diamond City, where they remained two years before moving to White's Gulch. In 1878, White Sulphur Springs became their home, and William Woods resided there until 1882, when he moved to Fergus county. In that city, he set up his own household, with Stella M. Pyle as his wife. Her parents are Marcellus and Ruth Pyle of White Sulphur Springs.

This same town was the place where Mr. Woods received the most of his schooling. He had begun to work on a cattle ranch at the age of fourteen, and from that time, he earned his own living. He worked during the summer and saved money to put himself through school in the winter. During the entire time in which he worked for wages, he was in the employ of but four cattle companies. When he came to this county, he went into business independently, and in 1902 he added a livery establishment in Lewistown to his ranching interests.

Always interested in politics, Mr. Woods has given much time to the interests of the Republican party organization, and was naturally selected as candidate for office. Under J. D. Waite he served as deputy sheriff for a term of four years, and he is now filling the office of sheriff. His life-long acquaintance with the country and its people render him especially fitted for this post, whose duties he discharges with fearlessness and despatch.

Education is a matter upon which Mr. Woods sets high value, and those of his eight children who are old enough, are enjoying the advantages of some of the famous institutions of the country. Margaret is now attending Oberlin, the first of the schools across the Alleghenies to stand for the culture which we call "New England" in spirit, by which is meant highest standards of scholarship and character in its students. Miss Gladys is at Valparaiso, Indiana, a school not less noted than Oberlin, though of different purpose in its training as it makes a specialty of the commercial branches. William, the only son, is a high school graduate, and Lucy is still in high school. Mary and Laura are in the grades, and May is not yet in school. One daughter, Stella, is married. Her home is in

Evergreen, Ohio where Mr. Denny is a farmer of the modern type, who understands how to make agriculture a paying business. All of the children were born in this state.

Mr. Woods is a member of the Judith Club, but fraternal societies have no attractions for him. He belongs to the Methodist church and he is one of the rare men for whom it is not necessary to relax the old-time discipline of that communion, which forbids the use of liquor and tobacco. For, remarkable to state of anyone born and reared on the frontier, Mr. Woods has never permitted himself either of these indulgences. Mr. Woods is one of the most earnest and indefatigable workers in the church, and it would be difficult indeed to fill her place in its ranks.

Any sort of recreation which takes one into the open commends itself to Mr. Woods, though he confesses to a preference for hunting. His hobby is roping, and in this he excels. When actively at work on the ranch, he had the reputation of being one of the champions of the district, which is eminently fitting in one to whom the range is native, and whose heart is in the state and its wonderful future.

O'DILLON B. WHITFORD, M. D. Probably there is no better known nor more highly esteemed citizen in Butte than Dr. O'Dillon B. Whitford, a resident of Montana for nearly fifty years, and for more than thirty-five years one of Butte's leading men in the medical profession, in the mining industry and in public life. Although he has reached an age when most men would regard it time to retire, he is still engaged in the active practice of medicine, having so lived his long and useful life that he is in full possession of his faculties. Dr. Whitford was born in the new town of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, November 4, 1834, the first child born there, and is a son of Augustus H. and Charlotte (Bidwell) Whitford, the father of Scotch stock and the mother of English descent. The families of both had come to America in the colonial times, and Dr. Whitford's parents proved themselves worthy descendants of colonists. They followed the westward tide of progress, settling first in Ohio and later moving to Indiana.

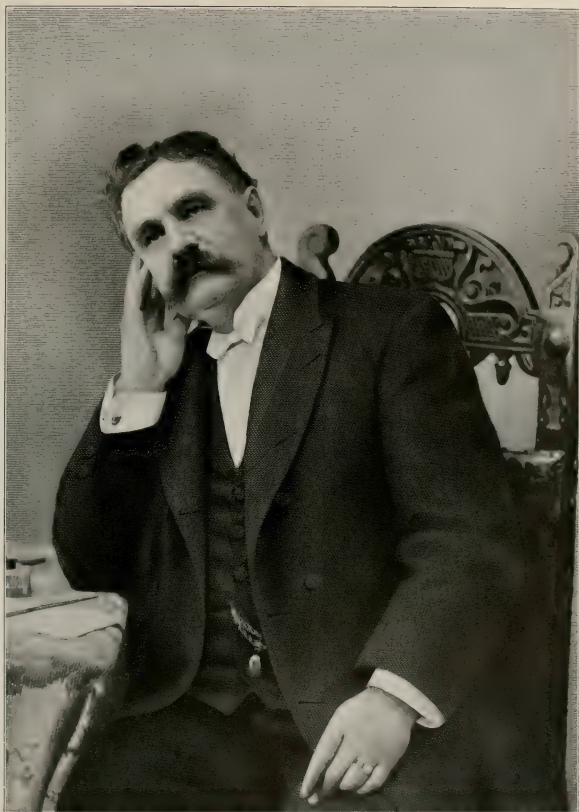
Dr. Whitford completed his professional studies in the Eclectic College of Cincinnati in 1856, and during the following year went to Denver, Colorado, where he was engaged in practice until 1864. That year was characterized by Dr. Whitford's advent in Montana, his first location being at Virginia City, and after four years he went to Rochester. Subsequently, in 1870, he located at Deer Lodge, but in 1876 he came to Butte, where he has continued in practice to the present time. For many years Dr. Whitford was largely interested in mining operations, and from 1864 to 1868 spent large amounts of money in developing Sterling county land. From 1868 to 1870 he belonged to mining organizations formed by Judge H. Z. Hayner, a company which was widely known and which made large sales of mining properties. In 1872 Dr. Whitford purchased a mine in Cable, which he developed and in which he was interested for a time, and subsequently became the owner of two mines in Beaver Head county and of the silver mine, "Wanderer," which he purchased in 1876. He was also interested in the Meaderville valley mines. In 1868 Dr. Whitford built the Miners Hospital, of Butte City, which was the third he had erected in the state, the others being at Virginia City and Rochester, and during the four intervening years, 1871-1874, he was surgeon of the penitentiary at Deer Lodge. In 1870 he was elected an alderman of Butte, and in 1883 received the election to the office of mayor, in which he served with distinction.

On November 26, 1854, Dr. Whitford was married to Miss Mary Jane Tanner, of Indiana, and they had

three children: Charles S., born in 1856, a graduate of the Chicago Eclectic College, and now a practicing physician; Roseman Estela, born in 1859, at Arlington, Nebraska, who died December 15, 1909; and Mrs. Henrietta W. Comstock, now a resident of the state of Washington. Mrs. Whitford died at Deer Lodge, July 4, 1870, and the Doctor married (second), in 1873, Mrs. Susan Lavina (Sweeney) Holloway, daughter of John L. Sweeney, a pioneer of Montana, and whose social graces and her many talents have been of the greatest value to her able husband. To this union there was born one son, O'Dillon B., Jr., born in 1874 at Deer Lodge, Montana, who died at Butte in February, 1891.

Dr. Whitford, as has been before stated, is still engaged in active practice, and is in the best of health. He reads and writes without the use of glasses, and his memory is wonderful, as is proven in his having committed to memory the following speech, his latest one, delivered during the summer of 1912. He has frequently spoken before large assemblages of pioneers and their children, and was president in 1908 of the Montana Pioneers Society. The speech, which follows, not only discloses the sterling principles of Dr. Whitford's character, but also shows the genial, kindly philosophy of a man who, having lived among all kind and manner of men, has become a faithful judge of human nature and still has an abiding faith in mankind:

"While some of our old-timers have blazed divergent trails, at our annual reunions we meet to extend the glad hand of welcome to our unwrinkled-faced comrades who have for years and years delved into the bowels of these rock-ribbed mountains for the anticipated prize that has stimulated the prospector from vigorous manhood to declining age in hopes of a reward for his arduous labor in sinking shafts, cross-cutting, faults and seams, driving tunnels and following the trend of stringers to their barren confluent. Such has been the work of your humble servant since A. D. 1860, in Colorado and Montana. I have been within a few feet of my fortune several times, but never quite deep enough to reach it. So it has been with the majority of my old-time friends, whose cheerful faces now confront me with a satisfied look of contentment that their work has been well done, their mission performed, hence are ready at the first call of nature to leave this mundane sphere for an endless home. Why should we not be? Have we not contributed to the wants of the needy, clothed the naked and fed the hungry? Have we been found wanting? Have we left undone those things which we ought to have done? Have we done those things we ought not to have done? Let those who succeed us in the affairs of state pass judgment upon our conduct according to our deeds. The oft repeated saying is a true one that 'The pioneer is the vanguard of civilization.' I am a pioneer of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana. No railroads were in any of the states mentioned where I lived when I left them; in fact, the first locomotive and railroad track I ever saw were at Silver Bow Junction when the narrow-gauge was being constructed from Ogden to Butte. During the month of April, 1856, I left my native and adopted states and with my first wife, who died in Deer Lodge, July 4, 1870, and a son (now living in Lewiston, Idaho), father, mother, five sisters and four brothers, equipped with ox-teams hitched to schooner wagons, the only mode of travel then, wended our weary way towards the setting sun. When within sixty miles of Council Bluffs, Cass county, Iowa, the hand of death snatched from our ever-watchful mother a faultless husband and father of her ten devoted children. We dug his grave on a little grassy knoll, improvised a crude casket out of some rough lumber we could spare from



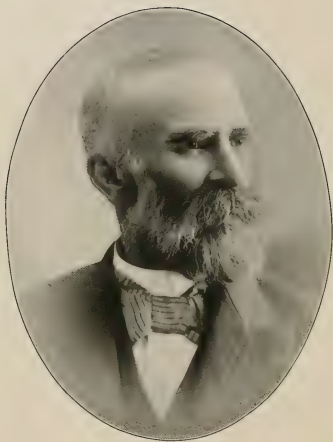
O'Dillon, B. Whieford

nical brain storms. In an altercation between two gamblers, where one was killed, as was frequently the case, we meted out justice to the aggressor invariably according to the evidence. Our laws were indefeasible and we did nothing to impair the dignity, honor and fame of a people in placing Montana's brilliant star on our national ensign, which has no fear on our star spangled banner in radiating effulgence in representing a state with natural inexhaustible resources brought into requisition and productiveness by the intrepid pioneer whose primitive laws protected every honorable individual in the pursuit of his labor. We were able and did meet the responsibilities thrust upon us. No one, however, was adjudged guilty and executed except upon positive evidence, but we drew a line of demarcation for the suspicious character with a warning not to cross it, which he politely obeyed. Thus have the pioneers of Montana played an important part in the nation's history, never losing interest in the events of the hour until age and responsibility, ill-matched pair, reminds us that death comes to the worn and weary as the plucking and harvesting of the golden grain, as the falling of the autumn leaf, which forces us to realize that the rustling garments of time forever still the beating heart of the aged. Hence it is only a question of time with us all, and I here quote from the poet who said: 'We live in deeds, not years—in thoughts, not in breaths—in feelings, not in figures on the dial,' and, I say, his life is greatest who thinks the most, feels the noblest, acts the best and reasons the most profound—reasons with the intellectual philosopher, 'That nature (as far as we can discern) without passion and without intention performs, transforms and retransforms forever. She neither weeps nor rejoices, she produces man without purpose and obliterates him without regret.' Nature is the governing power of the universe and 'She knows no distinction between the beneficial and the hurtful.' She knows no beginning and she knows no ending. She always was, she is, and always will be, in proof of which the eminent scientist tells me to draw a dark circle on a sheet of white paper and as in its orbit the end joins the beginning, so is the end one with the beginning throughout the universe. In the eternal cycle everything strives toward its commencement and every beginning yearns to be where the end joins it. Therefore, we should quarrel no longer as to whether we will ever be immortal spirits, for no power of death can break the imperishable chain of things. All that has been in existence from eternity and not a tiniest speck of dust ever loses itself in the arms of death. Superstition was my first thought, reason my second. Narrow is the world and wide the brain.

"Now I have a few thoughts stored in my mind I desire to impart to our sons and daughters. That another year has come and gone since we last met in Butte, which finds my health so much improved that I can stand erect and address you without looking for a support to my back. Health, I consider, is superior to all possessions. The young apparently do not appreciate it, but the aged do. The glory and pomp of the world are naught when compared to health. If the wealth of Croesus were mine, and my body racked with pain and disease, I would give it all in exchange for health, for what worth is man without strength of body to vitalize the mind to do or not to do, to do that which is right. Then, my young friends, the good people of the whole world will emblazon the footprints of your time for the good you will have done, the grand precedent you will have established for generations unborn. I fancy I hear some of you asking yourselves the question: 'What is Right?' In answering that question I will recapitulate the oft-repeated axiom 'To do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' My young friends, sons and

daughters, as this may possibly (but not probably) be the last time allotted me to address you, my age indicating that my usefulness will soon be over, I trust you will indulge me in giving you the advice which I have conscientiously practiced during my mature years. I have always been a student of reciprocity, justifiable forgiveness and benevolence, and I ask you to let the sensation of humanity interest you for the condition of your associates and fellow creatures. Let your generous hands stretch forth to lend succor to the unfortunate citizen who is overwhelmed by his destiny. Always bear in your recollection that it falls as heavy upon you as it does upon him. Acknowledge, then, without guile that every unfortunate has an inalienable right to your kindness above all. Wipe from the eyes of oppressed innocence the trickling crystals of agonized feeling. Let the distressed virtues fall upon your sympathizing bosom; let the genial glow of sincere friendship animate your honest hearts; let the fond attachment of your wife, cherished by her warmest affections, make you forget the sorrows of life. Be faithful to her love, responsible to her tenderness, that she may reward you by a reciprocity of feeling, that under the eyes of parents united in virtuous esteem your children may learn to set a proper value on practical virtue; that after thus occupying your ripper years you may comfort your declining age and thus glide, with content, your setting sun.

"The strongest impression of my life is coupled with an infatuation to inculcate peace and harmony. Thus have I been deeply interested on my long journey so far through life to the ripe age of almost seventy-eight years, and thus will I continue to the end. Should any of you become derelict in your duties to your fellow men, rehearse with sentimental feeling the lines of the poet, that 'man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn,' which should appeal to the sympathies of any who value life as worth the living. When we profoundly contemplate the environment of man, his many duties in worldly affairs, his encroaching responsibilities if coupled with avarice, we should appeal to him in the language of a philosopher, in tones of eloquence, that 'reason is the supreme judge for a contented mind,' that avarice is the twin to a miser, whose greed for gold destroys him in every element of gratitude, rendering his ears deaf to the cries of the widows and orphans. The avaricious miser has no love for the beautiful, the good and the true, nor a sense of duty to family, friends or society. Therefore, let us cultivate and practice benevolence, which teaches us to consider the welfare of the human race, also extend a helping hand to the needy, if we are financially able so to do. Then we can be reconciled to the immutable order of things, when there will be no question unsolved as to our happiness here and forever. Every flower which unfolds its blossoms, every star which shines by night, will illuminate our voyage to our eternal restful sleep. The jealousies, bickerings, and quarrelings that enthrall the ubiquitous mind are not known among pioneers; social conditions are perfect with us. The caste which bound us to the station in which we were born was broken when in early pioneer days we divided our bacon and beans with our honest comrades. Here in this society the door of privilege is open to the meritorious only, to the person who is in search of honest opportunities. My young friendly pioneers' sons and daughters, in conclusion I ask you to look around and observe how many old-timers are here today, and in the not far-distant future, when they will be no more, when they will have passed into that unknown country, 'from whose bourne no traveler returns,' think not that they lived in vain, that their advice is ignored. Stay by and with it until your vision can no longer discern the daily rising and setting of the sun, so that the grand precepts established



A. M. Esler

by the Montana Pioneers will be scrupulously observed by their sons and daughters as a rule and guide to their conduct, always bearing in your recollection that your ancestors have won a name and achieved fame that will for all time cluster around Montana's historic reminiscences."

Dr. O'Dillon Whitford's life has justified that ovation which greeted its beginning, for it has been dedicated to the service of the public through the channel of the lofty profession of medicine. In 1881 the Eclectic Medical College of Milwaukee bestowed an honorary degree upon Dr. Whitford in recognition of his important contribution to medical knowledge in the treatment of pneumonia and typhoid fever. The strides which have been made in the successful war against these diseases are among the triumphs of modern therapeutics.

Dr. Whitford is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Old Timers' Association of Silver Bow county. In 1892 he was made president of the society. He is one of the most popular citizens of Butte, as he is one of the foremost in his profession.

CHARLES H. GREEN, president of the Green Cattle Company, which was incorporated in 1893, has taken an active part in the development of the west during his lifetime. The industry in which he is now occupied is one of the most extensive enterprises of its kind in Montana, being devoted to the breeding of thoroughbred horses and cattle to a great extent. All his life Mr. Green has been interested in the stock business, that having been the business of his father, who was one of the big stockmen of the state.

Mr. Green was born in Virginia City on September 16, 1864, and is the son of John H. and Isabella (Morrow) Green. The father was born in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, on January 18, 1836, and was the son of Philip and Clarissa (Wood) Green, of New York state. They had eight children, of which number two reached years of maturity.

John H. Green, the third child of his parents, spent his young life in Ohio and Michigan, and attended school in Detroit. In 1859 he went to Colorado and engaged in the sale of merchandise until 1864, when he came to Virginia City, Montana, and engaged in the livestock business. In 1867 he went to Silver City and there dealt in miners' supplies for a number of years, and in 1880 went to Fort Benton and engaged in the livestock business on a large scale. He had as many as five thousand head of stock on his ranch at one time, and prospered steadily. He became the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in Fort Benton and throughout the county, and became prominent in the financial activities of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Stockmen's National Bank and was a director of the bank for years. He died in Fort Benton November 23, 1903, survived by his widow and four children. Mrs. Green was born in Canada on October 10, 1847, a daughter of Malcolm Morrow, a pioneer of Montana of the year 1863. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, two of whom, Jannett and Eber W., died in childhood. The others are Charles H. of this review, Walter M., William J. and Frances E., all of whom are associated together in the enterprise of which Charles H. is the head.

When Charles H. Green was an infant the family moved to Helena and settled in the Prickly Pear valley, where the father was for a time engaged in dairy farming and other enterprises. In 1876 he moved to Rock Creek and there was started the mammoth stock business which reached generous proportions during his lifetime and which has been expanded on a wide scale since his death by his sons. In 1887 Charles Green left home and settled in Great Falls, Montana, and formed a partnership with Charles Taylor, and

they were the first to operate a livery business in this section of the country. They continued in that business for three years, then traded the business for several hundred head of horses, which he drove to Chouteau county, becoming sole owner and joining the cattle business. In 1903 the business had reached generous proportions, and on the death of the elder Green, the business was incorporated under the state laws. Charles H. Green was made president, and has since continued in that position; Walter M. is secretary and treasurer, and resides in Lewistown, Montana; William J. is vice-president, and Mrs. Isabelle Green, the mother, and Frances Green, sister of the subject, are also members of the firm. In this way the interests of John H. Green were in a measure perpetuated, and the two have united to form one of the really big stock breeding enterprises of the state. The company was incorporated for \$100,000, including cattle, horses, ranch property, etc., all located in Chouteau county.

In addition to his ranching interests, Mr. Green has identified himself in a prominent way with numerous other industries, among which are the Benton Sanatorium, of which he is president, and the Benton Drug Company, in which he holds the position of treasurer. He served as mayor of Fort Benton from 1906 to 1908, and is now a candidate for re-election. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Fort Benton, and is inclined to an independent view in matters of a political nature.

On November 14, 1892, Mr. Green was married in Fort Benton to Miss Lottie E. Smith, the daughter of John R. Smith. Three children have been born to them: Mary C., born in Fort Benton in August, 1893; Helen H., born April 21, 1897, and John H. Green, also born in Fort Benton, October 20, 1899, being his natal day.

ALFRED M. ESLER was a pioneer of Montana and one who, during the thirty-six years that marked the period of his residence in the state, was engaged in mining, and few men did more than he in the development of that portion of the vast resources of the state.

Mr. Esler was a native of Carthage, Jefferson county, New York, where he was born on October 5, 1837, of French Ancestry. His parents, Moses and Sophia (Wemott) Esler, were both natives of New York. They had seven children,—four sons and three daughters, of which Alfred M. was the eldest. The father was a carriage manufacturer. He led a useful and worthy life and died in his sixty-second year. The mother survived her husband a number of years and died in New York.

Alfred M. Esler was educated in the public schools of his native state and there learned the trade of a house painter and decorator. He engaged as a merchant at Boonville, carrying a line of wall paper, books, stationery, etc., and was so engaged when the reports of the rich gold mines in Montana induced him to leave a profitable business and come west and seek a fortune. Accordingly he sold out in 1864 and made the journey across the plains and mountains with ox teams, the trip being accomplished after long and tedious months of travel. He and his brother-in-law made the journey together, both being accompanied by their wives. At the end of five months they reached their destination,—Bannack, and there they divided their effects. Mr. Esler getting two yoke of oxen for his share. He traded his oxen for a placer claim and engaged in mining, but soon afterward discovered that his claim was valueless. Later in the season Governor Edgerton gave him the appointment of justice of the peace. With this office and by keeping boarders, they managed to live. The following spring, in 1865, he met with a great bereavement in the loss of his wife. In that year he engaged in gold prospecting and was fortunate enough to locate a good silver mine near Argenta, which he named the Legal

Tender, and which was the first quartz claim worked in the state. That fall he started with a six-horse wagon load of ore and took it back across the plains to the east, and thence to Europe to a smelter. His showing of it to the people of the east resulted in the formation of a company, to which he sold a three-fourths interest in the mine. In the spring of 1866 he returned to engage in a St. Louis company and Mr. Esler gave him \$20,000 in gold to put up a smelter and smelt two hundred tons of the ore. It proved a success, and Mr. Esler afterward put up two smelters and a refiner. After they had taken out a ton and a half of silver the mine gave out, and the freights were so high it was impossible to make it pay with the ore the mine was producing, so they discontinued work there. Subsequently, Mr. Esler, with his brother Frank, leased a smelter at Jefferson City, Montana, and six months later it was burned. Mr. Esler located various mines in Montana, with varied success, and at one time was interested in the Parrot mine in Butte; in fact, it was during his connection with this property that the facilities for mining the ore were greatly increased. For a period he was interested in developing mining property at Wickes and also had holdings in the Rimini district. He became interested in several rich mining prospects in the Coeur d'Alene district, including the Badger, Emma and Last Chance mines, and became interested in a deal looking to the development of property purchased by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company. Mr. Esler engineered that deal which had more to do with the development of the great silver and lead district than any other enterprise. He helped to organize the Helena & Frisco Company, composed largely of Helena capitalists, who made a great amount of money from the mine, the controlling interest being later sold to an English syndicate.

In 1892 the Badger mill was blown up by the miners who had struck for higher wages,—a demand which the owners of the mine deemed unreasonable and with which they could not comply. They shut down the works, and later, upon opening again, they employed new men. While sixty men were at work in the mill it was blown up with giant powder, and the miners attacked the workmen, five being killed and fifteen injured. Two of Mr. Esler's brothers were in the mill at the time. One was taken prisoner and the other escaped by hiding in an excavation. Mr. Esler had been firm and resolute during all the trouble, and at the time of the attack one hundred men went in search of "Old Esler" as they called him. Some of the men who participated in the outrage were later tried and sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. Esler's last mining operations were on the Black-foot ceded strip of Altyn, Teton county, Montana, where the A. M. Esler Mining & Milling Company had under bond the Cracker and Bullhead copper propositions. They had practically completed a concentrator and were soon to begin operations, when Mr. Esler was stricken and died very suddenly on September 10, 1900.

Mr. Esler was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being made a Master Mason at Brookville, New York, soon after he had attained his majority, and he ever retained his active membership in that order. He was a Republican and always took a deep interest in political matters, serving his party well. He was elected a member of the territorial legislature of Montana in 1866. In that year there were only two Republicans in the house, and the laws passed by the legislature were so noxious that through the efforts of Senator Sanders, the whole action was annulled by the United States congress. In those exciting times a man ran no little risk in being a Republican, and it required a deal of courage for Mr. Esler to maintain his position and act and vote according to his convictions, but he proved himself in every way equal to the occasion. In 1896 he became a Silver Republican and so remained until his death.

Mr. Esler was a member of the Episcopal church and was a trustee of St. Peters Hospital, in the affairs of which he took a deep interest. On January 29, 1874, he was married to Ophelia B. Johnston, eldest daughter of Colonel Johnston, who was a well-known pioneer of Montana, coming first to the territory in 1862, and bringing his family in 1864, that year marking the advent of Mrs. Esler in the state. Col. Johnston died in 1891.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Esler, as follows: Amy died in infancy; Frances M. is the wife of Harry E. Woodman, a business man of Helena, and they have two children,—Richard E., who died young, and Elizabeth Kathryn; Alfred M., Jr., died May 25, 1894, in the eighth year of his life.

Mrs. Esler continues her residence in Helena on Harrison avenue, where the family of her daughter also resides. Mr. Esler was a man of quiet tastes, retiring in manner, but yet possessed of a strong and forceful character. He had a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the country and well merited the high esteem and regard in which he was held. He was particularly fond of his adopted state, Montana, and had great faith in its future. Any movement for the advancement and good of the state received his heartiest support, and Montana owes much to him, as he was a pioneer in a number of important districts in the state.

MALCOLM MORROW. The entire career of Malcolm Morrow, one of the prominent citizens of Fort Benton, is illustrative of the many trying experiences with which the pioneers of Montana had to contend, and an itemized record of the various hardships through which he has passed and the numerous narrow escapes which characterized his early life would fill many pages in this volume. A somewhat brief record of his career, however, will be of interest to those of the younger generation, in that it will show of what hardy stuff these pioneers of the commonwealth were made, and how through their courage, persistence and fortitude one of the greatest states in the Union has been developed from the wilderness. Mr. Morrow is a native of Perth, Canada, and was born February 8, 1850, a son of Malcolm and Jennett (Mathewson) Morrow. His father, also a native of Canada, came to the United States as a young man, locating first in Colorado, where he was for some time engaged in mining in Georgia Gulch. In 1863 he removed to Alder Gulch, Montana, but subsequently moved on to McClellan Gulch, and after locating a claim returned to Denver for his family. He continued mining there and at Last Chance and Canyon creek, Georgetown, Montana, until he retired from mining, when he took up his residence in Helena. He later went to Seven Mile, and in 1879 located in Fort Benton, where his death occurred May 18, 1891, when he was sixty-five years of age. He was well known in his day and locality, and had numerous friends throughout the state. Mr. Morrow married Jennett Mathewson, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America as a child, her parents settling first in Canada and later removing to Colorado and Montana. She died in Helena, June 16, 1878, when fifty-three years of age. Malcolm was the eldest son of their ten children.

Malcolm Morrow was a mere lad when he accompanied his parents to Denver, Colorado, and in that city attended the public schools for a short period. With his father he joined in the stampede for Bannack, but their destination was subsequently changed to Alder Gulch, where he followed mining and prospecting to some extent, but was mainly identified with the cattle business. After continuing in Alder Gulch in 1864, in the early part of 1865 he moved to Last Chance Gulch, enduring numerous hardships in the journey and finding the camp in a state of great excitement on reaching that point. He was there engaged



Geo. H. H. H.

in the cattle business until 1880. During this time he was in constant trouble with the Blackfeet and Blood Indians, and on one occasion his entire herd of livestock was stolen, and when the marauders were captured he recovered only three or four head of his horses. During the spring of 1865, Mr. Morrow started freighting to Salt Lake City, and on one of his subsequent trips, having been forewarned, his party were continually on the watch for road agents. However, they were fortunate in not being molested, although on one occasion the stage following was held up and a passenger severely wounded, Mr. Morrow's party returning and placing him in a place of safety, which led to his ultimate recovery. On Mr. Morrow's first arrival in Fort Benton, in 1866, the fort was of mud, and was located one-half mile above the present site of the new fort, and on the night of his coming great excitement prevailed, a white woman having been killed here. From the time of his coming here Mr. Morrow has continued to be a resident of Fort Benton, having devoted himself to raising cattle and horses and to the freighting business. He is well known throughout Chouteau county, and bears the reputation of an excellent business man and a public-spirited citizen. He has interested himself in numerous enterprises, and at this time is president of the Benton Drug Company, and a director and vice-president of the Shonkin Stock Association. In political matters he is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Episcopal church. Montana owes a debt to its pioneers which can never fully be repaid. Many of them had little schooling, but they were rich in self-control, in efficiency and in common sense and they had gotten their wisdom in the greatest of schools—pioneer life. They had stood face to face with the savage, with untouched nature, every elemental thing. Those who remain deserve the honor and esteem of their fellows as men who were part and parcel of the making of the commonwealth, and without whose courageous efforts present conditions could not have been.

Mr. Morrow was married at Helena, Montana, July 25, 1875, to Miss Mary Ann Travis, daughter of James and Elizabeth Travis, and sister of Tom Travis, chief of police of Helena. They have had eight children, as follows: Macke Conrad, born June 16, 1876, of Cascade, who is married and has three children; Mrs. Bertha Russel, of Cascade, wife of Dr. Russel, born September 29, 1878, at Rock Creek, Montana; Jennett Morrow, born December 4, 1881, at Fort Benton, and now a school teacher of Galata; Mrs. Florence Whitcomb, born September 27, 1884, at Fort Benton, and now a resident of Boulder, with one child; Warren Thomas, born June 4, 1887, at Fort Benton, who now has charge of his father's ranch; Leonard H., born April 15, 1891, at Fort Benton, and now engaged in the drug business here; Isabel Ruth, born January 4, 1893, a graduate of the high school; and J. Dewey, born May 7, 1898, now attending school.

F. GEORGE HELDT. When a man has been as closely connected with his state as has F. George Heldt with the state of Montana he must feel that it is fairly a part of him. When he has fought to maintain its honor, and has stood by its standard in times of apparent peace, when although no bullets were flying the safety of the state and of her citizens was in as great danger, he must feel a love for the very soil, such as those who have known her only since she has become a great and wealthy commonwealth can never feel. Mr. Heldt has held more offices, perhaps, than has any other living resident of his state, from the first city marshal in the whole state to a member of the state legislature. He came to Montana when there was little to be seen but buffalo, Indians and a few adventurous white men ready to risk everything for the gold which they believed to exist, hidden away in the heart of the moun-

tains or in the beds of the streams. His first job was shoveling "pay dirt," he is now one of the best known men in the state. He did not "strike it rich," but found success slow in coming to him. He was too much occupied with living to spend much of his time and thought on the problem of getting rich, but as the saying is, "You can't keep a good man down," and he eventually reached a position of prominence in the business world. In the meantime everyone in the state came to know F. George Heldt, for he did not spare himself in the service of the people. Whenever there was a difficult or dangerous task to be performed F. George Heldt was one of the first volunteers, never taking into consideration personal risk. He is one of the most progressive men in a progressive state, and has played an important part in her growth and development. He holds an enviable place in the hearts of all who know the story of his life.

F. George Heldt, like a true westerner, believes that a man is what he makes himself and not what his ancestors make him; he therefore has never bothered his head about the blood that runs in his veins, only knowing that he is of royal lineage, his paternal great-grandmother being a daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, Germany, who was also known as the Gross Herzog of Hesse Darmstadt. He was evidently a member of the younger branch of the house of Hesse, and therefore a member of the line that is yet reigning. The parents of Mr. Heldt were of the stuff that ventures all, and they determined that life offered more in America than in their native land, and that they would immigrate to this newer world. They set sail from Germany in 1833, their vessel being a slow sailing ship. The voyage occupied sixty-five days, and although the experience was a new and interesting one, they were indeed thankful to see land again. They settled on a farm in Orleans township, Jefferson county, in the state of New York, and there on the 12th of July, 1839, F. George Heldt was born. He had a twin brother, of whom he was the elder by ten minutes, which fact he always considered gave him authority over the younger.

His schooling was not very extensive, all of his elementary work being performed in the district school. During the season he worked on his father's farm, and thus his school year consisted of three months in the winter. Later, however, he attended two terms, each consisting of fourteen weeks, at Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York. With the outbreak of the Civil war and the president's call for "three hundred thousand more volunteers," Mr. Heldt was on fire with patriotism and eager to go to the front. He therefore enlisted in the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for two years. He then enlisted in the Irish Brigade which was under the command of Gen. Michael Cochran, remaining in this service for a year. It was during the Civil war that what Mr. Heldt considers the most memorable event in his life occurred. He was at the time in the quartermaster's department stationed at Fairfax courthouse, Virginia, and he happened to be in Washington when General Burnside's army was to pass in review before the president. Mr. Heldt very fortunately had a room in Willard's hotel, facing Pennsylvania avenue, and adjoining the balcony whereon President Lincoln and General Burnside stood during the review. After the army had passed, Mr. Heldt stepped out upon the balcony, and put forth his hand, and though to the president he was only one of the "boys in blue," it was seized and shaken with, as Mr. Heldt expresses it, "as much cordiality and pleasure as if I were a long lost and dear friend." Just another instance of the big-hearted friendliness of our greatest of all presidents.

After his years in the army had come to a close he was fired with the ambition to win a fortune by the

marvelous tales of the wealth recently discovered in the gold fields of Idaho. He started upon his quest on the 11th of May, 1864, going by way of steamer as far as Chicago. His ship was a propeller, and his starting point was Clayton, New York, a little town on the banks of the St. Lawrence river. There were four in this party during this trip through the Great Lakes, P. J. Hughes, a nephew of Archbishop Hughes, of New York, Albert Bushnell, Frank Peck and Mr. Heldt. When the party arrived at Chicago it was decreased by the withdrawal of Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Peck, who were frightened out of the project, for it was almost certain that hostile Indians would be encountered and the travelers heard nothing but tales of the dangers and privations of the journey. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Heldt, in addition to being naturally brave, and indeed more daring than was needful, had already had three years of the hardships of an army life, and so were willing to venture. From Chicago the railroad journey to Grinnell, Iowa, at that time the farthest west the railroad had reached, was made. From Grinnell to Council Bluffs, Iowa, stage coach was the means of transportation. Here they crossed the Missouri river to Omaha on a ferry boat, and in the latter place fortunately encountered a band of men, seven in number who were on their way to the gold fields of Idaho, having come from Wisconsin. Mr. Heldt and his friend made arrangements to join this party, and they set out on the 1st day of June, 1864. The party as it finally stood was made up of nine men with their baggage and provisions loaded on four two-horse spring wagons. As far as Mr. Heldt knows he is now the only survivor of this band of pioneers.

On leaving Omaha the line of march followed the Platte river to Fort Laramie. There they left the river and proceeded through the hostile Indian country, expecting an attack any day from any direction. In fitting the party for the trip care had been taken to have a plentiful supply of guns and ammunition at the sacrifice of other comforts, so-called. A close watch was kept and every night a guard was set, the night being divided into watches and each of the party serving their turn at this duty. However in spite of all their precautions, it would have been a simple task for the Indians to have taken them by surprise and to have massacred them all, for they were no match for the red men, as yet. There is no doubt but that the Indians would have paid dearly for their victory, for a braver band of men never set forth on an expedition. One of the members, however, though not cowardly was yet very cautious, and was in constant expectation of a band of Indians swooping down upon them from the next butte. He therefore awoke each morning with a new idea about safeguarding the party, and his devices were not only unheard of, but laughable. Whenever any of the party ridiculed him, or hinted that he might be a little cowardly, he would reply, "Well, I believe in taking ample precaution enough." It was only a short time before he was known only as "Ample Precaution Enough," and he never lost this cognomen.

Although the men were thankful, when they reached the ruins of what must have been a train of a dozen or more wagons, of which only a smouldering mass of cinders remained, that they had proceeded so far unmolested, yet their blood boiled and they would have liked to have taken a few shots at the marauders who had perpetrated this horror. They passed on, overtaking several large trains, but although warned that they would be much safer they could not endure the slow pace that these heavily laden wagons were forced to move. On one occasion, they did join the train of which Capt. J. H. Mills was in command, and traveled with him for several days. This was through the worst bit of country, where every bush looked suspicious. The passage was made uneventfully, however, and so with a grave farewell, for who knew when they

would again meet, the two parties separated and the smaller swiftly proceeded on its way. It was on the seventy-first day of their journey since leaving Omaha, that a glad shout went up from the weary, travel-worn band; Virginia City was in sight. Success and fortune lay at their feet. The trip had been made with such comparative ease, and in so short a time that they regarded it as a good omen for the future.

The first thing to be done on their arrival in the town was to build a cabin, and it was fortunate that among their party was a carpenter and also a mason, for they would have had to pay a fabulous sum had they hired the cabin built. This was soon accomplished and then each man turned out to hunt work. Before Mr. Heldt had fairly looked around, he had begun his public service, for he was mustered into the Vigilantes and took the obligation, that is, promised to give his assistance towards ridding the country of the thieves, murderers and desperadoes with which it was infested, and at all times to stand ready to do his duty as a Vigilante. Western men know what this band of men accomplished, but for the benefit of those who may be unfamiliar with their record the following incident is related. First, let it be understood that at this time there was no law in the country, and the Vigilantes were banded together to protect the lives and property of citizens, not as some have supposed for the sake of the excitement that was the daily food of these men. Place yourself in Virginia City, on a Sunday, in the year 1864. You are standing on Main street in front of a large gambling house filled with men who have come into town for their weekly spree; the poker tables are full, faro is in full swing at the other end of the building; everywhere are men, filled with the lust for gold, many willing to commit murder in order to get it. The clink of gold, or the soft thump of a bag of dust, are the only sounds save the voices of the players. To your left is an auction stand, presided over by a shifty-eyed, soft footed man who is selling "cayuses," and whenever a new animal is put up for sale, the auctioneer flings himself on the back of the beast, and dashes madly up and down the street, regardless of the crowd, throwing his arms about to show the ease with which the bronco might be controlled, or with the reins tightly grasped, putting the scraggly animal through his paces. He is the center of an admiring, excited crowd, and to the right not ten feet from the gambling house door stands his competitor, a clergyman, preaching the gospel to a crowd of several hundred. Every minute or so a man drunk with whiskey, or mad with rage at having lost his "pile," reels from the door, stares a moment at the minister of God, mutters a curse beneath his breath, starts toward the religious meeting, then meeting the eyes of a quiet looking man, who is lounging against the house wall, slinks down the street to the mass around the auctioneer's stand. As the afternoon wears away the revelry and intoxication grows, and suddenly with a wild whoop some of the worst of the cut-throats in the gambling house pour forth, bent on mischief. They make their way toward the minister, intent on breaking up the services. Suddenly from every side appear the watchful Vigilantes, and at the word from the quiet lounging, "Men, do your duty!" they stand ready to fire. It is not necessary, their reputation is too well known, and the men who had been so brave a moment before now vanish in the crowd. These were the sort of men of whom the Vigilantes were composed.

The first job that Mr. Heldt found was shovelling "pay dirt" from the platform where it was thrown by the miners in the pit below, into the sluice box, above his head. He did not start to work until noon of the day upon which he was hired, and at six o'clock went to receive his pay of \$2.50 in gold dust. When he pulled off his heavy buckskin gloves, his hands were

wet with blood, and when the boss told him he would not be needed tomorrow, his grin was one of joy. The next trial he made at earning his living was in chopping cord wood. He and his partner, Mr Hughes, took a contract for cutting a hundred cords of wood at the rate of \$2.00 a cord, and since they had no money to buy food in the meantime, they were to be supplied with "grub," the value of which was to be taken from their pay. They had only to chop the wood, their boss cording it as he hauled it. They worked at this for three weeks, and then concluding that the huge pile they had chopped contained considerable more than a hundred cords they called for their pay. On measuring the amount done, the sum total amounted to about twenty-three cords, thus making \$46.00, out of which they had spent \$48.00. They were a crestfallen pair, but their employer, while laughing at their discomfiture, exclaimed, "You are pretty good boys and I will call it square."

Mr. Heldt's next job was hauling wood from the mountains to the city, with four yoke of oxen and two log wagons. He only held this job for two weeks, for when his employer found fault with him, the lad's high temper would not endure it and in the quarrel which followed, the man thinking Mr. Heldt a tenderfoot whom he could bluff, tried to cheat him out of his pay, but he did not succeed, Mr. Heldt turning the tables on him and getting his money. The next day Mr. Heldt happened to meet Bob Hagaman, who was clerk and recorder, and he said that since Bob Hill, his deputy, was going to Bannack, as private secretary to Governor Edgerton, the place was vacant and Mr. Heldt might have it if he wanted it. Being just out of a job, this was very opportune, and Mr. Heldt began his duties immediately. In the early spring of 1865, Bob Hill, having misrepresented Mr. Hagaman to the governor, secured his appointment as clerk and recorder in Mr. Hagaman's place. In September Mr. Hill resigned and the governor appointed Mr. Heldt in his place, for he had continued in his position, in spite of the change of superiors. Until November, when the new clerk and recorder was elected, he performed the duties of this office, and after the election he remained with the new official until June, 1866. This was the first election held in Montana, and Mr. Heldt tells the story of his experiences as follows:

"The Democrats in those days outnumbered the Republicans in Montana by about ten to one. I went to the polls to vote and found the Democrats in possession and was informed that Republicans could not vote. I said nothing, but proceeded at once to find Colonel Sanders, who was the Republican candidate for congress. I was but a few minutes in finding him and told him the 'Rebels' had possession of the polls and would not let me vote. After a moment's thought the colonel said, 'Let's go and find Colonel Nelson and Con Orem,' both prize fighters and both good Republicans. We had no difficulty in finding them, and the four of us went to the polls. I never will forget the twinkle in Nelson's eyes and the expression on his face. After taking in the situation he said to Orem, 'Well, Con, we will have to make a passageway through this mob,' and pulled off his coat, and Con pulled off his, and at it they went, and I at their heels. When anyone showed any hesitancy about stepping back and making a passage it was—Biff! they fell right and left, and in less time than it has taken me to tell it, I walked to the polls unmolested and deposited my ballot."

Mr. Heldt was filled with delight by the arrival in March, 1866, of his twin brother, John. They only remained in Virginia City for a few months, going to Helena in June. This city was now on the "boom" as the former had been in 1864. The brothers took up a placer claim in Thompson's Gulch about eight miles from Helena and sunk a shaft eighty-five feet deep.

They did not place a single stick of timber to guard against a cave-in, but nothing happened and since they found no pay streak they gave up mining in disgust. The next year another man worked this claim, and gathered in about ten thousand dollars. They therefore returned to Virginia City, but the summer of 1867 saw them back in Helena. John Heldt secured a position in the postoffice and his brother George went into the United States marshal's office as deputy and office man. The close resemblance of the two brothers was the occasion of a number of laughable incidents, among them being the following. They boarded at the St. Louis restaurant, of which Joe Appolona, an Italian, was the proprietor. John ate his meals an hour or so before George, and after they had been boarding at the place for about two weeks. Tommy, the Irish waiter, began to observe that there was a man who was eating six meals a day instead of three. He thought that the fellow must have been starved for the past month, and that he would soon get filled up. But no, the same thing continued, so Tommy considered it his duty to report the case to the proprietor. To convince him that he was speaking the truth he dragged his master in when John arrived for dinner, pointed him out, and said, "Now, in about two hours he will come again." When George arrived, he therefore grasped the proprietor's arm, and pointed in his direction. Joe Appolona knew them, and bending double with laughter, said, "That's all right, Tommy, he pays double." It was a long time before the Heldt twins could live this down.

A short time ago an article appeared in a St. Paul paper concerning a murder which had been committed by George M. Pinney in Montana, in which reference was made to his almost losing his life at the hands of a mob. Mr. Heldt was almost an eye witness on this occasion, having just left the room where Governor Beal was trying to pick a quarrel with Mr. Pinney, when the shot rang out and Mr. Heldt rushed back to find Beal dead. It was a clear case of self-defense, however, and Mr. Pinney was tried and speedily acquitted with nothing resembling a mob, or even any threats being made against him.

In the autumn of 1868 J. X. Beidler and Mr. Heldt as deputy United States marshals went to Fort Benton to arrest some men who had been plying the whiskey traffic with the Indians. The trip was made on horseback, the first day's journey being made to Dearborn Stage Station, and the afternoon of the next day finding them at "Sun River Leaving" where the road branched off towards Fort Benton. The two men were about to push on, when the stage from Benton came into sight, the mules staggering from the effort they had made, for the coach had been chased by a war party of Indians almost to within sight of the station. The best plan was to remain at the station over night and then start in the morning with fresh horses so that if the Indians were met, they might run for their lives if necessary. The next morning the horses were allowed to walk, and for about twelve miles nothing disturbed the peace of the fresh morning, then after crossing a low bottom and coming out on the bench land, a band of about twenty-five Indians appeared. It was impossible for the two men to retreat, it was simply against their natures, so deciding that there would be a few "good" Indians to their credit, even if they finally had to retreat they proceeded on their way, though Mr. Heldt remarked, "If there were twenty-five of us and two Indians I believe I would feel more comfortable." All of their preparations went for naught, for on a nearer approach, the leader of the band was seen to be Indian Jack, and after exchanging a friendly "How, how," they passed on, Indian Jack being friendly to the white men. This was rare during that year for the Indians were hostile throughout the whole country. Travelers were waylaid everywhere, and many travelers lost their lives on the road between

Fort Shaw and Helena, the savages becoming so bold as to attack men within twenty miles of Fort Benton.

In 1865 an Indian war threatened, and the pioneers will never forget that time. General Meagher, then acting governor, called for volunteers, and among the number of brave men who sprang to his call, was Mr. Heldt. He had met General Meagher several times when they were both with the army of the Potomac, and when he offered to serve for the Indian war, the general said, "You remain with me, you have done your share of the fighting; I may need you here before this trouble ends." After the Indian matters were settled, Mr. Heldt went to Fort Shaw as clerk in the quartermaster's department. General De Trobriand was stationed here in command of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, and it was during this winter that Colonel Baker gave the Piegan Indians a lesson that they never forgot. The temperature was forty below zero, and the march to the camp of the Indians was made through the snow and by night. The surprise, however, was complete, and the Piegan Indians never again went on the warpath.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Heldt resigned his position to accept that of bookkeeper and general utility man for the post trader, having in addition to his other duties those of postmaster, stage agent and express agent. For eighteen years he remained in this position, or positions, and among the joys of his life was that of his duty as postmaster of arising every morning, with the thermometer often at forty below, and the hour between one and three, to receive the mail and express matter from the stage en route from Helena to Benton. In 1873 Mr. Heldt was honored by election to the legislature from the northern portion of Lewis and Clark county. In these days there was no such thing as even a whisper of bribes. If any one was even suspected of being a grafter he was ordered from the country, and the government was run by a set of honest straightforward men, not politicians. The capital was located in Virginia City, and when Governor Potts called a special session, it meant a trip of 225 miles, to be accomplished, but it was a relief to some of the members when during the regular session the capital was moved to Helena.

On the 22nd of December, 1874, Mr. Heldt was married to Miss Mary Watson, of Virginia City, the occasion being celebrated by a big dance which was tendered the popular young people by their friends. Their honeymoon consisted of a two days' ride on the Gilmer and Salisbury stage to Helena, where they remained for a few days. On the morning which they had set for their departure for their home in Fort Shaw, the weather which had hitherto been mild, had again turned cold, and there was now several inches of snow where there had been none before. This did not deter them, however, and they climbed aboard the stage and set out. Soon the snow was axle-deep, and shortly after passing Dearborn station, which they reached that night, the driver lost his way. The prospect of wandering around on the prairie all night, with the snow two feet deep, and the thermometer standing at forty below zero, was not inviting. At last, almost by chance they found the road again, and reached the next station at four o'clock in the morning. At last the bride and groom arrived at Fort Shaw, having been twenty-six hours making the journey, after a honeymoon that was a bit more thrilling than even they cared to experience again. Until 1888 Mr. Heldt remained in Fort Shaw, and then selling the J. H. McKnight Company business with which he had been connected he moved to Great Falls, Montana, where he has since resided.

Mr. Heldt has had many experiences in hunting buffalo, and like all others who were in the west during the years when the buffalo was a common object, can not understand their sudden disappearance.

He tells a story of a buffalo hunt that took place in 1872. About ten miles northeast of the point where the city of Great Falls now stands, the party found the herd. It is impossible to say how many buffalo were in the herd, for as far as the eye could reach, the prairie was black with the huge, shaggy beasts. There were at least a hundred thousand, and probably many more. It was during this hunt that Mr. Heldt had a hairbreadth escape. He wounded a buffalo bull so severely that he could not travel, and stood looking pitiously at him. Mr. Heldt therefore, got down from his horse that he might make more certain of his shot and so relieve the poor beast's sufferings as quickly as possible. He was about fifty feet away from the buffalo, when suddenly the animal came to life and leaped forward in great jumps, head down. Mr. Heldt made a flying leap for his saddle, performing a feat that would have made him worth much money to P. T. Barnum, could he have been a witness, and putting spurs to his horse when the buffalo was only five feet distant. Up until 1875-6 the J. H. McKnight Company bought from the Indians and half-breeds about five thousand robes during the season, and after that year they could buy none, so abruptly did the bison vanish.

The first fire department in Virginia City, or in fact, in Montana, was organized in 1865. The apparatus consisted of a truck, two ladders and two hooks. The name of the company was the Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, and Mr. Heldt was the secretary. One of his chief treasures is his belt, inscribed with the letters, "Secretary, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1." The uniform was made up of a pair of black doe skin trousers, red flannel shirt and red cap. On the Fourth of July, 1865, in the midst of rain and snow, they had their first great parade, in which the center of interest was a six-horse Wells-Fargo coach. At the firemen's ball which took place in the evening, the tickets sold for \$10.00 apiece. Mr. Heldt was also the first city marshal in Montana, serving in Virginia City, and he is the oldest notary public, with a continuous record for service, in the state. He was first commissioned by Governor Edgerton, who was the first governor of Montana, and since that time he has served without a break.

Mr. and Mrs. Heldt became the parents of two children, both of whom were girls and both born in Montana. Florence R. is now the wife of Captain L. J. Fleming, of United States Cavalry. The youngest daughter, Frances Gibbon, at present living at home, being unmarried. Mrs. Heldt died on the 8th of February, 1903, at Great Falls, and is buried in the family lot at Helena, Montana.

JOSEPH MILLER LINDLEY. Few citizens have been more closely identified with the interests of Bozeman than Joseph Miller Lindley, whose activities in this city have extended over a period of forty-seven years, during which time he has held high rank in business, public and social life. Although his business interests have been large, he has found time to associate himself with earnest and hard-working bodies with the city welfare at heart, and the services he has rendered his community cannot be overestimated. Mr. Lindley was born August 6, 1840, near Vernon, Indiana, and is a son of James M. and Melissa (Biggs) Lindley, the former a native of New York, who died in Indiana at the age of forty-five years. He was one of the pioneer farmers of the Hoosier state, whence he had been taken by his parents in childhood. His wife was a native of Indiana, but spent her last years at the home of one of her five children, in Hastings, Nebraska.

Joseph Miller Lindley continued to reside on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, and secured his primary education in the district schools. In 1857 he joined a party en route to Minnesota for the purpose



Henry L. DesCombes.

of taking up farming land, and first located near Northfield, Minnesota, where he remained until the spring of 1858. At that time he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he entered the college, the president of which was a brother of the late American comedian, Sol Smith Russell. After his graduation, in 1860, Mr. Lindley returned to his old home in Indiana, but after a short visit went to Atchison, Kansas, and on to Colorado, subsequently returning to Kansas. Owing to a severe drought, he abandoned agricultural pursuits and spent the winter of 1860-'61 in Atchison, but in the spring of the latter year entered the state service, the governor having made a call for troops to protect the frontier from depredations by the "border ruffians" and the gathering Confederates. Mr. Lindley had previous experience as a soldier, having been engaged in Indian warfare, but was not regularly enlisted until May, 1861, when he was mustered into Company K, First Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Capt. George G. Fairchild. The regiment was at once ordered to the front and joined the troops at Grand River, Missouri, under command of General Lyon, July 7, 1861. The command followed General Price down to the Arkansas line, and then fell back to Springfield, Missouri, where General Lyon participated in his last battle. During the terrific engagement at Wilson's creek, Mr. Lindley received a bullet which, to this day, the physicians have been unable to extract. While in the General United States Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, he was discharged, being unable to perform further duty, and was then sent to his regiment for discharge at St. Louis. Returning to Kansas, he was employed as a "wagon boss" on a line of freight wagons, his division being from Nebraska City, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado, via Omaha, from Denver on to Salt Lake City, and from Leavenworth to Ft. Laramie and other United States forts. Subsequently he made two trips from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, and on the 4th of December, 1863, left Alder Gulch and secured passage by stage from Salt Lake for California, going as far south in that state as Los Angeles, and returning with merchandise by the southern route to Virginia City. The experience of Mr. Lindley as a pioneer, frontier pioneer and plainsman, in point of danger, hardships and excitement, is seldom equalled in the annals of early western life. It was in the spring of 1864 that Mr. Lindley returned to Virginia City, Montana, and shortly after his arrival in the territory he came to the Gallatin valley with much of the merchandise, sold it out and engaged in farming and freighting between Fort Benton and Helena. In 1865 he abandoned this enterprise and settled on a farm on Middle creek, where he continued to reside until 1871. He then engaged in the cattle business on the Shields river, buying the cattle in Utah in 1872 but selling out, however, in 1882. In that year he platted a sub-division in Bozeman, known as the Lindley & Guy addition, through which the finest residence street in the city, Lindley Place, passes. He likewise began loaning money and opened a store for selling farm implements, but closed the latter two years later to interest himself in the real estate, insurance and loan business. During the last fifteen years he has acted in the capacity of United States agent of pensions. On August 22, 1892, Mr. Lindley organized the Bozeman Land and Loan Company, and in 1909 was the organizer of the Lindley Concrete Company, manufacturing building material, blocks, brick, chimney blocks, tile, posts and ornamental work, as well as burial vaults. The factory is situated at the south end of Rouse avenue, while the office is located at No. 55 East Main street.

Mr. Lindley was married at Janesville, Wisconsin, January 1, 1882, to the widow of Capt. H. C. Miles. She was born near Vernon, Indiana, and her father was the stepfather of Mr. Lindley. Politically Mr. Lindley is a Democrat and his initial vote was cast for Grover

Cleveland for president. On April 9, 1882, he was elected alderman from the Fourth ward in the first city election and later served two more terms. During this time he was influential in securing a number of improvements for his community. A member of the Bozeman free library board, unbeknown to his associates, he wrote to Andrew Carnegie and managed to secure his support. He is a charter member and was one of the organizers of William English Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, named in honor of William English, an old schoolmate of Mr. Lindley's and adjutant of the One hundred and first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Adjutant English was killed at the battle of Big Hole, during the frontier war with the Indians, and his remains were carried back to Jacksonville, Illinois, and buried at his old home. Mr. Lindley is senior vice-commander of the Department of Montana, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1911 was elected commander of his home post in Bozeman. He was also prominent in the formation of that noble society, Pioneers of Gallatin county, of which he was secretary and treasurer in 1896, 1897 and 1898, president from 1899 to 1900 and then re-elected secretary and treasurer in 1900 and 1901. He has devoted much time in the interests of this organization, which is preserving for posterity a record of the lives and activities of those courageous men who made the settlement of this section possible. He was a member of the first city council of Bozeman, was the first president of the Chronicle Publishing Company of this city, and his name has been associated, in some capacity or another, with every enterprise or movement which has promised to be of benefit to the community. In all the walks of life he has gained and maintained a spotless reputation, and no man is held in higher esteem in the Gallatin valley.

HENRY L. DES COMBES. Truly a pioneer of Montana is Henry L. Des Combes, of Belt, whose advent to this state dates back to the territorial days of 1864 and who for nearly half a century has been identified in various ways with the life of this growing commonwealth and knows by experience the vast and remarkable changes that have taken place there.

Mr. Des Combes was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, on the 11th of December, 1838, and comes directly of Swiss and French antecedents. Frederick Des Combes, his father, was a farmer and a native of Switzerland. He emigrated to America in 1828 and became a pioneer settler in St. Louis county, Missouri, where his after life was given to agriculture on the old Chouteau farm. He died there at the age of sixty-eight. His wife was Christina Freise, a native of France and born near Alsace Lorraine. She died in 1880. Four children were born to the union of these parents.

Mr. Des Combes received his education in the public schools of Kirkwood, St. Louis county, Missouri, and until twenty-six years of age his life was spent on the farm. In 1864 he with a party of some thirty men from St. Louis started across the plains for Montana and arrived at Virginia City on the 5th of August, their trip being without incident. On arriving there Mr. Des Combes took up work in the mines, at which he continued until the following November when he removed to Helena and was the fifth to erect a cabin there. He also assisted in laying out the streets and in naming them. In that day he was the owner of a large portion of what is now the most valuable property in Helena, but not foreseeing the city's future he sold all of this property at practically what it cost. There he also built the Overland hotel, the first modern building in the capital city. He followed mining in various parts of the state until 1880 but never proved very successful in his ventures, making nothing more than a living, though he owned properties that later developed some of the best mines in the state. In 1888 he re-

moved from Cora, where he was ranching, to Belt, to which place the railroad had been built by that time, and there was elected a justice of the peace and notary public, which offices he has filled ever since. During his residence at Cora he served on the school board ten years.

He is a Democrat in party allegiance but has never taken an active part in political affairs, and his interest in the development of Belt is shown by his membership in the Commercial Club. Mr. Des Combes has made his way in life by his own efforts and unassisted by capital and what he has accomplished is the result of long years of honest and energetic endeavor. He stands for the highest and best citizenship and has so lived that he has drawn to himself the high regard and esteem of his fellow men. Mr. Des Combes is unmarried.

GEN. LESTER S. WILLSON. Distinction through military prowess commands universal admiration and respect and when men go to war and battle for principle what they accomplish possesses worth far beyond the struggling for conquest. The United States has produced heroes whose military achievements are not shadowed by those of any past age. There are military men in Montana as in other states, now in peaceful activities, who surmounted such difficulties and faced such grave dangers for many stormy years that these might justly entitle them to undying fame, and among those whom the Treasure state delights to honor is Gen. Lester S. Willson, of Bozeman. Gen. Willson is a native of the Empire state, having been born at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 16, 1839, and is a descendant of a line of illustrious ancestors reaching back to the time of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. His parents, Ambrose and Julia A. (Hill) Willson, had seven children, all of whom grew to maturity.

General Willson attended the public schools of Canton and supplemented this by a course in an excellent academy at that place, after leaving which he was employed as a clerk in the store of an uncle. When the Civil war came on he offered his services in defense of the Union as a member of Company A, Sixtieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted in August, 1861, under Capt. William B. Goodrich. He was advanced to the rank of sergeant in September, 1861, to second lieutenant in October, 1862, to first lieutenant and adjutant a month later, and was offered a captaincy the day his commission as adjutant was received but declined the promotion. In August, 1864, he was made a captain, in October the same year a lieutenant-colonel, a colonel the next May, but not mustered by reason of reduced number of men in regiment, and a brevet colonel and brevet brigadier-general after he left the service, with rank from March 13, 1865, the last honors being conferred upon him from the recommendation of the two commanders of the Twentieth Corps, Generals Hooker and Slocum, "for gallant and meritorious service under General Sherman at Atlanta." His early duty in the service was in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in the Virginia campaigns under Banks and Pope in 1861 and 1862. He was later in the hardest of the fight at Antietam and again at Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded and compelled to retire from active service for a time. He rejoined his regiment as the army was preparing to move for the Gettysburg campaign, but his wound broke out afresh and he was ordered to Washington for treatment. In September, 1863, he went south with the Twelfth Corps under General Hooker, and participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea-Vine Creek and Ringgold.

On November 24, 1863, largely through his efforts and personal influence, his regiment veteranized and re-enlisted, said to be the second one in the service to take this step. The next spring with the Third Brigade,

Geary's division, he took part in all the battles of Sherman's campaign, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Savannah, Goldsborough, Raleigh, up to and including Johnson's surrender. During much of this time he served as aide, assistant inspector-general and assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. The Sixtieth New York and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania divided the honor of having been the first regiments in Atlanta, and the first to unfurl their colors from the top of the city hall. Alby Davis, Wellsville, Ohio, disputes with W. W. Ewing, Eighty-fifth Indiana, that the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, was first into Atlanta. The Sixtieth New York, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, was the first in the city and hoisted our flag on the city hall. As assistant adjutant-general Mr. Willson was the first officer to enter Savannah at the head of his regiment, and received the surrender of the city at the hands of Mayor Arnold. At the earnest solicitation of Gen. H. A. Barnum, commanding the Third Brigade, he carried his lieutenant-colonel's commission without muster from Atlanta to Goldsborough, remaining as assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. Until the declaration of peace he was in constant, everyday service, never leaving his command except on account of wounds; and by his close attention to duty and resourcefulness in action, stood in the confidence of his several chiefs, Generals Sherman, Hooker, Slocum, Geary, Greene and others, and on many occasions was entrusted with peculiarly intricate and dangerous duties. He was accredited with being a most faithful and intelligent officer and of his regiment Maj. Gen. George S. Greene has said: "It was one of the best in the service."

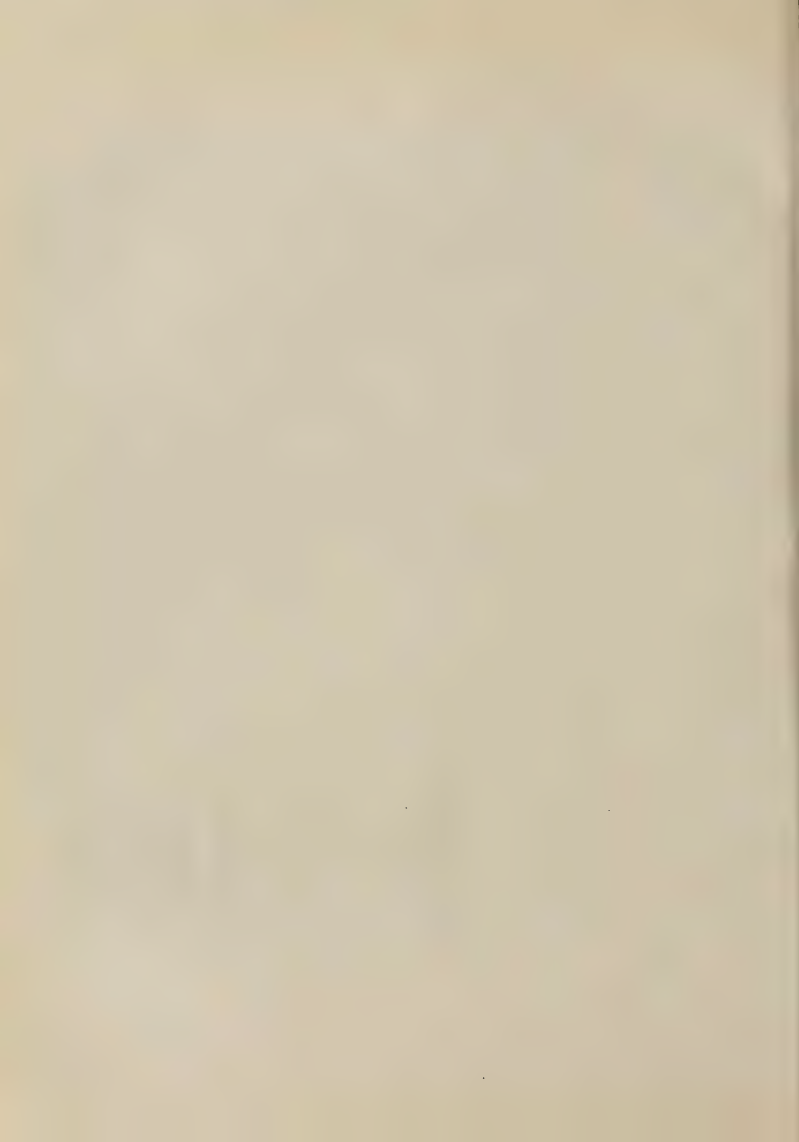
After the close of the war General Willson was appointed assistant quartermaster-general of the state of New York with the rank of colonel. The office had the adjustment of many large business matters with the railroads pertaining to the transportation of troops, supplies, etc., balances between the state and the general government, the disposition of accumulated supplies belonging to the state, and other matters of magnitude and importance, involving large amounts of money. He resigned the office in March, 1867, to engage in business in Montana, and has been in this state ever since, mining, merchandising, banking, and other pursuits occupying his attention. From 1883 to 1886 he served as quartermaster-general of the territory with the rank of brigadier-general. He has always voted the Republican party and been active in its campaigns, having served as a member of its national committee, and holding other important places in its organization. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1868-69, and in 1900 was a candidate for presidential elector for his party. General Willson is well known in financial circles and is a director of the Commercial National Bank of Bozeman.

On March 2, 1869, General Willson was married at Albany, New York, to Miss Emma D. Weeks, a native of Vermont, and three children were born to this union, of whom two are deceased, one son, Fred F., still surviving. General Willson is a Mason, belonging to Bozeman Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., and is a charter member of the William English Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He has filled most of its offices and has been department commander of Montana. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion of the United States in the commandery of New York.

CHRISTOPHER H. WATERMAN. The days of the early settlement of the state are as half-remembered dreams to such of the pioneers of Montana who remain to recall their memory, and it is hard to believe that the present prosperous and flourishing Treasure State, the center of commercial and educational progress, was only a half century ago only too often the scene of savagery, the home of wild animal and wilder man, a place of dangers



C. H. Malvern
Katherine G. Malvern.



and of perils, whence only the courageous dared to come, and where but few could hope to win success. Such has been the nature of the American people, however, that their ambitions have always taken them to the new places, causing them to cast their lot with those who pave the way for civilization, and every section of the East contributed to its full quota to the population of the new country. From the state of Vermont came many who were to represent the best type of citizenship during the early days, and among these, one who experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer existence, is Christopher H. Waterman, of Bozeman, a resident of Montana since 1864. Mr. Waterman was born in Rutland county, Vermont, January 24, 1826, and is a son of John and Caroline (Hilliard) Waterman, Vermonters by birth, who eventually removed to the Holland purchase in western New York, where they spent the rest of their lives in agricultural pursuits, the father dying when forty-five years of age, and the mother passing away when eighty-one. They had a family of eight children, of whom Christopher H. is the only survivor.

Christopher H. Waterman was reared to manhood on the New York homestead, whence he had been taken when he was but one year old, and his education was secured in the district and select schools. He was twenty years of age when he left home to go to Michigan, but after a year returned to New York and adopted a seafaring life, a vocation which he continued for fourteen years. During this time he served as first mate on some of the finest vessels afloat, and for seven years was captain of smaller craft. In 1851 he went to California, and for two years sailed on vessels running out of San Francisco, and then, with others, obtained control of an island lying to the west of that city, where they engaged in securing seal oil, eggs, furs, etc., and within two months had marketed 10,000 dozen of eggs at \$1.00 per dozen, and sold \$3,000 worth of seal oil, the venture netting them a neat profit. Mr. Waterman then returned to New York, and as first mate of a large vessel started for Havre, France, and at the New London Hotel in that city met and married Miss Catherine Boyle, a sister of the landlady of the hotel. She was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, June 13, 1835, daughter of John and Catherine (Devlin) Boyle, natives of the Emerald Isle. Her father was employed for many years in the gas works at Paisley and Glasgow, Scotland, and died March 1, 1842, at the age of forty-seven years. His wife long survived him, coming to the United States with her children, and dying November 21, 1887, at the venerable age of eighty-six, being then an inmate of the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Monforton, of Bozeman. Mrs. Waterman is the only survivor of her family of nine children. The youngest brother, Capt. Peter T. Boyle, served gallantly in the Sixty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and met his death in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman have had three children, as follows: Jerome B., born December 17, 1862, and died October 26, 1911, married (first) Miss Dora Sales, by whom he had one son, Fred, and after her death married (second) Rose V. Johnston; Catherine L., who married William L. McDonnell and has four children, Erval, Annie C., Catherine and Wm. W.; and Charles R., born in Middle Creek, Gallatin county, November 15, 1860, elected in 1906 county commissioner for a term of two years, and re-elected in 1908 for six years, was married November 7, 1894, to Miss Mary C. Arnold, and has four children, Marie, Evelyn, Charles A. and Edith C. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman took place November 30, 1859, Chaplain E. N. Sawtelle, United States chaplain to the port of Havre, officiating at the ceremony. After reaching the United States the ceremony was repeated by Rev. Father Van Corp, of the Catholic church. After his marriage, Mr. Waterman returned to New York,

where he settled his maritime affairs, and then returned to Havre, France, to engage in business. At the outbreak of the Civil war in America he came to this country and settled in Saginaw, Michigan, where he was engaged in the coeprage business until 1864, at that time starting for Montana (then Idaho) and leaving his wife to stay at the home of her mother in Brooklyn, New York, as she was not in sufficiently robust health to endure the trip. At St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Waterman secured an ox team and wagon, and on May 4, 1864, left that city on the journey across the plains, one of a party comprising about 200 emigrants. The trip consumed about three months, and Mr. Waterman came at once to the Gallatin valley, where he forthwith took up a government claim of 160 acres, and to this original homestead he has added from time to time until he now has a magnificent landed estate of 1800 acres, including the ranches which he provided for his sons. Upon his original little farm Mr. Waterman built a primitive log cabin of the regulation frontier type, and made every possible preparation for the comfort of his wife, who was to join him as soon as possible. Mrs. Waterman left Brooklyn, New York, July 17, 1865, with her infant child, to go to meet Mr. Waterman in Virginia City, Nevada. The trip was made by the water route, crossing the Isthmus of Panama and thence proceeding to San Francisco, where lived her brother, and from which city she traveled overland by stage for the rest of the journey. Arriving in Virginia City, Nevada, she discovered that her husband was in Virginia City, Idaho (now Montana), and accordingly resumed her long and perilous journey. This country was at that time infested with hostile Indians, and when the stage upon which she was traveling reached Austin, Nevada, the citizens tried to persuade her to give up the rest of the journey, as the stage coach ahead had been held up, looted and burned, and its passengers put to death. Finally she found that of all the passengers, men or women, she alone was willing to take the risk, but when they found she was obdurate in her decision, the men were ashamed into completing the trip, and the stage finally arrived at Virginia City, Idaho, October 21, 1865, without further mishap. Arriving at the Planters House, a primitive, poorly-conducted hostelry, she there received the news that the Indians had gone through the valley where her husband was located and had killed every white settler, but not long afterward she met James McCormick, a brother of Paul McCormick, both old Montana pioneers, of Bozeman, who informed her that her husband was alive and well and living near him. On his taking a note to Mr. Waterman the latter lost no time in coming to Virginia City with an ox team, the journey taking three days. When he had reached the city, Mr. Waterman paid the hotel bill, which had become eighty-two dollars, and they started back for the little log cabin home, arriving the evening of the third day. It was already dark when they reached home, and while Mr. Waterman was turning the oxen loose, he placed his wife in a rude little chair which he had made for her, inside the cabin. The air was close and filled with smoke, and it was not until she had been asked by her husband to take off her wraps that she learned that what she had thought was his blacksmith shop was to be her home! It may be imagined what this meant to the carefully nurtured, gentle woman, whose life prior to this time had been one of ease and luxury, but with a courage that has made possible the civilization of every part of our country, she settled down to assist her husband and to do her share in the development of the community. From January, 1865, to July, 1866, Mrs. Waterman did not see a white woman. Flour was thirty-five dollars per sack, and the depredations of the Indians kept the settlers constantly on the lookout. On one occasion the commanding officer at Fort Ellis sent word to Mr. Waterman to be armed and ready, for the Indians were com-

ing and he could not leave the post. The few settlers kept an outpost to warn them so that they might flee to the refugees which they had prepared, if the Indians approached, and all of the women went into Bozeman for greater safety, with the exception of Mrs. Waterman, who refused to leave her husband at the little home. During the year 1866 a band of friendly Indians camped near the Waterman ranch, and the chief of the band became very much attached to Mrs. Waterman, offering her husband "heaps, heaps, heaps ponies for his pretty white squaw!"

The family continued to reside on the ranch for eleven years, each year finding Mr. Waterman further on the highroad to success, the early days' alarms being forgotten and peace and prosperity reigning in the little home. Owing to ill health, however, Mr. Waterman eventually rented the ranch and moved to Maryland, where for several years the family lived on a farm, but subsequently removed back to the old Montana home. The farm is under high cultivation, with the best of improvements, including a fine country residence, in marked contrast to the former little log "blacksmith shop." In 1889 Mr. Waterman purchased an attractive residence property in Bozeman, at 559 West Main street, and here the family passes the winter months. In 1901 Mr. Waterman took a trip to New York to visit two sisters whom he had not seen in thirty-seven years.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Waterman served for several years as justice of the peace, and in 1868 was the candidate of his party for representative in the territorial legislature, but was defeated by two votes. While a resident of the East, many years ago, Mr. Waterman identified himself with Odd Fellowship, and was also the first president of the reorganized Gallatin County Pioneers' Society. Mrs. Waterman is a member of the Catholic church, and the family occupies a prominent place in the religious and social circles of Bozeman. Among Mr. Waterman's most highly prized possessions are documents showing that his grandfather, David Waterman, enlisted at the age of seventeen years, in 1777, in the Continental army, and that he served faithfully in various battles of the Revolutionary war. On November 30, 1909, was celebrated the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman, at which, in addition to their children and nine grandchildren, friends from all over the country were present, bearing presents and good wishes to one of Montana's most highly esteemed pioneer couples.

PAUL WEYDERT. The late Paul Weydert was a Montana pioneer in the best and truest sense of that old familiar word, and between the years of 1864 and 1901, when Mr. Weydert met an untimely death in a runaway accident, he was identified with much of the growth and development which Montana experienced in that half century.

A native son of Germany, Paul Weydert, was born on the 1st day of May, 1829, in Luxemburg, Germany, and was the son of Caspar Weydert. He came to America in 1852, having previously learned the trade of a wagon-maker in his home province. He was a self-supporting youth from the age of sixteen, and after he came to America he gave his undivided attention to his trade until he moved to Montana in 1864.

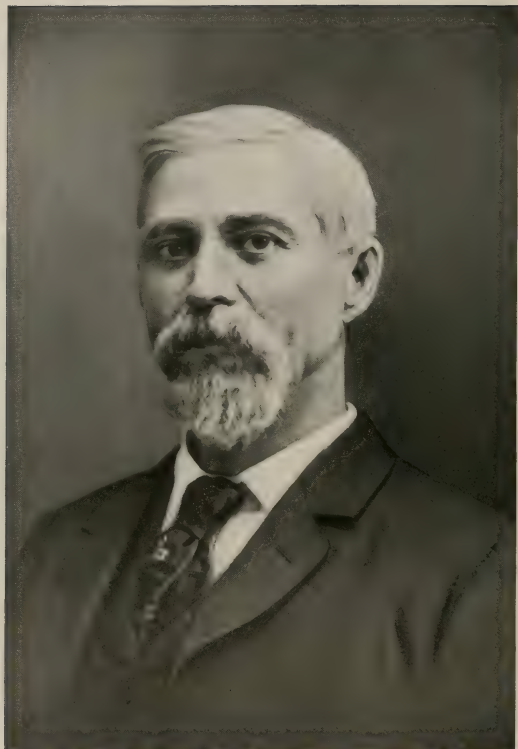
The circumstances of his trip to the west are these in brief: The young man had married in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he had settled after his arrival in America, and when he started on the westward journey, he was accompanied by his young wife and an infant six weeks old. Nothing daunted, the courageous couple made the start with the others, the company consisting of a train of one hundred and sixteen wagons drawn by oxen, which they met at New Ulm, Minnesota, and a company of soldiers, who had in their train three hundred wagons, each being supplied with a six-mule team. They were thus insured against the attacks of

hostile Indians, who ravaged the western country in those early days, and the trip was made in perfect safety, although attended by one or two unpleasant incidents. They crossed Minnesota and Dakota, and crossed the Missouri river on steamboats. Coming to the Yellowstone, they forded that stream and floated goods in the wagon beds, driving the teams and cattle across. At this point two men were lost in a bed of quicksand which they encountered, one of the men being Mr. Weydert's driver. The train arrived in Helena, or rather at the present site of Helena, on September 22, 1864, after being four months on the road.

The company was made up for the most part of men who had gold-seeking as their object in Montana, and the stay of the party at Helena was but brief, the party breaking up there and scattering in all directions. Mr. Weydert chose the Prickly Pear district for his location and he and his family wintered in a cabin which he built. Here he prospected during the winter months and in the spring of 1865 they moved to Last Chance, thence on to Nelson Gulch, where Mr. Weydert built a sturdy little log cabin for his family. Being a mechanic of no mean ability, he was able to produce a praiseworthy little home and this log cabin was moved three times, finally remaining in Helena. Here they lived for a year, after which Mr. Weydert went to Hartwell's Mill, some two miles over the range, where they spent the summer of '66. Their next move was to Walker's Mill, where they lived a year. Mr. Weydert worked in the sawmill and did a considerable prospecting on the side whenever a new report of gold discoveries was made. He finally gave up his mill work and devoted himself exclusively to prospecting, meeting with a fair degree of success in the work. Later he moved to Blue Cloud and there Mr. Weydert was employed in a quartz mill, which eventually proved a failure. In 1867, Mr. Weydert removed with his family to what is now the thriving city of Helena, and to this point they moved the little house he had built at Nelson Gulch. The cabin was moved for the last time in 1898, and stood sturdy and stanch as a reminder of the early pioneer times until within the past few years. The family occupied it at intervals until 1875, and many of their happiest days were passed within its kindly shelter.

In 1875, Mr. Weydert gave up prospecting and moved to a ranch five miles from Helena, located on Ten Mile creek, but he removed to Helena in the fall of that year in order to permit his growing family proper school advantages, or at least, as good as were available at that time and place. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills in search of gold, but in seven months' time returned to Helena. Here he turned his attention to his trade of wagon-making, which he followed until 1881, when he located a ranch in the Judith Basin, in the autumn of the next year bringing his family to live upon it. The place is located a mile and a half from Lewistown, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad runs through his place. This ranch, which under his careful supervision, came to be one of the finest places in the Judith Basin, continued to be the home of the family until after the death of Mr. Weydert, which was caused on October 3, 1901, by his being dragged by a runaway horse. Three years thereafter the family sold the ranch, and Mrs. Weydert now makes her home with her only surviving daughter in Lewistown.

With reference to the family of Mr. Weydert, it may be said here that his wife was Mary Geyermann, born near Coblenz, Germany, on June 6, 1836. She came to America in 1854, and first met her husband in Aurora, Illinois. They were married in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 29th of June, 1859, and there continued to make their home until their departure for the West in 1864. Seven children were born to these



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parents, concerning whom the following brief mention is made: Susan, the first born, died in St. Paul, Minnesota, aged sixteen months; Theodore, born near Shakopee, Minnesota, died at the age of thirteen months; Peter C. is now a resident of California, where he is engaged in ranching. He it was who was an infant in his mother's arms when the family left by wagon train for the West. He has been engaged in business in California for the past five years, and his mother spends much of her time with him in his home there; Lena died in 1903, the wife of Henry C. Fletcher and the mother of three sons; Anna M., now Mrs. George J. Wiedeman, of Lewistown; Augusta E., born in 1872, died at the age of twenty-six, her death occurring in Trenton, New Jersey, while she was in attendance at the State Normal school of that place; and N. Albert, born in 1874, now a resident of Ingomar, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Weydert were devout Catholics in their early life. The husband and father was a quiet home man, more addicted to peaceful habits than the average westerner is expected to be. He was a Republican, and while enthusiastic and energetic in the work of the party, he was never an office seeker. He was deeply interested in the public school systems and in the early days was a trustee of the schools in his community, his interest in local conditions always being marked by the most unselfish motives and his efforts resulting in undeniable good to the communal life.

-CHARLES W. COOK. Born in New England, that cradle of so much of our national history, in youth Charles W. Cook followed the star of empire westward and here has spent nearly fifty active and useful years. He is a pioneer, his arrival here having been on September 22, 1864, and it has been his good fortune to witness as marvelous a period of development as a new country has ever experienced. He knows the perilous, hard, thrilling life of the early settler and although the rough life of the early days sometimes brought him so near to death that he felt its icy breath on his cheek, his courage never faltered. He has been the romantic, typical western life which changing conditions has rendered now a matter of history. He has rubbed shoulders with Indians and outlaws and the recountal of his adventures is calculated to make young blood thrill. Mr. Cook has shared the good fortunes of Montana and has extensive ranching interests, his large property being located a few miles from White Sulphur Springs. He carries on extensive operations in sheep growing and is sheep inspector of Meagher county.

Mr. Cook was born in Unity, Waldo county, Maine, February 24, 1839, and there resided until the age of twenty-one years, when he went to Providence, Rhode Island, to attend college and continued a student there for three years. At the conclusion of his education he lost no time in starting for Montana, whose glories had been painted to him in glowing colors. He came west as far as St. Joe, Missouri, by rail, and then came by boat to Omaha, at which place he bought a team and drove through to Denver. At Denver he sold the team and hired out to an outfit to come to Montana, his duties being to drive one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle through to Virginia City, Montana. This was successfully accomplished and Mr. Cook reached the state on September 22, 1864, and has remained within its splendid boundaries ever since that time. He drifted over into the Diamond City district and followed mining here for about six years. Following that he was appointed receiver for a milling company at Old Gallatin City and remained there for two years, and after settling up its affairs he went into California and Oregon, where he bought a band of sheep and drove them into Montana. They were the nucleus of what was to develop into a vast sheep and wool growing industry, Meagher county being chosen as the scene of

his operations. He has acquired one of the fine ranches in this section and has ever since the year 1871 been one of the principal factors in this business. His residence is maintained at White Sulphur Springs.

The subject's father, Daniel Cook, was born in Maine and lived in the Pine Tree State all his life. He followed farming and contracting. His wife before her marriage was Elizabeth T. Hussey, also of Maine. Both lived to advanced years, the mother dying in 1899 at the age of ninety, and the father preceding her in 1879 when about seventy-five years old. These fine people are buried side by side near the old homestead. There were six children in the elder Cook family, Mr. Cook, immediate subject of this review, being the fourth in order of birth. There is another brother in Montana, Benjamin B. Cook, who is married and resides at Great Falls.

Mr. Cook earned his first money as a boy at the age of about fourteen years, by working on a neighbor's farm at the princely salary of five dollars a month, all of which he gave to his mother. When fifteen he virtually ran his father's farm, his father's contracting work taking him away from home a great deal. The lad received his early education in the district schools of Maine and then entered Oak Grove Seminary at Vassellboro, Maine, and having pursued his preparatory studies there, entered college at Providence, Rhode Island.

He is a prominent Mason, belonging to all the orders from the blue lodge to the Shrine and he has been master of the blue lodge of White Sulphur Springs. His political faith is pinned to the policies and principles of the Republican party and he has for a long time taken an active and effective part in politics, his word being of influence in party councils. He at one time held the office of county commissioner to the satisfaction of all concerned and he is now sheep inspector of Meigher county. He has a postoffice on his ranch and was appointed postmaster of the same by President Grant, holding the office continuously ever since. Among his several distinctions is that of being one of the three men to discover Yellowstone National Park, they being the first white men to set foot within that magnificent region. This came about through their following the Yellowstone river to investigate its source and in this way wandering into the park. He has never lost his love of the free life of plain and mountain and thoroughly enjoys a camping expedition, he and his wife having taken many delightful trips, some of this nature and some farther afield and of more conventional character. He enjoys the finer things of life, good books, pictures and music and is an avid reader, having a fine library in which he spends considerable time. His education, varied experiences and genial character make him one of the most interesting of men and an unsurpassed conversationalist. He believes that Montana has the greatest opportunities and best prospects of any state in the union—declares that the matter can't be figured out in any other way.

On June 26, 1880, Mr. Cook laid the foundations of a happy household by his union with Abbie W. Kennicott, daughter of James H. and Abbie W. Kennicott, their marriage occurring in Helena, Montana. To their union have been born three children: Mary E., the eldest, died January 14, 1893; Alice Josephine is at home; and Donald H. has finished the curriculum of the White Sulphur Springs school and is now in college at Bozeman. Their home is one of the most hospitable and delightful in the city. Mrs. Cook is an active worker in the Presbyterian church and in the Ladies' Aid Society connected with the same. She is also a valued member of the Travel and Study Club. Like her husband, she is of New England stock, her father having been a native of Rhode Island. He traveled about the country a good deal and finally located in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he followed black-

smithing and farming. He passed away in that place in April, 1880, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother lived to the age of eighty-two. Mrs. Cook has a sister in this state, Jennie K. Lewis, widow of Len Lewis, residing in White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Cook occasionally grows reminiscent and looks back over the early days. One incident remains particularly vivid with him and was a part of his adventures when driving the herd of cattle through to Montana. One day he was surrounded by a band of Indians, who insisted that the young collegian share the cattle with them. He held out for a while, but there were too many of them and, as he expresses it, he "finally traded them a steer for a scalp," the scalp being his own—or the privilege of keeping it. He declares this the best trade he ever made.

CHARLES F. W. LEHMAN. It is generally conceded that the late Charles F. W. Lehman was one of the most widely known and best beloved citizens of this section of the state, with which he was identified in various ways from the early seventies up to the time of his death, which occurred on March 19, 1911. Born in Melrose, Germany, on August 15, 1828, Mr. Lehman left his home when a boy of fourteen years and went to Berlin, where he was for something like two years associated with some horse traders, but his mother finally prevailed upon him to return home. His stay in his home was not permanent, however, for in less than two years he was found bound for America, and he landed in New York without knowing a word of the English language. To further complicate matters, the boy was sick and was sent to Ellis Island hospital. He had no money, and when he recovered sufficiently he secured employment in the sick ward, where he remained for a number of months. His knowledge of German was especially valuable in the detention hospital and was a welcome sound to many a homesick emigrant. From New York Mr. Lehman finally went to Connecticut, where he located at New Caanan and secured work on a farm, and in that place he incidentally picked up a working knowledge of the stone cutter's trade. This knowledge he later put to practical use while in the employ of the southern railroads, in putting in tunnels and foundations at various points along their lines.

When Mr. Lehman gave up railroad work he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and there engaged in contracting in stone work. At this place he had many interesting experiences, and one affair in particular is especially worthy of mention in this connection. In the instance in hand Mr. Lehman took a contract where the stone was to be furnished by convict labor, a circumstance which aroused the hostility of the unions. They hired a man to redress their wrongs by the simple method of killing off Mr. Lehman, and the champion of the workmen went to the hotel where Mr. Lehman was staying, fully prepared to discharge his obligations to the unions in particular and to society in general. Fortunately for Mr. Lehman, his assailant was not a dead shot, and the first bullet went wide of its mark. Moreover, the mark calmly arose from his seat, advanced slowly toward the would-be assassin, who, unnerved by the unexpected demeanor of his intended victim, sent his remaining shots at random. Mr. Lehman laid hold upon the thug, wrested the gun from him and threw him out of the hotel. This little passage decided the unions upon other tactics, and they attempted to reason with him on another line of argument, after which, Mr. Lehman, for a consideration, agreed to leave the city.

The Civil war broke out just about this time and Mr. Lehman went to St. Joe, Missouri where he continued his business of contracting. In the Missouri city he accepted the office of the first street commissioner of St. Joe and it was while holding this office that he

formed a partnership with Henry Krug and a Mr. Hax. Together they organized a wagon train and started for Denver, where it was their intention to open a general store. After a few days' journey the caravan was attacked by Indians and Mr. Lehman's followers refused to go farther. All but one man deserted, and perforce, Mr. Lehman, Mr. Krug and their sole adherent, returned to St. Joe with the outfit. A second party was organized, this time including a number of old German war veterans, and this company made the trip in safety, although they had one scrimmage with the Indians. As he had planned, Mr. Lehman engaged in the mercantile business and conducted his establishment successfully until the completion of the railroad. His roving spirit again manifested itself, and, no longer pleased with Denver, he sold out to his partners, Krug & Hax. It is a noteworthy fact that at that time he owned the land where the capitol now stands in Denver, but he disposed of it with his other holdings at whatever price he could get, and went to Leadville. He did not make a long stop in that city, but soon prepared for another long overland trip, this time making California his objective point. For a number of years Mr. Lehman worked in the placer mines of California, and he made some money in his work—sufficient that when he went to Portland, Oregon, he was able to buy some land in the vicinity of Portland, which is now in the heart of the city. From Portland he went to Boise, Idaho, on a prospecting trip with the Gilbert Company, who were among the first to find gold in Idaho. Mr. Lehman spent two years in that state in successful mining operations. He next went to Walla Walla, from which point he ran a pack horse train into the Blue mountains of Idaho. From Walla Walla he went to Alder Gulch, Montana, arriving there in 1864, and since that date Montana has been his home.

After a short interval in Bannack, Mr. Lehman went to Helena where he went into the mercantile business again. He had his brother as a partner, and this firm became the leading mercantile one in Helena. In 1871 they dissolved partnership, each launching out for himself. At one time Mr. Lehman owned and operated six stores and owned several valuable blocks in the city. He continued in Helena until 1893, when he moved to Utica, at which point he had important interests, and from Utica he came to Lewistown and opened the present business under the firm name of Charles Lehman & Company, which came to be one of the largest and most comprehensive department stores in the state of Montana.

Mr. Lehman was a member of the Lutheran church, and though he was not what is familiarly termed as a church worker, he was a faithful practitioner of the "religion, pure and undefiled," which St. James described in his writings. He was always a generous and charitable man, and even in his boyhood, when he first ran away from home, he did not forget to send money to his mother from time to time. His benevolences were unnumbered and his generosity unflinching. It is possible that his admirable qualities were best known to members of his family, for he was an ideal husband and father. Unlike many men of strong personality and executive ability, he recognized similar traits in his children, and did not hamper them or endeavor to suppress their individuality at any time. He devoted his entire energies to his business and his leisure hours were spent in the midst of his family. Though often urged to accept public office, he never consented, but as an individual he supported the Republican party. At his death the entire town of Lewistown felt a sense of loss, and during the hour of his funeral all business was suspended.

Mrs. Lehman, too, had the true spirit of a pioneer. She is a German by birth, the daughter of Jacob and Marie Bach, and she was raised in New York City and there married. Soon after their marriage, Mr. Leh-



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man returned to the west with his bride, making the trip by way of St. Louis, Missouri, thence by boat to Fort Benton, making the trip on the Silver Bow, the only side-wheeler that ever came up the Missouri river with Captain Ray. When they finally arrived in Helena on June 10, 1869, it was after a stage ride of twenty-four hours. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lehman. The only daughter, Helen, is now the wife of Austin Marr of Lewistown. One son, Charles, junior, died in San Diego, California, in 1898. G. A. C. Lehman lives in Pueblo, Colorado, where he is rector of St. James' parish. The other sons make their homes in Lewistown. Alexander is in the real estate business and a successful man in that field of enterprise, while the others are all in charge of various departments of the business which their lately deceased father established. Alexander and Louis J. are married, but Oswald, Walter and Arthur reside with their mother. Alexander has the honor of being the youngest man ever elected to the legislature of the state, as he was chosen to that office at the early age of twenty-one years. Louis J. Lehman is general manager of the store; Oswald has charge of the dry goods department; the hardware section, the grocery and the office are in the care of Walter, while to Arthur remains the direction of the men's furnishing department. All are particularly suited to the duties of their separate departments, and are carrying the business on to a splendid state of efficiency. It was the happy achievement of Mr. Lehman not only to be a factor in the development of the state in a worthy measure, but to leave behind him those who would carry on the name he had made known and continue the career of usefulness and service in which he acquitted himself so valiantly.

DANIEL A. G. FLOWERREE, deceased Montana pioneer, and one of the first men to engage in the cattle business in this state, was born in Ralls county, Missouri, on May 19, 1835, and died at Atlanta, Georgia, November 22, 1912. He was a son of Kemp and Mathilda (Caldwell) Flowerree, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Kentucky, and in their ancestry were united the Scotch Thistles and the Lilies of France.

Kemp Flowerree made his advent into the state of Missouri in the year 1833, and there for many years he was occupied as a planter, and he died in that state in the year 1881. His widow survived him six years, passing away in 1887. Of their family of three sons and four daughters, Daniel Flowerree was the only Montana resident. Kemp Flowerree was the son of Walter, who moved from Kentucky to Missouri in 1822, when the rugged fastnesses of that state made it similar in many respects to the condition of Montana in its pioneer days. There Walter Flowerree married a daughter of the distinguished Breckenridge family of Kentucky, a family whose brilliance has shed luster not only upon its native state, but upon the entire nation.

Daniel A. G. Flowerree passed from his boyhood's care-free days to early manhood in his native state. He early conceived and consistently fostered the belief that the west offered advantages in many ways superior to those of the east or middle west, and in 1852 he went to California, where he remained until 1855. In that year he went to Nicaragua and in 1857 returned to Missouri, there remaining until 1864, when he set out for Montana. He made the trip across the plains in a time when the path of the traveler was beset by manifold hazards, the country being alive with Indians, many of them hostile and treacherous and upon mischief bent. The journey was made by stage coach via Salt Lake City, and on March 16, 1864, Mr. Flowerree arrived at Virginia City. Here he passed some little time in the business of prospecting for auriferous deposits, more familiarly known in common parlance as "pay dirt." Later he engaged more profitably in other business enterprises

in Virginia City, and late in 1865 he came to Helena, then called Last Chance Gulch. Since that time Mr. Flowerree was one of the most distinguished and successful business men of Helena, or, indeed, of the state. He was among the first to recognize the well nigh inexhaustible resources of the state of Montana as a stock growing region, and was also one of the first to profit by this knowledge. He was one of the largest stock growers and owners in the northwest at the time of his death, and this mammoth business was purely the outgrowth of his own early business ventures. In 1865 Mr. Flowerree had brought a herd of cattle from Missouri, and in 1870 and 1873 brought fifteen hundred more from Texas. From then until he closed his earthly career he had confined his attentions almost exclusively to this business. In 1883 Mr. Flowerree brought a band of horses from Oregon and previous to that time had brought a mammoth herd of cattle from the same state. From the early seventies until the decline, in some measure, of the Montana cattle business, Mr. Flowerree was undoubtedly one of the largest growers and shippers in the west. His holdings of ranch property was of considerable magnitude in Lewis and Clark, Teton, Cascade and other counties at the time of his passing.

The same general shrewdness and foresight which made him one of the big stockmen of the state in the early days when identification with those interests spelled immense profits, launched Mr. Flowerree in the grapefruit business in Florida, near Fort Meyer. Some years ago he went to Florida for his health, and it was at once apparent to him that the possibilities of the country in the grapefruit line were immense and he accordingly purchased large holdings which he planted to oranges and grapefruit. In recent years he was one of the heaviest individual shippers of those fruits to be found anywhere in the country. He was in many senses a pioneer, indeed, he has the distinction of having built the first shingle-roofed houses in Helena and in Virginia City. The one in Virginia City was without doubt the first two-story house to be erected in Montana.

In 1858 Mr. Flowerree was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Wethers, of Missouri. Four children were born to them: William K., of Great Falls, Montana; Annie M., wife of W. L. Velle, of Moline, Illinois; Eudora, now Mrs. J. J. Gray, of Chicago, Illinois; and Elizabeth, the wife of William Wallace, Jr., of Helena. Mrs. Flowerree died in 1882. On February 4, 1885, Mr. Flowerree married Miss Elizabeth F. Cornelius, also of Missouri. One son, Daniel A. G., Jr., was born to them.

Mr. Flowerree possessed in a marked degree the qualities of the school of life that developed him. His name was a synonym for rugged honesty and square dealing, fearlessness, generosity, great-heartedness and untiring energy. The possessor of a keen native wit, he was noted for his quaint humor and his singular aptness in repartee. He was affiliated with the Democratic party, but solely from motives of principle, as he never sought personal advancement or office favors of any kind through the medium of politics, although such men as he make the greatest leaders in any activities they may embrace, and the public might well turn to men of his stamp for direction in a political way.

Thousands of friends and admirers of the deceased pioneer gathered in Helena to pay tribute to the memory of the man, on November 28, 1912, when the last rites were observed. The funeral was held from the home of Mrs. William Davenport, at No. 522 North Rodney street, and the services were conducted by Rev. J. F. McNamee, whose eulogy of the decedent was, in part, as follows: "One who knew well the philosophy of life has given us the old world truth which we all must learn: 'The day is far spent, the night is at hand; the time cometh when no man can work.' Once again the word is given us to hear, as at the close of a long

day of life the night cometh—the time of cessation from labor to one of our old and respected citizens.

"Mr. Flowerree in the seventy-seventh year of his life has been called hence and given rest from toil and physical infirmity. Like many another who came to Montana in the early days of her history, his story is that of the enduring, ambitious, achieving youth and man who has made a place for himself in the memory and heart of a multitude. For him, indeed, it was a long day, and now in its close, the friends assembled here to offer their tributes of respect, must surely think of those fundamental truths which make their appeal to all.

"Much of the best in many people whom I have known is not proclaimed upon the house tops. It is quiet, unobtrusive and silent; yet there is good there, there is kindness and help and sympathy and love. Like the coming of the day upon the grass and flowers, or the approach of the morning sun to the golden doors of the east, not a footfall is heard, not a trumpet sounds, not a saluting gun is fired; yet they come, and because they come some barren place is revived, some drooping flower lifts its head, some discouraged soul looks up and takes courage. Like so many of these earlier men of Montana, who saw the rougher side of life and endured the hardships incident to formative days of social evolution, Mr. Flowerree was big-hearted and generous; keen and prudent in business which grew in dimensions, he was open-handed and unselfish. Many an old friend and acquaintance, down on his luck, knew where he could turn for help, and indeed many could testify that they did not need to ask, as it was enough that they were in need to find his helping hand ready. As a father, husband and friend he was loved. As a citizen he was esteemed. He did what he could as he knew it, as life appeared to him, as the unselfish spirit led him in the way of sympathetic helpfulness to express the best within him."

Many stories are told of the innate generosity of Mr. Flowerree and of his square dealing and loyalty to friends. It is told of him that during the panic of 1893, to save a Helena bank from going to the wall, in which a personal friend was interested, Mr. Flowerree borrowed \$400,000 in cash from a Chicago commission house, depositing it in the threatened institution, through which timely aid it was saved from failure and enabled to weather the financial storms of that memorable time.

The funeral of Mr. Flowerree was held under the auspices of the Lewis and Clark Society of Montana Pioneers, and many of the prominent citizens of Helena assisted as active and honorary pallbearers.

JOHN McDONNELL. Gallatin county has no more highly respected pioneer family than that of McDonnell, the founders of which, Mr. and Mrs. John McDonnell, are now living quietly in Bozeman, enjoying the fruits of long years of labor on the ranches of this section, whence they came nearly a half a century ago. During their long and useful careers they have done much to aid the material development of the Gallatin valley, and well merit the esteem in which they are universally held. John McDonnell was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, February 26, 1833, and is a son of John and Judith (McCormick), natives of the Emerald Isle who immigrated to the United States during their latter years and spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits in New York state, where both died. They had a family of six children, of whom four still survive: John; Nicholas, who is engaged in the foundry and locomotive business at Des Moines, Iowa; Michael, a resident of Bozeman; and Mary, wife of John Cutler, living near Winterset, Iowa.

John McDonnell secured his preliminary educational training in the schools of his native country, and as a youth determined to try his fortunes in far-off America.

When he had accumulated enough funds for the journey, he left Limerick for Quebec, Canada, whence he arrived after a voyage of seven weeks on a sailing vessel, and then journeyed on to the home of an uncle in New Jersey, where for four years he was engaged in farming. In 1857 he removed to the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, where he followed farming and leased land until 1864, on April 5th, of which year he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet C. Stuff. She was born near Harper's Ferry, on the state line between Maryland and West Virginia, September 13, 1851, daughter of Jeremiah and Anna Eliza (Newcomer) Stuff, the former born in Germany, September 22, 1817, and died May 4, 1861, and the latter born in Maryland, October 22, 1820, and died in 1904. They had four daughters and one son, all of whom are living. Mr. Stuff came to this country when he was four years of age on a sailing vessel, and landed at Baltimore. In 1845 he removed to Illinois, settling in Ogle county, sixty miles west of Chicago, where he became a pioneer millwright, and subsequently moved to Dixon, Illinois, where his death occurred.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell remained in Des Moines, Iowa, until May 16th of the same year, when they started across the plains for Montana, or Idaho, as it was then called. An account of their journey, as prepared by Mrs. McDonnell, not only describes the trip thoroughly, but will prove an interesting narrative to those of the younger generation, as illustrative of life and travel in the pioneer days, and is entitled:

How we came to Montana in 1864.

"My Dear Young Friends: You have all read and heard much about the early days of Montana, I am sure, and yet I think you will be interested in hearing the story of how we pioneers came to this country long, long ago, when the land was wild, and inhabited mainly by wild animals and wild and hostile Indians. In order to tell my story, my mind will have to turn back to the year, 1864. In the early spring of that year my husband, myself and many other young people—many scarcely out of our 'teens—only a few months out of school, and some of us newly-married, just beginning to realize the necessity of making a home of our own, concluded to take Horace Greely's advice and travel toward the setting sun. There were no Pullman palace cars waiting for us to get into, nor emigrant cars such as they have for home-seekers now, not even a stage-coach. We came here years in advance of these modes of travel. At that time there were few railroads west of Chicago, and none in Des Moines, Iowa, the point from which we started on our journey.

"We invested our little all in large canvas-covered wagons, horses, mules, oxen, cows, chickens, things to eat and wear, and much bedding. We also had our garden seed, medicine chest, bible and prayer books, and musical instruments. I still have the violin we brought with us. We organized our company and elected for our captain a Mr. Stafford, a man who had some experience in overland traveling. It was his duty to ride horse-back in advance of the wagons, several hundred in number, watch the roads, keep a lookout for Indians and herds of buffalo, and find camping places where there was water, and grass and wood for our campfires. After these preparations, on the 16th day of May, 1864, after giving a tearful good-bye to our parents, our friends, our good, comfortable homes and everything that was dear to us, we started on that never to be forgotten camping trip across the plains. Though the company was large and well-provisioned and the weather fine, though the stars and moon cheered us by night and the ever-glowing sun brightened our days, still we were sad. We knew we were leaving civilization behind us, that we would have to travel unmade roads, up and down hills across mountains, over treacherous rivers and through barren wastes.

We knew many tribes of wild Indians were directly in our path, still we were not afraid. Youth is not afraid of anything and we were all young then.

"It took one week to reach Council Bluffs from Des Moines. The Missouri river between Council Bluffs and Omaha (two small towns then) had to be crossed on a ferry boat. Our wagons were all numbered with chalk, beginning with "One"; I think ours was number "One Hundred Nine." We paid two dollars each to have our wagons ferried over. It took all of one day and one night to do this, the ferryman keeping busy at work while we slept in our wagons. Early in the morning our party was in Omaha, where we went into camp to spend Sunday. This was our last chance to mingle with others in Sunday devotion in a church. I will say right here we kept our Sundays all through that long, long trip much better than they are kept now. On Monday we started on our way through Nebraska, every day leaving civilization more surey behind and getting further into an unsettled country. Columbus, then a town of only a few houses, was the last town that I remember. One day we passed through a camp of Pawnee Indians, the first I had ever seen. Our captain said they were Christianized, so I was not afraid of them, but they were very filthy and quite repulsive to me. Near a small stream, called Loup Fork, which we had to be ferried across by number, as usual, our number being so far back, my husband drove our team out of line quite a distance in order to let the horses have some grass to eat while we waited our turn. Here I met my first Indian. Feeling rather homesick, I sat in the back part of the wagon looking out over oceans of land covered with long grass. The horses were eating quietly when I lay down and went fast asleep. I was awakened suddenly by a loud noise. Sitting up quickly I saw in front of me a large Indian, who was trying to get my husband's overcoat which was lying on the spring seat. In the effort to get it out he had pulled the seat over, and this was the noise that had awakened me. Frightened was not the name to tell how I felt. There was a revolver strapped to the wagon bows, and with what remaining sense and strength that was not scared from me, I got hold of it without taking my eyes off the Indian. It was the first revolver as well as the first Indian I had anything to do with. I held one straight and looked at the other steadily. My Indian was afraid of that unloaded revolver and, hesitating but a minute, threw down the overcoat, jumped to the ground and hid in the long grass. I was then afraid he would make off with the horses, so I sat holding the revolver until I saw the men coming to take the wagon. Then my Indian got up and ran swiftly away. I was completely outdone, and like a woman will do, cried myself sick wishing I was back in Des Moines. But wishing was of no use. It was as safe to go on as to go back alone. We soon learned that our peace of mind and safety depended on our staying together. There were days and even weeks when days and nights seemed about the same, only we were moving on.

"One night our captain said that he had seen some buffaloes in the vicinity of our camp and thought that as we had a nice camping place it would be a good thing to camp a few days and hunt. The men were all eager for the hunt but we women protested. We were anxious to move on and get under a roof somewhere for the winter; but we had to give in. The men took turns, some going hunting and others watching the horses and camp. At first they got some small game, which made delicious eating. At last they got a huge buffalo and there was great rejoicing in camp and meat galore. We salted some down, dried some for lunches and every camp kettle was being used in the cooking of that buffalo meat. We cooked all day and far into the night, but it never got tender. I think some of our party lost their teeth trying to chew it.

No amount of cooking ever made it palatable. We had much sport over our buffalo. The ladies concluded that it was the great-great-grandfather of the herd, and on account of his great age could not keep up with the rest and so fell easy prey to our amateur hunters.

"Many days after our big hunt, or nearing camp one night, we were delighted to see our captain and his horses standing under some huge shade trees. It was such an unusual thing to see and we were so pleased with the sight, that we drove rapidly that we might enjoy the shade before nightfall. After unpacking, some observing member of our party, looking up into the tree-tops, made the discovery that this was an Indian burial place. A lot of dead Indians wrapped in blankets were fastened to the branches above our heads. We quickly moved camp. We should have stayed, for you know the saying that the only good Indian is a dead one. Another time, after a long drive under the burning sun, our captain stopped at a beautiful gushing spring. We had again begun to unpack when a thirsty member of our party tasted the water and found it scalding hot and so strong of infernal regions that we thought it best to move our camp.

"Sometimes it was hard to find camping places where there was wood, grass and water. In that case we had to haul our wood and water with us. When we were loaded in this way, everyone walked to lighten the load, for our horses were getting very tired. Some of us got to be very good pedestrians before we reached the end of our journey. We always camped on Sundays and sometimes longer if we found a nice place. The time was spent in doing some necessary work or in having a good social time. Occasionally on Saturday night we would have a dance. The ground would be smooth, the instruments brought out, and some would dance while others sat about the campfires and told stories till the wee hours of the night.

"On one of those long camping times, while the horses were picketed out in the grass, the men busy mending the harness, and the women on the banks of the Platte were washing, we were startled by a tremendous war-whoop, and the first thing we knew we were almost completely surrounded by Indians. We soon found that they were trying to stampee our horses, which they succeeded very well in doing. The men took what were left and went after the others that the Indians had taken, and succeeded in getting a good many horses back, but one of our men was killed and another crippled by the Indians. It was sad to bury one of our party and leave him resting there all alone as we journey on, but we had many such experiences before our long trip was over.

"The Civil war was in progress when we left the east. We had had no communications from our friends and it was not until we reached Virginia City that we heard the war was about over and we were very thankful. On the Fourth of July we camped and celebrated. Many of us had little flags, which we put around our camp, the best speaker was called upon for an oration and several little picnic dinners were indulged in. Along in August we were getting so tired and wishing we would now soon get to some place where we could camp for good. We were still about five hundred miles from where Bozeman now is, I think, when one day our captain met a party that had been to Virginia City, the greatest placer mining camp in the world. They were going back and told us there was no use in going on, that the country was wild and cold and not fit for anyone to live in; that we'd all better turn back. We were filled with consternation; we could not go back; our teams were almost worn out. We soon met another party. With them was the great scout and guide, Bridger, guiding them back to the east. The party going west and the party going east camped together

that night. We women put on our best dresses and called on Bridger to ask his advice as to what we should do; whether we should go forward or turn back. We found a pleasant, grizzled old man, with a kind smile and pleasant blue eyes. He was dressed in a buckskin suit and on his head wore a bearskin cap, beneath which hung his long hair. He looked as if he had lived out of doors all his life, and I suppose he had. He very pleasantly told us that he thought the western country had a great future, and that it was only the young, strong and brave who would be able to make a great country out of it. He told us that if we had been brave enough to get this far, to just go on. The country, he said, needed such pioneer men and women, and he did not believe we would lose anything by going on. He said the mining camp was overdone, but the valleys were large and fertile and well watered. He thought the government would surely send out soldiers to protect the people, and the soldiers and miners, he said, would have to be fed. Then, in his pleasant voice he continued: 'Ladies, as you have been brave enough to get this far, I believe you will be brave enough to go on. I will go back with you and help you down Bridger Pass, a very treacherous part of the road to pass over. I have guided many people over it and it is named Bridger Canyon in my honor.'

"We came on and he came with us. Our wagons were let down by ropes and chains over this mountain pass, but this was our last bad place. We were soon in what is now called Gallatin Valley and where Bozeman now stands. But, my dear children, there was nothing here but the valley, and the beautiful river—absolutely nothing. That was the first of September, 1864. There were no kind friends to welcome us, no glad hand held out to us. We just had to stay and make those homes we had thought of, dreamed of and talked so much about. We had to prepare the way for those who would come after us, who did come, and are still coming. I think those pioneer years of isolation and privation helped to make us hospitable and willing to welcome the strangers who are coming among us and have been a great help to us.

"We went on with our disbanding until we came to Virginia City; then we broke up our camp and scattered to different places to do what our minds and willing hands could do. There are not many of us left any more. I have gone east many times since that big camping trip. I have gone on the Pullman cars, and in 1869 I went partly by stage and partly by common cars, but nothing has ever compared to my camping trip. In 1907 I went to Kansas City and kind friends were showing me around the city. They took me to Washington Park Cemetery, one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen. While there I came across Bridger's monument, with his profile on it. The moment I saw it I knew who it was. I was so glad his remains were lying in such a beautiful place, although I heard afterwards that he died in poverty, like so many of our good men. Kind friends had erected the monument to his memory. Now when any of you go to Bridger Canyon for an outing, you will know how it derived its name."

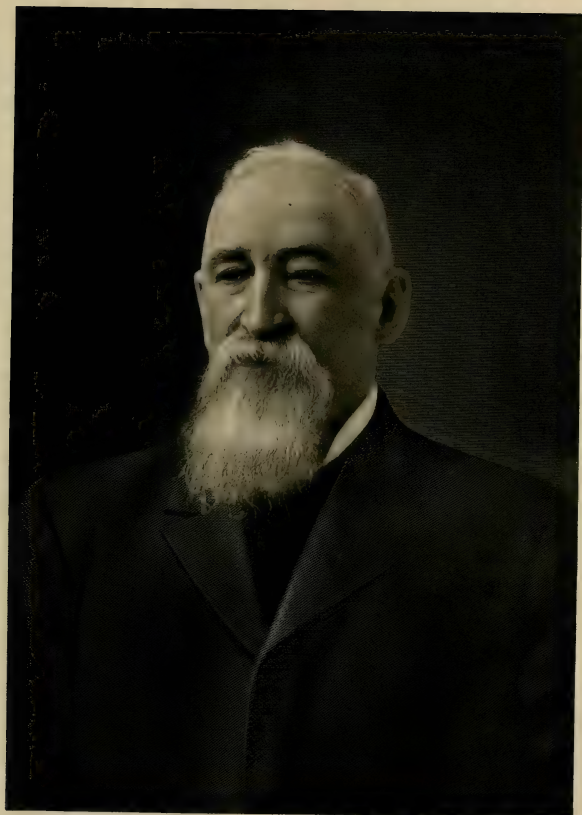
After remaining in Virginia City for three weeks, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell took up some land about five miles from Gallatin City, on the Madison river, where until 1879 they were engaged in dairying and stock raising. The original tract of 160 acres, which had been secured at about \$2.50 per acre, had been added to from time to time until there were 640 acres in the property, in addition to which Mr. McDonnell had accumulated three thousand acres on Elk creek, and a part of this latter was disposed of for \$100 per acre in 1910. At this time Mr. McDonnell is the owner of 180 acres, but since 1905 has been living a retired life, satisfied that he has contributed his due share to his

adopted section's development. He has resided in Bozeman since 1879, having come to this city in order that his children might secure better educational advantages. Here he and his wife are known as worthy representatives of that class of sturdy men and women, who in the early days had the courage to pave the way, and through whose efforts the prophecy of Bridger, as to the great future of the western country, has been fulfilled.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell have had four children, namely: Annie, born May 31, 1865, who died November 12, 1879; William L., engaged in farming in Gallatin county, who married Edith C. Waterman; Edward, also an agriculturist of Gallatin county, who married Katherine Black; and Robert E., a well-known civil engineer of Kansas City, Missouri, who married Georgianna Howlett. Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell have two granddaughters and five grandsons.

HON. ROBERT S. FORD. While Robert S. Ford has been a resident of Great Falls for more than twenty years, and among its most enterprising and substantial citizens, his business and financial interests have been so extensive and wide spread as to entitle him to claim identity with the great Northwest. His career has been marked by successful achievement in every avenue of business activity in which he has been engaged since leaving home at the age of nineteen years, and among the many enterprising men whose vigor and activity have added to the material importance of Montana he holds a deservedly high place. Mr. Ford was born January 14, 1842, in Simpson county, Kentucky, and is a son of John C. and Henrietta (Simpson) Ford. His father died when Robert S. was a lad of five years, in 1847, and in 1855 the family made removal to Westport, Missouri, where his education was completed in the common schools.

Mr. Ford was but nineteen years of age when he decided to seek his fortune in the unsettled West, entering the freighting business with ox-teams, between Nebraska City and Fort Laramie, a government post on the Laramie river, and was advanced in the following year to the post of assistant wagon master. In 1863 he was placed in charge of a wagon train, and in 1864 came to Montana in charge of an ox-train of sixteen wagons of merchandise. Continuing here, Mr. Ford freighted from Benton, Cow Island and the Milk river country to the mining camps of Helena, Virginia City, Bannack and Deer Lodge until 1868, in which year he visited his mother in Kentucky, she having returned to the South during the Civil war. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Ford went to Colorado, where he purchased three hundred head of Texas cattle, which were driven to Beaver Head valley and sold at a good profit. Thus encouraged, he again went to Colorado, and in Denver purchased seven hundred head of stock, which were wintered in 1871 at the mouth of the Sun river and disposed of them in the spring. His winter cabin was located about two miles from Great Falls and was erected by Mr. Ford himself. His next trip to Denver resulted in the purchase of a herd of twelve hundred head of cattle, which arrived at the mouth of the Sun river in November, 1872. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Ford located near Sun River Crossing, and here he settled down to the development of one of the most lucrative ranching projects ever seen in the valley. He soon came to be one of the really big stock men of Montana, and carried on an enormous business in contracting with the government for meat. In 1891 Mr. Ford brought his family to Great Falls, and here established the Great Falls National Bank, of which he has been president ever since, and office which he has filled with the utmost integrity and carefulness, manifesting in his capacity as chief executive of the institution a large measure of native shrewdness and business acumen. Like all of his other enterprises in which he has been



R. S. Ford



engaged during more than half a century, this has been a decided success and is an illustration of his versatile talents. His property interests in Great Falls are wide spread, and he is one of the most public-spirited and altogether valuable citizens that the community knows.

In 1878 Mr. Ford was married in Kentucky to Miss Sue McClanahan, daughter of James Wesley and Lydia A. McClanahan, prominent people of Simpson county, where Mrs. Ford was born July 1, 1850. The family is one of the oldest in the state, having settled in Kentucky in its earlier days. Mrs. Ford's girlhood was spent principally at her home until the time of her marriage, September 10, 1878, when she became the wife of Robert Simpson Ford of this review. Within a few weeks after their wedding they took up their residence at the home of Mr. Ford, near Sun River Crossing, and there resided until coming to Great Falls, and here they have since resided. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford, of whom two sons, Lee M. and Shirley S., survive, the other three having died in infancy, while the family were still residents of Sun River. Mrs. Ford died October 25, 1906.

A stalwart Democrat in his political views, Mr. Ford in 1876 was the representative from Chouteau county to the state legislature. In 1877 he represented Chouteau and Meagher counties in the state senate, and in 1880 was chosen to represent his district in the Fourteenth legislative assembly. He has manifested an inclination and ability to perform all the duties of good citizenship, and has been alive to the demands which a growing community casts upon its leading men. He has taken an active part in bringing about reforms in municipal affairs, and has actively and efficiently aided in whatever has been undertaken to raise the tone of morality among the people.

HON. JAMES E. MARTIN. Prominently connected with the public interests of Gallatin county, Montana, a leader in its progressive citizenship for more than thirty years, Hon. James E. Martin, president of the National Bank of Gallatin Valley at Bozeman, has been also closely identified with the business enterprises which have served as foundation stones on which the stable prosperity of this section has been built. As a financier he is widely known, having been for fourteen years cashier of the Gallatin Valley National Bank at Bozeman, and later, in 1904, was one of the organizers of the National Bank of the Gallatin Valley and was elected the first president of this institution, the policy of which he has directed ever since. James E. Martin is a native of Howard county, Missouri, and was born August 16, 1840, one of the six children of Thomas L. and Julia (Elliott) Martin. His paternal grandparents were David G. and Elizabeth (Lamb) Martin, the former one of the pioneers of Missouri, who removed to Howard county, Missouri, and there died when about eighty years of age. His wife died in Kansas a few years prior to her husband's death. Thomas L. Martin was born in Kentucky in 1810, and was about two years of age when he accompanied his parents to the west. He there engaged quite extensively in farming and stock raising, and died in March 1867, when he had reached the age of fifty-seven years, while his wife, a native of Missouri, passed away when James E. was but nine years of age.

The education of James E. Martin was secured in the district schools of the vicinity of his father's farm and he was reared to agricultural pursuits. When about sixteen years of age he accompanied his father to Kansas, where he studied for a few months in Highland University, at Highland, but his education has largely been acquired through self-discipline and he is distinctly a man of broad general information and mature judgment, having gained much through his association with men and affairs. When about thirteen years of age he earned his first dollar and assumed his

first individual responsibility by engaging to drive cattle, receiving forty cents per day. Within two years he was receiving fifteen dollars per month as a farm hand, working for neighbors near the old homestead in Missouri. In Kansas he remained until the spring of 1864, when he started on the long trip to Montana, by ox-team, the journey being uneventful and the party having no serious trouble with the Indians. He arrived in the Gallatin valley in September, and took up a homestead claim of 160 acres of land, which he improved and put under effective cultivation. He here continued his residence for about three years, when the death of his father called him to Kansas to assist in settling the estate. He remained there until 1876 when he returned to Bozeman, where, in 1892, he erected a handsome residence of modern architectural design and conveniences, and here he has since maintained his home, having resigned the management of his farm to his eldest son. For fourteen years Mr. Martin served as cashier of the Gallatin Valley National Bank at Bozeman, having been one of the organizers of that institution, and in 1904, as before stated, became one of those who organized the National Bank of Gallatin Valley, of which solid and substantial institution he has since served as president. In his political preference Mr. Martin has ever been a staunch and ardent Democrat and unwavering in the support of his party's principles, while his first presidential vote was cast for General Hancock. He was elected as a representative of Gallatin county in the lower house of the legislature in 1893, and was a working member and one whose able services were appreciated both by his colleagues and his constituency. The second legislative assembly was attended by no little internal dissension and turbulence, as specific historical records only too plainly indicate, but Mr. Martin showed by his actions that they were those of a strong man and a wise and just legislator. In 1896 he was again elected to the legislature from his county, and in 1898 was chosen as his own successor, having thus been a member of the assembly of 1900-01. In his legislative career he was assigned to membership on many important committees, and his every effort in the house was directed to the enactment of wise laws and for effective legislation along all lines. Mr. Martin has also been called upon to fill various county offices, and was the incumbent of the important office of county commissioner for one term. In all the relations of life, both public and private, he has retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. Fraternally he is known as a prominent Mason, having held membership in that body for many years and filled various chairs.

After his return to Kansas, Mr. Martin was there married, July 27, 1871, to Miss Sallie Armstrong, a sister of Judge F. K. Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of five children, of whom two died in infancy, while the survivors are: Roy E., who married Miss Avilla Hill, and has the management of his father's farm; and James E., Jr.; and Julia E., living with their parents.

ALFRED W. ORTON. It is a safe presumption that Alfred W. Orton, manager of the branch musical establishment of Norton Brothers, at 39 East Main street, is one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of his locality, as well as one of the most popular, and an example of self-made manhood that is worthy of the most persistent and conscientious emulation. He was born at Council Bluffs, Pottawatomie county, Iowa, July 8, 1855, and is a son of James C. and Pauline Orton. James C. Orton was born in the state of New York, and in 1846 removed as a young man to Iowa, where he worked at his trade of brick mason, although at various times he also secured employment as a musician, being a skilled performer on the violin. In 1867 he removed to Springville, Utah, where for three years

he worked at his trade, then removing to Virginia City, Montana territory, a trip which consumed two months, while the former journey, from Council Bluffs, had taken six months, with a bull team. For some time he was engaged in working as a mason and in playing odd engagements as a musician, but eventually traded one bull team for a log house without windows, situated in the city, and until his death, in 1879, when he was sixty-three years of age, was engaged in freighting between Helena, Virginia City, Fort Benton, Deer Lodge and Bannack. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and an ardent Democrat in politics. His wife, born in Pennsylvania, passed away in 1882, when fifty-three years of age. Alfred W. was the oldest of their nine children, of whom five are now living.

Alfred W. Orton was nine years of age when he accompanied his parents overland to Virginia City, and in 1867 began work in the printing office of the *Montana Democrat*, at old Virginia City, and was later with the *Madisonian*. As early as 1873 he came to Bozeman and for about one and one-half years was employed on the *Bozeman Times*, but in 1873 returned to the *Madisonian* in Virginia City, where he was also connected with the *Montanian* for two years. He returned to Bozeman in the fall of 1877, but soon removed to Butte to engage in the liquor business, with which he was connected until 1880 and then became foreman of the pressroom of the *Butte Miner*. In the winter of 1880 he returned to the *Madisonian*, and in the following spring again came to Bozeman, where he engaged in the liquor business, but in the fall of 1883 went to Butte and with his five brothers organized a band and also opened a roller skating rink. Mr. Orton leased the Silver Bow Club up to the fall of 1888, when he engaged in the musical instrument business in Butte, and in 1890 he again came to Bozeman to engage in the liquor business. In 1895 he again returned to Butte and was employed by the City Railway Company until 1903. In that year he was appointed city inspector of weights and measures and licenses, and was license collector from 1905 to 1907, in which year he became identified with the musical instrument firm of Orton Brothers. Since 1909 he has been manager of the branch store at Bozeman. He is a member of Ridgely Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., at Butte, and in his political views is a Democrat.

On December 21, 1882, Mr. Orton was married to Miss Marie DeBooth, who was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, daughter of Joseph DeBooth, a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Orton have had three children: Viola and Pearl, twins, and Wallace Alfred, an expert piano tuner, who inherits much of the musical talent of his father and grandfather. During his long residence in this part of the state Mr. Orton has made numerous acquaintances and is popular with all classes. He takes a great interest in the welfare of his community, and is at all times ready to support beneficial measures and to do his full duty as a good and public-spirited citizen.

ROBERT VAUGHN. It is not an empty distinction to have lived actively and usefully in any state for a period of nearly half a century. But in Montana and other western states fifty years means dating back to the times when residence meant pioneering, when activity was synonymous with adventure, and when none but the strong and the daring could endure the struggle with the elemental forces of nature and barbarism in this region.

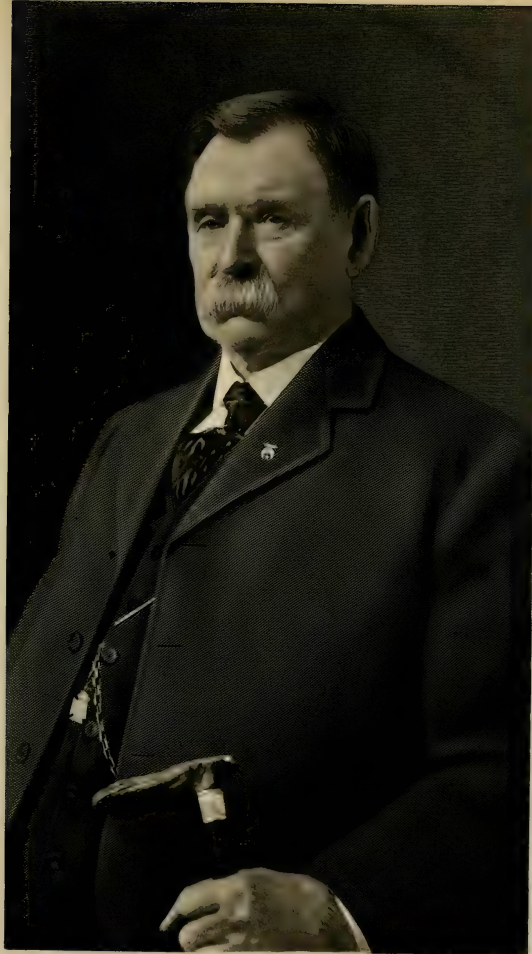
It lacks but little more than a year to complete the half century since Robert Vaughn first ventured into the country which has since become the state of Montana. Of those he found here and of those who came about the same time, many went down before the stress of Indian warfare, of pioneer hardship, and the common mortality of mankind. He is one of few survivors

from that era which accomplished the beginnings of civilization in Montana. Much that the symbols of history must preserve for future knowledge, he knows by personal recollection. The scroll of progress was unrolled before his eyes, and he himself was no inconspicuous actor in those processes and events which became the vital annals of this state. One of the oldest residents, none is worthier by character and achievement of the permanent record than Robert Vaughn.

A great many people have become familiar with the story of this pioneer and his associates through the publication of which he is the author, entitled "Then and Now." This volume, which has had quite a large sale, recites the many trials and hardships endured by the early settlers of Montana.

A native of Wales, in 1858, at the age of twenty-four, Robert Vaughn came to America, and from New York finally drifted out to Illinois. It is important to know how the pioneers came to Montana, and the story of Mr. Vaughn's coming may be told largely in his own words. He left Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, on the 4th of March, 1864, in company with James Gibb, John Jackson, James Martin and Sam Dempster and wife, destined for the new gold fields in Idaho, for at that time the territory of Montana had not been created. The mode of travel was with a four-horse team and a farm wagon. A great part of Illinois and Iowa at that time was sparsely settled, and the party would travel for hours without seeing signs of any habitation. They crossed the Missouri river by ferry-boat to Omaha, which had but twelve hundred inhabitants. There was made up a train of sixty-five wagons, some of them being drawn by oxen. It was a mixed train; some were going to California, Oregon, Washington and Salt Lake, but most of them were bound for the new gold diggings in Idaho. They all followed a common route as far as Fort Laramie, the trail to the post being on the north side of the North Platte river. On the way a great many Indians of the Pawnee tribe were encountered, but all of them were friendly. At Fort Laramie they met the noted frontiersman, John Bozeman, after whom the city of Bozeman is named. He sought to organize a train to take a cut-off route, east of the Big Horn mountains. There was also a man by the name of Joe Knight, who was a trader at this place. He had two wagons, four mules each, with supplies for Alder Gulch, and he was getting up a train to go west of the Big Horn mountains and through the Wind River country. Mr. Vaughn joined this party of Knights. They made up a train of about one hundred wagons and about three hundred good resolute men. Each man during the hazardous trip had to take his turn standing guard at night as a precaution against attack by marauding Indians, and after a tedious trip, with many hardships, they reached Alder Gulch on the 13th of July, 1864. This was one of the first outfits to enter Montana over that trail. The most of the time they followed the trail of Jim Bridger, who was about three days ahead with a train for Alder Gulch.

Such was the introduction of Robert Vaughn to Montana. In the history of the state's development as recounted on other pages of this work the reader might properly read the name of Robert Vaughn into many of the events and scenes there portrayed. His experience comprised all phases of the varied life of pioneer times. He came to know all the notable personalities of both the territorial and the state era, and was in turn known and esteemed by them. For many years he was one of the big ranchers of the state, and made a specialty of horse raising, producing some of the best in Montana. About two years after the death of his wife he sold his ranch to his old friend, Captain Couch, and then moved to Great Falls, which then had about 3,000 inhabitants. As his home for over twenty years Mr. Vaughn has taken much pride in Great Falls and has been a factor in its upbuilding. The finest business



Robt Vaughan
Wales in 1836
Alder Gulch 1864
Great Falls 1913

structure in the city is the Vaughn Block. Such improvements are always as valuable to the community in which they are placed as to the builder and owner. This substantial enterprise indicates Mr. Vaughn's high appreciation of Great Falls as a commercial center, and he affirms this to be the best city in the state.

Robert Vaughn was married on the 25th of August, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth Donahue, daughter of Matthew and Jane Donahue, of Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Vaughn died on January 13, 1888, at the age of thirty-three years. Arvoncia Elizabeth Vaughn, her only child, was born January 1, 1888. She was reared with all the care and advantages that a devoted father could give. On October 4, 1911, she married Mr. H. M. Sprague, formerly a resident of New York state and now of Great Falls. Mr. Vaughn now has his home with his daughter and her husband.

It has been the purpose of this sketch to set forth in its essential outlines the career of one of Montana's notable pioneers. The bald facts have been stated, and as is the custom in many occasions the best has been reserved for the last. Not least among the causes which will identify Robert Vaughn with Montana are his writings on many subjects connected with the people and history of this state. He has the gift of straightforward statement, characteristic of western frontier character. In a work of this kind it would not be amiss to quote voluminously from such writings, but here it is deemed sufficient to repeat his simple narrative of his own early life, that to be followed with a quotation of his tribute to the Montana pioneers.

His own story begins as follows: "I was born in Wales, June 5, 1836, and was reared on a farm until I was nineteen years old. My parents' names were Edward and Elizabeth Vaughan. There were six children—Jane, Hugh, Robert, Edward, John and Mary. Edward lives in the old home at the present time. His address is Dugodo Bach, Dinas Maududy, Merconethshire, Great Britain.

"My parents were of good family; by that I mean they and their ancestors were good Christian people, father and mother were members of the Episcopal church. Father was a warden as long as I can remember. Mother was my only teacher. She taught me to obey, to tell the truth, to be kind, to respect others and above all to fear God.

"I left home when I was between nineteen and twenty. At this time I could speak but the Welsh language. I had a great desire to learn to speak English; therefore I went to Liverpool where sister Jane lived. Here I secured employment from the Honorable Benjamin Haywood Jones to work in the flower garden at his beautiful home on the West Derby Road. He was a rich banker in the city. I remained there over a year. Brother Hugh had gone to America a year before I left home, locating near Rome, New York, so, in the fall of 1858, instead of going home as I intended, I concluded that it would be a good idea for me to go to America and see my brother, and then return after three or four months. Therefore, without the knowledge of my parents I took passage on board a steamship, named the *Vigo*, bound for New York. I was on the ocean twelve days and a half. As soon as I landed I wrote home and stated what I had done, and that I would be back home in four or five months, and at that time it was my honest intention to do so. From New York City I went to my brother's and stayed with him about three months. I next went to Palmyra, Ohio, to see my Aunt Ann, my father's sister. I was right at home now, and my father was satisfied since I was in the care of his sister. I was at her home over a year, going thence to Youngstown, Ohio, where I worked for Joshua Davis on a farm, and where I later worked in the coal mines. From there I proceeded to McLean county, Illinois, where my brother had been living for two years. I farmed with him one summer,

then I went to Fairbury, Livingston county, and mined coal until 1864.

"During all of this time I wrote home regularly and received letters in return, but instead of going home I was continually getting further from it. Somehow I could not resist the desire to venture into the unsettled regions of the West. I kept drifting further and further until I found myself in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, six thousand miles from home.

"In this way over fifty-six years have elapsed since I left my childhood home, but the picture remains in my memory as though it were but yesterday; everything appears to me as it was the last time I saw it. The home still seems the same. The ivy creeping up the walls; the sycamore, alder, birch and spruce trees stand there like sentries guarding it. The rose bushes and evergreen in front; the hollies where the sparrows huddled together at night; the orchard and the old stone barn; and I imagine that

"I see the quiet fields around.

I stroll about as one who dreams

Till each familiar place is found,

How strangely sweet to me it seems.

"The old and well known paths are there,

My youthful feet so often pressed.

Gone is the weight of manhood's care,

And in its place a sense of rest.

"The broad expanse before me lies,

Checked here and there with squares of green;

Where freshly growing crops arise,

And browner places intervene."

"I see the dancing rill flowing by the garden gate, and the great arch of white thorn overspanning the passageway that led to the main road. There my mother embraced me and kissed me and bade me good-bye, for the last time. Here 'my only teacher' gave me her last instructions, which were these: 'My dear son, be careful in selecting your companions to go out with in the evenings. God be with you, good-bye.'

"Oh, how sweetly her voice fell on my listening ear, And how I imagine those soft words I hear;

If I ever view her silent grave,

My tears will flow like an ocean wave."

"There she stood gazing at her wandering boy leaving home. We watched one another until a curve in the road hid me from her sight. That was the last time I saw my mother. Father came with me about a quarter of a mile. We spoke but very little; we were both very sad. Suddenly father turned to me and took me by the hand and said: 'Well my son, fare thee well, be a good boy.' I was weeping bitterly, and after I had gone a little way I looked back and saw father leaning against a gate, which led to the meadow, with both hands over his face. This caused my tears to flow faster than ever. I shall always believe that father was praying for me then. And that was the last time I saw him. Father and mother are now sleeping in the silent tomb, but in my memory they appear as I saw them last. Nothing can efface that vision from my memory. I often think that I might not have fared so well and would perhaps be a worse man than I am, were it not for the prayers of father and mother."

In a recent contribution to the Montana Historical Library, Mr. Vaughn told in graphic verse of the character and experiences of the men who settled Montana, and this tribute may fitly close this article:

TO MONTANA PIONEERS

Montana pioneers were they,
Who opened the Wilderness Gate,
That civilization might come,
And transform it into a state.

They were the brave pioneers who,
Away, away westward went
O'er countless miles of trackless plains
When stirring were the events.

Most popular way to go west then
Was in a prairie schooner,
Though there were other outfits
Would get them there much sooner.

What a long and perilous journey
Was the trip across the plain,
Out in cold and stormy weather,
Tugging through mud and rain!

Many fights they had with Indians,
Who were watching night and day,
For a chance to steal and plunder
And to run their stock away.

Those came first went to the mountains
In small bands to hunt for gold.
They had bloody fights with Indians,
Endured hunger, fear and cold.

One was killed near the camp fire
While drinking his cup of tea,
Another arrow rent the air
And came near killing me.

Later others came and settled
In the valleys and the plains.
They, too, fought some desperate battles,
In which many a one was slain.

In those battles with the savages
Many a pioneer then did fall,
And as many of the enemy
Answered to the rifle's call.

Blessed be those noble women
Who then crossed the trackless plain.
They were the "Red Cross" in those battles
To the wounded and the slain.

It cost twelve hundred lives or more
To win the glorious victory,
That now the people of this state
May live in peace and plenty.

Honor the memory of those who've
Passed over the Great Divide
To rest in Camp Eternity
On the plain on the other side.

After all we greatly enjoyed
Life on the wild frontier,
As long as we had a grub-stake mine
And the Indians not too near.

As a general thing our health was good,
(When Indians were not near),
And as a rule we had plenty to eat,
Antelope meat and deer.

And when the holidays would come
We had a Christmas dinner,
A partridge, venison and plum-duff,
We cared for nothing better.

Little we thought that we were then
Paving the way for a state,
Paving a way for Montana,
MONTANA, The Treasure State.

DAVID B. WEAVER. Now venerable in years but admirably preserved in both mental and physical faculties, this sterling pioneer of Montana maintains his home at Saxton, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but his experiences in connection with early affairs in Montana as well as the noteworthy contribution which he has made to the recorded history of this great commonwealth render it most consonant to accord him special representation in this publication. As a pioneer of the West he was one of those urged to intelligent self-development and invention as well as discovery, as, like others who braved conditions on the frontier of civilization, he was wholly dependent upon his own resources. Conditions made the pioneers inventive and self-reliant, and this was not only in material things but also in less tangible matters. They became philosophers and thinkers—real exercisers of thought and reason, because when confronted with the new conditions and compelled by necessity to overcome them, there was no escape except by thought and action. Wherever there is real thought, and independence, and discipline, and bravery, there is bound to be philosophy and justice. And the pioneers as a rule were intensely just. Their very ruggedness and strength, their simple-heartedness and directness made them just and kept them just; for in their natural acceptance of the wild and primitive life they learned the wonderful fact that as they judged so were they judged. Mr. Weaver has ever retained the deepest interest in the state to which he came nearly half a century ago and he has been most zealous in historical research and investigation concerning Montana and other parts of the great empire of the West, the while his various historical contributions are of great and enduring value. He came to Montana in 1864, the year that marked its segregation from Idaho as an individual territory, and he is the only survivor of the three men who discovered placer gold mines of paying yield in the Yellowstone valley, in August, 1864, besides which he was the first deputy recorder of the Shorthill district of Montana, in 1864-5.

David B. Weaver was born in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of March, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Berkstresser) Weaver, the former of whom was born in the same county, in 1810, and the latter of whom was born in 1816, their marriage having been solemnized in 1838. The father devoted his entire active career to the great basic industry of agriculture and both he and his wife continued to reside in the old Keystone state until their death. At a reunion of the Weaver family held at Shy Beaver, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of September, 1912, an occasion on which about six hundred representatives of the family were present, David B. Weaver, the subject of this review, gave a brief outline of the Weaver genealogy, and from this record are taken the following data.

Jacob Weaver was one of three brothers who came to America, probably from Holland or the low countries, about the middle of the eighteenth century,—at least prior to the War of the Revolution, the names of his brothers having been Uranamus and Abraham. Uranamus settled in New York and Jacob, and probably Abraham also, located in the province of Maryland. It is practically well authenticated that Jacob Weaver first settled in Prince George county, Maryland, whence he later removed to Washington county, where he became the owner of what was then known as the "Big Spring" property, about a half-mile distant from the present city of Hagerstown, on the Funkstown road. It is said that during or just after the Revolutionary war he sold this property, for which he received payment in gold which he was induced to exchange for Continental currency,

with subsequent total loss, owing to the depreciation of the latter. He then took out a land warrant, to which he was entitled for his services in the Revolutionary war or army, and located the warrant in "Guilford township." At various places in the published Archives of Maryland are references to Jacob Weaver, with record of his service as an officer in a Revolutionary regiment that was recruited partly in Maryland and partly in Pennsylvania, and it is virtually assured that this Jacob Weaver was the pioneer physician here mentioned. Dr. Weaver married Susan Eitner, a native of Wittenberg, Germany, and of their children Christian figures as the next in line of direct descent to him whose name introduces this article. Christian Weaver wedded Mary Eicher and they established a home in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of Jacob Weaver, father of David B. Weaver, the Montana pioneer. At the family gathering before which the genealogical record was presented, as noted in a previous paragraph, a permanent organization was effected and David B. Weaver was elected its president, a position in which he is making special effort to introduce and preserve information concerning the family lines.

In the common schools of his native county David B. Weaver received his early educational discipline, which was later to be most effectively supplemented by self-application and by the lessons learned under the direction of the wisest of all head-masters, experience. He was vital, energetic and ambitious as a youth, and he never acquired the habits of using tobacco or intoxicating liquors. He has since stated that these "luxuries" never appealed to him in the least. He has also stated that the curriculum of the common schools in his youth was deficient in American history, and that the only available book that interested him along this line was the journal of the Lewis & Clark expedition across the continent, the same having been compiled by Patrick Gass. This work he read and re-read until he had memorized much of its contents, and incidentally there was fostered in him a great desire to see the wonderful country described in the publication. It is interesting to record in this connection that Mr. Weaver secured within recent years a copy of a most interesting work entitled "The Life and Times of Patrick Gass," and that he generously contributed the same to the public library of Butte, Montana, together with a reproduction of the only photographic portrait known to have been taken of Mr. Gass, the same having been an old-style ambrotype.

Mr. Weaver was reared on the farm and continued to be identified with its work until he had attained to his legal majority. He then went to the Broad Top coal mines, about four miles distant from the old homestead farm, and there he was employed in various capacities until the latter part of the year 1863, when he formed a partnership with David R. Shorthill and leased the Prospect coal mine, from which they mined and shipped coal for the Broad Top Railroad Company. Mr. Shorthill was one of the pioneers in the Pike's Peak district of Colorado and when the Idaho gold fever began to spread through the East he and his partner, Mr. Weaver, both succumbed to its ravages. Mr. Weaver now saw a means for indulging his desire to see the West and was sent to Iowa City to purchase oxen and wagon and other necessary equipment for the long and hazardous trip to what is now Montana. He was joined by Mr. Shorthill, Richard Owens, George Travis and Alexander Norris. This little company of adventurers crossed the Missouri river at Omaha, and thence proceeded along the road on the north side of the Platte river until they arrived at the Bozeman Cut-off, by which trail they continued their journey, theirs having been the third wagon train to follow this route and C. C. Coffinberry having been captain of the train. Captain Bozeman had taken the first train through this route and Captain Townsend had headed the second wagon train. The party of which Mr.

Weaver was a member arrived at the mouth of Emigrant Gulch on the 27th of August, 1864. His financial investments in the buying of ranch land in the Yellowstone valley and town property in Yellowstone City proved a total loss. Concerning incidents in connection with his early experiences in Montana Mr. Weaver has given the following interesting data:

"All lands lying east of the Yellowstone river were included in the Crow Indian reservation, and the hostility of the Indians compelled the frequent abandoning of mining operations in Emigrant, Bear and Crevic gulches, the while the United States government compelled the abandonment of the three ranches held by J. A. T. Hull, Captain Stafford and myself, who had purchased property from T. E. Stevens. Through this action on the part of the government I lost six hundred and fifty dollars. This land on the east side of the river was held by the Indians until 1880, when it was ceded to the government, the land having been thrown open to settlement in 1882. (Reference: History of the Yellowstone Valley, by the Western Historical Publishing Company, Spokane, page 130.)

"I left Yellowstone 'City' on the 15th of October, 1866, and with riding and pack horses made my way to Helena. There I properly equipped my outfit, and thence 'packed' my way through to Walla Walla, Washington. I left Helena on the 23d of October and arrived in Walla Walla eighteen and one-half days later. Thence I proceeded to San Francisco, from which city I soon made my way to the Mount Diablo coal mines, where I was employed as pumping engineer until January, 1868. I then took passage on a steamer and proceeded to New York, by way of the isthmus of Panama."

Mr. Weaver returned to Pennsylvania, where he was actively identified with farming and lumbering enterprises until 1883, when he removed to the state of Florida. There he engaged in the ginning of cotton and also in the manufacturing of lumber. He operated not only a cotton gin and a saw mill, but also a grist mill and planing mill. The climate of Florida caused his health to become impaired and he accordingly returned to Pennsylvania a year later. Since that time he has maintained his home in the old Keystone state, and he is one of the representative citizens of Saxton, Bedford county, where he has substantial property interests.

The first public office held by Mr. Weaver was that of deputy recorder of the Shorthill mining district, in Emigrant Gulch, Montana, in 1864-5. In Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, he has served as school director, township auditor, and other offices, and he served as a member of the board of commissioners of that county from 1876 to 1878, inclusive, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. In politics he has for a number of years maintained an independent attitude, and has given his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. Thus he has voted for both Republican and Democratic candidates.

In Toppings' *Chronicles of the Yellowstone Valley* Mr. Weaver has called attention to a number of inaccuracies, and his familiarity with the early conditions and incidents in that section makes his dictum practically authoritative, so that it is specially interesting to note that he now has in preparation a *History of the First Settlement and Settlers of the Yellowstone Valley, 1864-6*, a compilation that cannot fail to prove of great value as an addition to the recorded annals of Montana. In this work Mr. Weaver is showing the most careful discrimination and historical accuracy, and the same should find place in all public and reference libraries in Montana. He has previously made contributions to other historical works touching the Yellowstone valley, and concerning errors appearing in one of such publications he has written as follows:

"The statement is made that gold was found in Emigrant Gulch in 1863, by Thomas Curry, who remained in the vicinity for some time, living with the Indians and putting in his time hunting and fishing. This is not correct. Thomas Curry told me personally that he came over from Alder Gulch in March, 1864, with two companions, and that they were prospecting at the mouth of Emigrant Gulch when the Indians came to them and robbed them of all of their 'grub.' I asked him why he permitted this, and he replied that the Indians were too numerous to justify resistance. Consequently he and his companions returned to Virginia City for new supplies. Reason will tell us that if Curry were in Alder Gulch in 1863 he would have proceeded to dig for gold there, as the metal was discovered there in May of that year, while the gulch is more than fourteen miles in length and at that time afforded an ample amount of rich mining ground for him to locate a rich claim. So this story of his having been in Emigrant Gulch in 1863 is entirely unauthentic."

In his home town Mr. Weaver is a charter member of Saxton Grange, No. 1132, which was organized about fifteen years ago. He is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers and also of the Society of Pioneers of Eastern Montana. He has, as already stated, made most valuable contributions to histories of Montana, both general and specific, and the publication here presented is fortunate in having such a contribution from his pen. Though not formally identified with any religious body Mr. Weaver has the deepest reverence for the spiritual verities and attends the Church of God, at Saxton, supporting the work of that denomination.

At Huntington, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of December, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Weaver to Miss Elizabeth Mountain. She was born in the old Keystone state and her ancestors were numbered among the early settlers of the beautiful Juniata valley. She was a granddaughter of Jane Maguire, whose marvelous escape from capture by the Indians, in 1777, is narrated in Brumbaugh & Walton's "Stories of Pennsylvania." Mrs. Weaver was a daughter of David Mountain, who was a man of excellent intellectual attainments and a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Pennsylvania in the early days. She was born on the 27th of May, 1841, and was summoned to the life eternal on the 10th of November, 1910, her memory being revered by all who came within the sphere of her gracious and gentle influence. She had one sister and four brothers, and three of her brothers were gallant soldiers of the Union in the Civil war. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver the following brief data are given: Clara B. is the wife of Orblison L. Benson and they reside at Salter, Pennsylvania; William E., who resides in New York City, wedded Miss Mary Rogers and they have three children,—Ralph, Donald and Gilbert; John M., a resident of Milltown, Washington, married Miss Mary Shearer; James A. is at Saxton, Pennsylvania; Mary C. is the wife of Clarence L. Metzgar, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have four children,—Elizabeth, Clarence, Jr., Jack and Harold; and Effie H. resides with her father at Saxton, Pennsylvania.

From an article written by D. H. Fisher, are taken the following brief statements: "D. B. Weaver is the last survivor of the three men that discovered gold in paying quantities in the Yellowstone valley, in 1864.

"The first gold mined in what is now known as Montana was by Grannville Stuart, and four companions, on Gold creek, a branch of the Little Blackfoot river. The next or second gold discovery and mining camp was the 'Grasshopper Diggings' discovered by John White, and John McGarvin, and others, about the first of August 1862. The third mining camp discovered was Alder Gulch by Bill Fairweather, Mike Sweeny, Barney Hughes, Harry Rodgers, Tom Coover, and

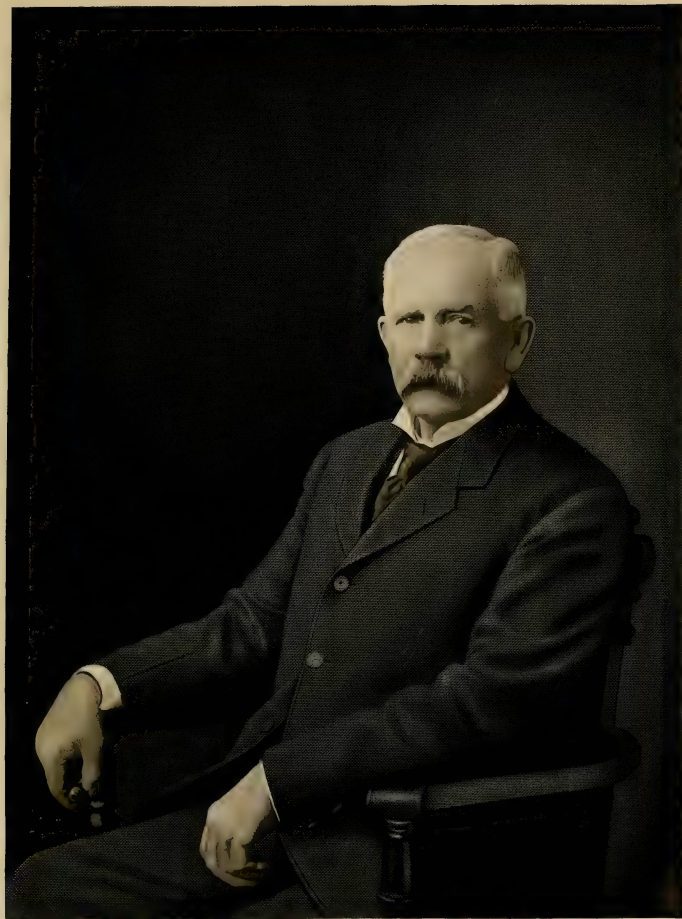
Henry Edgar on the 26th of May, 1863. The fourth mining camp discovered was Last Chance Gulch by John Cowan and three companions, on July 15, 1864, where the city of Helena is now built. The fifth mining camp discovered was the Emigrant Gulch and mines on the Yellowstone Valley, on the 30th of August, 1864, by David R. Shorthill, David B. Weaver and Frank Garrett. This afterward became known as Emigrant Gulch and the village at the mouth of the gulch was known as Yellowstone City. Mr. Weaver worked for Colvin and Uncle Johnnie Cowan on Discovery claim, in 1866. Both of these men are dead, and so at this date there are probably only two men living that marked or blazed the trails to the five first placer mines of Montana. These pioneers are Grannville Stuart, of Butte, Montana, and David B. Weaver, of Saxton, Pennsylvania."

Mr. Weaver gives the following record concerning the Last Chance discovery, the gulch in question now constituting the main business street of Helena, the capital of Montana: "The Last Chance placer gold mines were discovered on the 15th of July, 1864, but the prospectors did not find the gold in paying quantities, so they went on further north. Not meeting with better success, they returned to the site of the present city of Helena in November, 1864, to try again on the bar previously discovered. They spoke of this being their last chance, and hence the locality became known as Last Chance Bar or the Last Chance Diggings. John Cowan and Colvin were natives of the state of Georgia and had been gold miners in that state, which probably had much to do with their successful prospecting in Montana and in finding the rich placer mines where Helena now stands."

NICHOLAS J. BIENENBERG is one of Montana's foremost citizens, not only from the conspicuous character of his identification with the state's development and up-building, but from his long residence therein and the various channels of progress through which his influence, progressiveness and public spirit has been felt. He was but a boy of seventeen when he came to Montana in the spring of 1865, with no other capital than a stout heart, an industrious nature and habits of frugality that his excellent German parentage had naturally endowed him with, yet from this modest equipment he has, by dint of his own efforts, been for years accorded a foremost position among the substantial, high class citizens of the state.

Mr. Bielenberg was born in Holstein, Germany, June 8, 1847, and was but a youngster of four years when his parents, Claus and Margaret (Cruse) Bielenberg, with his two brothers, Charles H. and John N., immigrated to the United States. They settled at Davenport, Iowa, where they engaged in farming, and in that state passed their remaining years. The elder Bielenberg was an intelligent, well-educated man who had done military service in his native country. He and his sons swiftly adapted themselves to American ways, and the latter, particularly, became superior American citizens. Claus Bielenberg was of the Lutheran religion, and all of his family inherited his high moral principles. He built and owned business property in Davenport and its vicinity, and was one of its most highly respected townsmen.

Nicholas Bielenberg was given the usual public school privileges, but his lively interest in all practical affairs led him to shorten his period of study in order to join in the vocational activities in which his father and brother were engaged. The details of the butchering trade were learned by him in Davenport and when sixteen years of age he went to Chicago, where he was employed through the winter of 1865. For his first month's work he received only three dollars and board. The following spring he returned to Davenport, and made preparations to seek his life's success in the new west.



W. Builenberg

His trip thither was a most memorable one and worth relating in brief detail. From Davenport the young Bielenberg took a river boat to St. Louis, where he stopped for a few days, after which he took passage on "The Bertrant" up the Missouri river en route to Fort Benton, Montana. About thirty miles above Omaha the boat sank, and although no lives were lost all had to submit to the inconvenience of camping twenty days on the bank of the river while waiting for another boat of the same line. Continuing the voyage neither boat nor passengers met with difficulties until interrupted by a herd of buffalo crossing the stream. This necessitated their waiting for eighteen hours. Their next mishap was occasioned when, having reached a point below the Dry Fork of the Missouri, they struck a sand bar, and in the process of extricating the vessel a spar was broken. The delay thus occasioned was fraught with the most serious circumstance of the entire trip. The party was attacked by Indians, who, in the encounter killed one man, wounded another and carried away two, of whose lives they disposed in the most horrible manner. In sight of the stranded passengers of the Bertrant watching from the deck in desperate helplessness, the Indian squaws carried dry wood, with which they surrounded the captives, held in durance by the male savages. With the victims securely bound in the center, the wood was set aflame and the other voyagers saw them thus pitilessly destroyed. It is hardly to be wondered at that Mr. Bielenberg has ever since had an insuperable aversion for the Indian race. The Bertrant was presently started on her way once more and on June 18, 1865, arrived at Fort Benton, having taken a number of deer and elk on the route and having heard of the close of the war when passing one of the river forts.

After arriving at Fort Benton, Mr. Bielenberg proceeded to consider his immediate future. His objective point was Helena. But, on landing, his exchequer, which had suffered unexpected depletion because of the exigencies of the voyage, amounted to exactly thirty-five cents. On the boat which had brought him to Fort Benton was his supply of butcher's tools, but he was at a loss to defray the cost of transporting them. Youth and ambition often meet with kindly consideration, as the young man found on this occasion. The captain of the boat, to whom he explained his dilemma, gave him clearance for his tools, and instructed the boat's steward to supply him with the necessary provisions for his journey to Helena, free of all charge. Young Bielenberg then loaded his belongings on a mule wagon, at the side of which he walked to his destination, arriving on the first of July. At Helena he learned of a business in his line which was to be bought from Henry Edgar, the first discoverer of Alder Gulch, the richest gulch in Montana. The butcher's establishment was in Blackfoot, Montana, and to that place Nicholas Bielenberg went to buy out the Edgar meat business, his two brothers agreeing to "stake" him. Here he engaged in the butchering business until 1870, when he removed to Helena, and was there identified with the same line of trade until 1872, when he located at Deer Lodge.

About this time Mr. Bielenberg became connected with the line of business that started him on the road to the great success that he has achieved, the stock business. Here he engaged in stock-raising, and in buying cattle for the Chicago market, which was reached by driving the stock through to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and there shipping by rail to Chicago. For several years he carried on an important business in this connection. In 1877 he established a meat business in Butte, which became one of the leading industries of its kind in the northwest. A modern cold storage plant was erected, and a large wholesale trade was thus supplied. The growth of the business was substantial, and eventually assumed such proportions that it was deemed advisable to incorporate it, which was done, the name given to it

being the Butte Butchering Company, which concern has since directed the enterprise.

About 1884 Mr. Bielenberg became associated with his half-brother, Conrad Kohrs, in an extensive cattle business. Shortly afterward he carried on the same line of business as an individual, but later became interested with Joseph Toomey, and they developed, in this line, an enterprise of immense proportions for that time. They handled more than one hundred and thirty thousand head of sheep in one year, and their flocks were to be found in various parts of Montana, while they also transacted a large business in buying and shipping sheep and cattle from the northwest, their operations extending from Washington to North Dakota, and contributed largely to the development of the live-stock industry in this section of the country.

We quote from an appreciative article previously published: "It can be safely said that Mr. Bielenberg and his associates were the fathers of the sheep industry in northern Montana, and their operations were the first of any importance in the state. Mr. Bielenberg was the first shipper to discover the value of screenings in the feeding of sheep in transit, and his discovery has grown to be a valuable industry in the handling of mutton for the eastern markets."

For more than forty years Mr. Bielenberg has been identified with the stock-raising industry of Montana, and probably no other man in the state has given greater impetus to an industry that has brought equal renown and distinction to the Treasure state. His interests are varied and extensive, including valuable mining, real estate and industrial holdings. His investments have been made with discrimination, showing marked business capacity and foresight. Interested in any movement of benefit to the community, and always on the side of progress and advancement, there is no better example of the type of men, who have not only lived to see Montana take her place among the great western states, but have largely contributed to the transformation.

Mr. Bielenberg from the time of casting his first vote up to 1912 was one of the staunch supporters of the Republican party, taking a prominent part in its councils, and was one of its advisers in his section of the state. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis, and many times served in similar capacities in state and county conventions. In 1912 he joined the Progressive movement, and at once took a prominent place among the organizers of that party in Montana. The principles of the Progressive party were only those with which he had been in sympathy for a long time. His influence has been strong in this movement toward cleaner politics in state and nation. Mr. Bielenberg presided at the mass convention meeting held in Helena July 29, 1912, for all people of the different counties of Montana whose third party sentiments were strong and clearly defined. He was a delegate to the National Progressive Convention at Chicago in August, 1912, that nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president.

Mr. Bielenberg has been a resident of Deer Lodge for over forty years, completing his beautiful modern home in this city in 1910. It was here that he married, on the 14th of March, 1872, Miss Annie Bogk, a native of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Augustav and Margaret Bogk, natives of Germany, who came from Wisconsin to the Deer Lodge Valley in the early days, and passed the remainder of their lives in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Bielenberg have been the parents of five children. The eldest, Alma Margaret, born July 15, 1874, is now Mrs. W. I. Higgins, of Deer Lodge. Howard Zenor, born on the 26th of November, 1876, married Annie Winkelman, engaged in the garage business in Deer Lodge, and they have one son, John Howard. Augusta Kohrs, who was born on the 16th of December, 1880, died on January 4, 1901. Anne Marie, who was born on April 16, 1883, attended the Deer Lodge schools and schools in the east for two years, and now resides

with her parents. Claude Nicholas, whose birth took place on the 26th of October, 1888, is engaged in the ranching and stock-raising business. He was married on September 5, 1912, to Ethel Catherine Marcum.

Mr. Bielenberg is one of the extensive owners of high class ranch property in the Deer Lodge Valley. He is president of the Deer Lodge Water Company, and was one of the builders of the magnificent hotel property in Deer Lodge, a structure that would do credit to a city many times the size of Deer Lodge. Among his other executive offices he is president of the Butte Butchering Company, vice-president of the Tuolme Mining Company, and is a director in the Pilot-Butte Mining Company.

Mr. Bielenberg has been a successful man, not only as regards the accumulation of property, but as a citizen of high character and a business man of strict integrity and fairness. He enjoys the comforts and pleasures of life, has reared an excellent family in keeping with a high social standing, and has contributed liberally to all worthy projects, whether of a charitable, civic or religious character.

Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, affiliating with the Helena Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Helena. He is also a member of the Elks.

His acquaintance includes many of the prominent men of the state, not only of today but for the past twenty-five years. Few men in this section of Montana are better known than "Nick" Bielenberg, as he is called, not from any lack of respect but from a most friendly and jovial disposition, and the faculty of making and retaining friends.

ARMISTEAD HUGHES MITCHELL. In a new land's evolution from primitive wildness to orderly civilization, every class of pioneers leaves more aggressive claim to the appreciation of posterity than does the pioneer physician. His work, no less strenuous, no less perilous than that of others, is done with least of the egotistic spirit and with less purposely permanent appeal. Scores of physician-heroes die on our frontiers without deserved recognition for their impartially altruistic labors. Montana, being desirous of paying tribute to the greatest of hers, honors such names as those of Doctors Leavitt, Glick, Steele, Maupin, Brooke, Yeager, Father Ravalli and that dominant personality of rare ability—Dr. Armistead Hughes Mitchell. A leader in public deliberations and a strong and definite influence in the industrial development of the state, Dr. Mitchell leaves a life-record of such interest as to require in this review such detailed mention as the conditions of the present publication permit.

The gallantry of temperament which, when united to depth of character, produces the finest type of valor was Dr. Mitchell's inheritance. His maternal grandfather, Major John Hughes, had enlisted—with the permission of his mother, Ann Neville Hughes—when he was but sixteen years of age as a patriot in the Continental army and had thus as a mere youth won his spurs in the Revolutionary war. Both Major Hughes and his wife, Ann Merriweather, were natives of Virginia and represented the Old Dominion families of Tarleton, Neville and Hughes of colonial and military note. Virginians also were the doctor's paternal grandparents, Captain Robert Mitchell and Ann Seldon Armistead. Their son, William Dauntton Mitchell, as a young man came from Virginia to Kentucky, where he married Lucy Hughes, daughter of the above-mentioned Major John and Ann (Merriweather) Hughes. In the Bluegrass state William Mitchell and his wife, Lucy Hughes Mitchell, became widely known in Jefferson and Oldham counties, having a large plantation in the former region. William D. Mitchell was counted one of the most learned men in Kentucky, being prominent first as a county clerk in Oldham county and later as a jurist

of distinction in Louisville, Oldham county. It was there that on October 31, 1831, his son Armistead Hughes Mitchell, was born.

After having spent the years devoted to his primary education in La Grange, Oldham county Kentucky, then the parental home, Armistead Hughes Mitchell was sent to the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, for his college preparatory course. In his junior year, the youth's audacious spirit led him to leave school quite unceremoniously and to join a regiment on the way to participate in the Mexican war. He was permitted only a few months of this exciting experience, for his father ordered his return as soon as possible after hearing of the boy's adventure. As William Dauntton Mitchell was then living in Louisville, Kentucky, he arranged for his son's entering upon medical studies at Jefferson college in that city. Having completed the work of the courses there, he went subsequently to the University of New York, from the medical department of which he was graduated in 1852.

Thus equipped, the young physician returned west, no less keenly interested in the adventurous phases of existence than when a boy. His abilities and interests were so aboundingly vigorous that his career refused to be confined by the limits of his profession. When Dr. Mitchell left New York, he went first to visit his father, who was then conducting a sugar plantation on the Brazos river, thirty-five miles from Galveston, Texas. He then lingered for a year in Mexico, a locality that had not lost its charm for him. His real destination, however, was California, for this was the period of the gold mining excitement in that state. In the autumn of 1853 the young doctor-adventurer arrived in San Francisco, where he not only engaged in practice as a physician, but entered upon an active speculating career, with mining interests in various parts of the state. Ranching also interested him to such an extent that he became joint owner with Jasper Harold of a large ranch on which were herded large numbers of cattle for selling throughout the mining districts. Nor were the foregoing activities the sum of this remarkable young man's operations. The political movements of the times held great attraction for him. He was therefore promptly recognized as an available and desirable candidate for important public office, being made in 1857 a member of the state legislature from California. Two years later he was reelected as the joint representative from Tulare and Fresno counties.

The climax of excitement over gold mining in British Columbia led Dr. Mitchell to dispose of his cattle-ranch interests and to investigate conditions on the Fraser river. Not finding the situation sufficiently promising, he returned tentatively to California, soon afterward locating at Aurora, Nevada. Here he continued his medical practice and again became interested in mining speculations. He was so fortunate as to be one of the original discoverers of the rich Esmeralda mine, which was the basis of his mining operations until 1863, at which time he had become the possessor of a goodly fortune. To Austin, Nevada, and then to Idaho city, Idaho, he next went for a short time, in neither place being satisfied with the prospects he found. After looking over possibilities in Oregon, he passed to the Kootenia district in British Columbia. As a thriving mining camp existed there at that time, Dr. Mitchell obtained a claim on the creek near Galbraith's ferry, several miles north of what is now Bonner's ferry. As the placers here were prodigiously rich, Dr. Mitchell's claim in three months yielded him some \$20,000 of gold dust. He returned to San Francisco to spend the winter, and in May of 1865 he resumed mining activities. On one of his prospecting trips he learned from a Jesuit priest and some accompanying Indians of reported rich placers in the Blackfoot country. He went with them across the mountains to McClellan's Gulch, in Deer Lodge county, reaching that place in September of 1865.



A. V. Hitchcock, M.D.

He continued at that time to Helena, where he was professionally engaged for a year, at the end of which time he definitely located in the town of Blackfoot, Montana.

It was not possible for Dr. Mitchell to be long in any place of residence without being the object of political honors and responsibilities. In 1868 his services were required on the Territorial council, as councilman for the districts composed of Deer Lodge and Missoula counties. He was elected on the Democratic ticket and successive reelection followed in the years 1869, '70, '71, '72, '75, '77, '78, '80, '81, '82 and '83. He was president of the Council in 1871, '75 and '77.

In 1869 President Grant appointed Dr. Mitchell to construct the original building of the Territorial penitentiary at Deer Lodge, to which place he removed in the same year, having charge of the work until it was concluded in 1871. He was then appointed physician and surgeon for the same institution and in connection with that practice he continued his private activities as a general medical practitioner. In 1882 Dr. Mitchell resigned the prison appointment, but remained a resident of Deer Lodge until near the close of his life.

While Dr. Mitchell's organizing ability was very clearly and emphatically demonstrated in his private operations and in his construction of the prison, the great monument to his executive power is seen in his evolution of the sanitarium at Deer Lodge. This achievement had its inception in his being awarded by Governor B. F. Potts, in 1875, the official position whose duties were the care of the insane of Montana territory. At first there were seven men patients, that number continuing for two years. In 1877 Dr. Mitchell purchased the Warm Springs property and Dr. Charles F. Mussigbrod became his partner in the work and responsibilities of the institution, which at that time had but thirteen patients. From that nucleus has been developed the present institution. The keen perception of Dr. Mitchell in recognizing the great value of the thermal and curative properties of the waters of Warm Springs was only one evidence of his far-sightedness. He and Dr. Mussigbrod proceeded to have constructed a group of small buildings suitable for the comfort and best care of the thirteen patients then in charge. They also built a small hotel and appurtenances suitable for the resort which the springs and other natural attractions of the place were making it. A farm and garden were next planned and from this beginning a magnificent agricultural establishment gradually grew. The ranch, garden and stock farm at first provided for both the sanitarium and the resort and, being later absorbed by the needs of the asylum, have gone far toward making this one of the model institutions of its kind in the world. It was in 1890 that the management of the plant decided that the greatly increased number of inmates in the State Asylum for the Insane made it advisable to discontinue the hotel and public resort. Since that time the owners have devoted their entire time and attention to the needs of the patients and the full resources of the property to their requirements. The original group of log and stone buildings first constructed for the use of the thirteen original inmates have been replaced by splendidly planned buildings of the most modern and highly perfected type. The cost of the newly constructed group was nearly a half million dollars and all are under the most efficient care. The vast surrounding property is fenced, properly watered and brought to a high degree of profitable cultivation. Not only the inexhaustible flow of the thermal waters, but the carefully supervised meat, garden and dairy products, assured by the sufficient appropriated water rights, make the place one most to be desired for the class of patients whose disorders require the most nearly perfect conditions as well as the wisest and most delicate handling. It is capable of accommodating

more than a thousand patients and its methods are the most hygienic, as well as the most humane and scientific, that could be wished. In all this development of thirty-five years' time, Dr. Mitchell was the leading, moving spirit in building up the institution and shaping its destinies. Even such improvements as have been instituted since his demise have been made possible through his early efforts and his remarkable foresight.

While the supervision of the great work described above was Dr. Mitchell's chief concern from its beginning, so large was the man in mind and energies that from time to time other important duties called him. One of these was his acceptance of Governor Potts' appointment to the post of surgeon general during the Nez Perces war; and another was his service as surgeon in charge, under General Gibbon's appointment, after the detachment of the regimental surgeon from the command, following the battle of Big Hole. Nor were his political preferences in the later epoch of his life wholly of a professional nature; for then, as in his earlier years, he was able to officiate ably in various contemporary affairs. His interest in legislative and executive politics never abated and he was frequently made chairman in the committees and conventions in which he participated. In 1885 he was the chairman of the Democratic territorial central committee; in 1888 he was elected by the convention as a member of the national committee of the same party; and while serving in that capacity he was appointed a member of the committee whose duty it was to formally notify Mr. Cleveland of his nomination. In 1892 Mr. Mitchell endorsed the theories and purposes of the People's party. That political organization made him its nominee in Deer Lodge county for state senator; honored him with the county chairmanship in 1894-6; sent him as its delegate to the state conventions in 1894, '96 and '98; and elected him alternate to the National convention at St. Louis in 1896.

Coincident with the numerous interests above noted, Dr. Mitchell's participation in mining enterprises continued. It is said that no other man in Montana has put more money into the legitimate mining operations in the state than did he. In many cases, of course, his investments failed to return profits to him; but others are now finding them advantageous and it cannot be said that his efforts were wasted, for they contributed materially to the development of Montana.

The formal affiliations of Dr. Mitchell in a social way were with the Masonic order. On October 3, 1882, in presence of the Grand Lodge of Montana, then in session at Deer Lodge, Dr. Mitchell was honored by Deer Lodge Number 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M., under a special dispensation of the Grand Lodge. Throughout the remainder of his life he continued a member of the organization and its honors have followed him on his last journey.

All of Dr. Mitchell's domestic life was lived at Deer Lodge. His marriage occurred here on November 23, 1871, Mrs. Mitchell having been before her marriage Miss Mollie E. Irvine—a daughter of Thomas E. Irvine, of Richmond, Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell became the parents of five children, of whom two now survive: Mary Adele, now Mrs. J. M. Scandland, mentioned in the biography of her husband elsewhere in this work; and Harold Gouverneur, the youngest member of the family.

Dr. Mitchell's final illness began in the summer of 1896 and was of that nature which, affecting the eyes and head, is called mastoiditis. In his efforts at overcoming it, he consulted the most eminent specialists, including Dr. Bosworth and Professors Starr and Gray of New York. In 1897 he made a summer trip to Alaska and in the autumn of 1898 went to California, but in neither case did he find relief. His endeavors to withstand the ravages of his malady were of the

most courageous kind, but in October of the last-named year he succumbed to the resultant weakness and the end came December 20th, at his home in Warm Springs. The last reverent services were said over his body at the Episcopal church of Deer Lodge, by the Reverend E. G. Prout, and were accompanied by full Masonic rites. The presence of numerous eminent citizens from distant localities, added to that of his many friends, acquaintances and warm admirers throughout Deer Lodge county, made that memorial gathering the largest of its kind ever known in Deer Lodge.

Dr. Armistead Hughes Mitchell is remembered for those achievements the recountal of which is given in foregoing paragraphs of this article; but even more for the qualities which no pen can make vivid—the indescribable elements of personality which make a friend or comrade so ineffably precious, even in memory. His high sense of honor, personal and professional, his impartiality and loyalty in friendship; his exquisite sympathy, underlying the dominant force of his nature and revealing itself so wonderfully at a patient's need; his ideal relations to the members of his family—these characteristics one may name as definitely his. Just what they meant, in their blended entity, to the world in which he moved is now expressible only in the multi-fold heart-image shared by those who best knew Dr. Mitchell.

SOPHRONIUS MARCHESSÉAU is, as his name indicates, of French descent, though both his father and his mother were born in Canada. The father, Francis Marchesseau, was a tiller of the soil, but the love of romanticism and adventure so strong in the French Canadian, was his most dominant quality. He died in his fifty-sixth year, leaving a widow, Sophia Richards Marchesseau, who mourned him until her own death, almost a quarter of a century later. They were the parents of ten children, of whom but two, Sophronius Marchesseau and his sister Henrietta, were granted length of life. The sister, Henrietta Marchesseau, became the wife of the late Mr. Trahan, of Central Falls, Rhode Island, and her death occurred September 29, 1912, at the age of ninety years, one month and eleven days.

The life of the remaining son, the fourth born in the family of ten children, would have been a delight to Hamlin Garland or Owen Wister. Bret Harte could have painted it in its true colors and done it justice. That life covers almost a century in time, the great century of development in the northwest. His feet traversed almost every state in the Union from east to west and from west to east and back again, and this in a time when to the average civilization western travel was one of the impossibilities. It is difficult to compress a life so filled with action, so far reaching in its influence, so epoch making in its results, into a few pages of a Montana edition. It was voices like unto his, crying in the wilderness, that made way for a new civilization in a country that is only now beginning to be known.

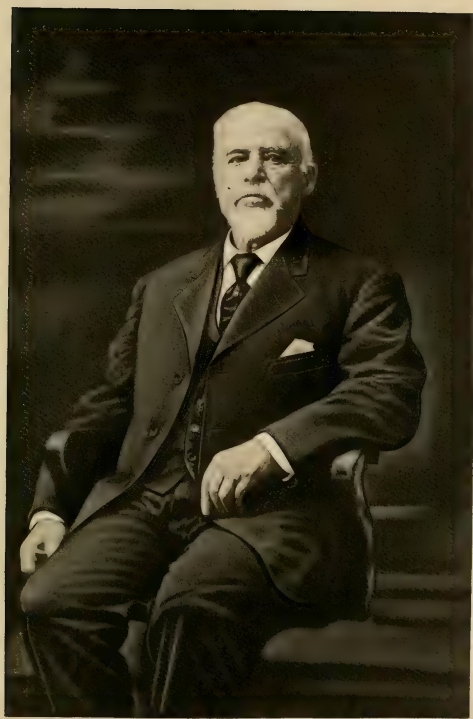
Sophronius Marchesseau was born in L'Acadie, St. Johns county, in the province of Quebec, Canada, on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1838. Education was a commodity difficult to obtain in those parts and times, nor did the young men feel greatly the lack thereof with half a continent lying unexplored before them. The book learning that lay in his path, however, the subject of this sketch received. He attended, of course, for some little time the schools of his native village, but early became a clerk in a store of general merchandise. About the time he reached his majority he went to Burlington, Vermont, where he accepted a similar position. Hardly was he established in his new work when glad tidings spread like wild fire over the country, tidings of gold in California. From every country side parties of young men set out for the land

of the setting sun. Some traveled around the Horn, others by way of the Isthmus but Sophronius Marchesseau and two of his brothers, with the blood of the Canadian trapper red in their veins, joined a company of eight young men and started on the tedious overland journey from Vermont to California. Their real starting point, however, was St. Johns, the home of the Marchesseaus. Leaving there on April eleventh, 1850, they traveled by rail and boat through the great lakes and down the Mississippi to St. Louis. Here they were delayed for some time in procuring their outfits and making arrangements for the really serious portion of the great undertaking. At Independence, Missouri, each man purchased a mule, a flint lock musket and what other necessities he was able to carry in his knapsack. At Westport they joined a party of Sante Fe merchants and on the first of June they set out all together across the dusty plains. They met, of course, many Indians, some tribes considered hostile to the white pioneers, but the young Canadians knew well these Indian tribes, most of whom belonged to the Sioux nation and were pleased to hear again the French Canadian tongue. The hardships of the journey lay in the long months of continuous travel, the thirst and the famine with which they had, at times, to battle and the dropping by the wayside of beast and man. At Salt Lake City, the little band rested for three weeks, and they received at the hands of the Mormon settlers the most courteous treatment and the most urgent invitation to join their own colony already established. Some were tempted, but the majority of the party were strong willed men for whom California was the only goal.

In the early autumn they arrived at Logtown, Eldorado county, near Mud Springs, and started at once to work. Their only knowledge of placer mining was what they had gleaned from hearsay. They had brought with them their rockers and, what was more to them, each man had an inexhaustible supply of energy and enthusiasm. The first day's work netted twenty-five dollars apiece. All winter these eleven men labored side by side, earning on an average of one hundred dollars a day. In the spring they moved on to the Yuba river diggings, where they were again successful. In 1858 came the great Frazer river gold excitement. Eighteen thousand men left California for Alaska, and among the number was Sophronius Marchesseau. He went from San Francisco to Victoria by boat, thence across the gulf of Georgia to the Frazer river. The report of the gold findings had not been exaggerated, but the hardships of the plains were as nothing to the cold and the famine of this barren land. Many a man was known to exchange his largest nugget for a crust of bread. It seemed impossible to supply the multitudes with food, and so high were the prices that only the wealthy could buy. Many who preferred a competence and comfort to gold and starvation retraced their weary steps to Frisco.

Mr. Marchesseau, to whom the excitement had appealed even more strongly than had the gold, returned to California and his mines, richer by only the experience. He continued to work his properties until 1863, when he returned to his old home for a visit, the trip being made by way of the Nicaragua route. It was with sadness that he noted the many changes that fourteen years had wrought in St. Johns. Of his own family there remained to him only his mother, one brother and a sister, the latter having recently died September 29, 1912, aged ninety years. The country appealed to him even less than before, and after a brief visit he set his face again westward.

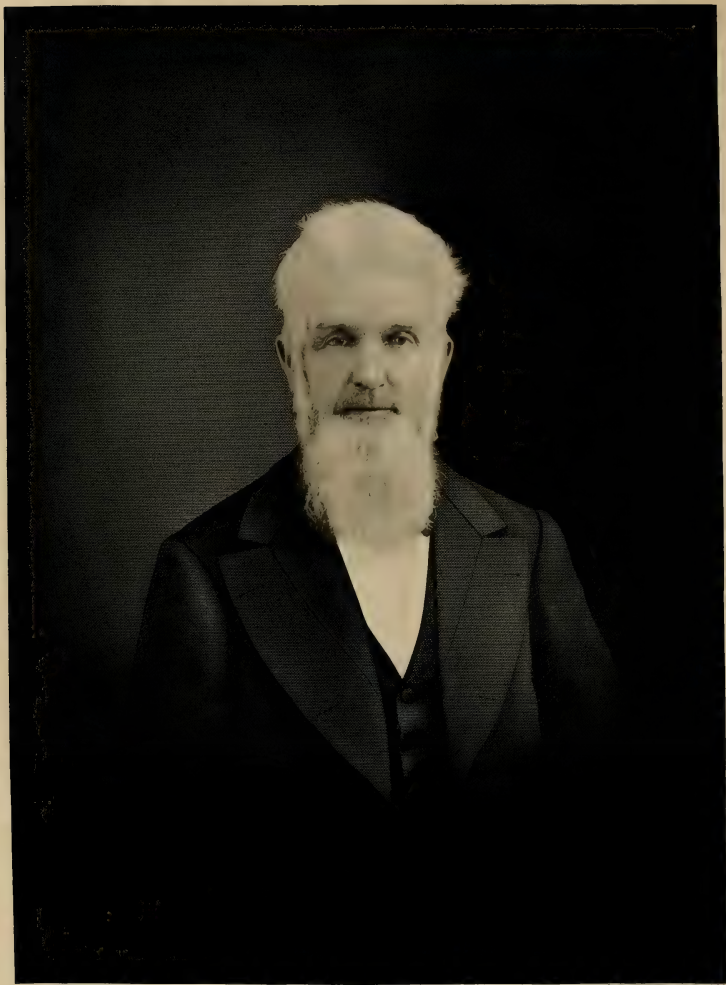
This time he chose to end his journey in Montana, a country that had interested him in his earlier travels. In the spring of 1865 he came up the river to Fort Denton and overland by wagon to Helena. At the mouth of the Marias there was great excitement over



S. Marchesseau

His 45th Year





Thomas H. Irvine

a prospective Indian uprising, as a camp of foresters had been recently murdered, but the difficulty proved to be entirely local and our subject reached Helena on the fifth of July. Here he became interested in some valuable mining property which he still owns. He began operations in Dry Gulch on Indian Creek but was soon engaged by the New York Mining and Exploring Company at ten dollars a day. Professor Hodges was superintendent of the "White Latch Union" and Mr. Marchesseau became his overseer. In 1886 he purchased a stock of goods in Helena and came to Butte, where he started a trading post. Butte at that time was merely a mining camp where the miners were working with rockers and sluices. For two years he continued in business here, when the water became so scarce that the miners were many of them obliged to discontinue their operations. He then moved his stock to French Gulch and later to Bitter Root, Missoula county. When the quartz mines were opened at Butte business began to prosper once more and Mr. Marchesseau reopened his general store. This was in 1875 but even then all goods had to be hauled by wagon and the price of freight was from twelve and a half to fifteen cents per pound. His store was located on Main street on the present site of his brick block, which was erected in 1890. This block is one of the best business structures of Butte, being seventy-four by eighty-one feet and three stories in height. In 1883 our pioneer merchant disposed of his business to L. W. Foster and L. R. Mallet that he might have more freedom to devote to his other growing interests.

Mr. Marchesseau has never found time in his active life to search for his "Golden Girl" and assume family cares. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church but neither a lodge member nor a politician. He makes his home in his own beautiful building, the upper stories of which he has finished and equipped as a modern hotel. Although a man who has never taken a part in the public life of his city or state, he is known throughout Montana as one of the old timers who has made the new regime possible.

REV. WALTER M. JORDAN, a prominent and highly esteemed member of the Christian church, is a worthy son of the Montana pioneer whose life is recorded in other pages. When Harrison Jordan and Catherine Tuttle, his wife, were residents of Alder Gulch, in this state, their eldest son was born on July 22, 1865. This son, named Walter Marion, received his elementary education in the district schools, from which he passed to the Butte high school for more advanced study. He subsequently entered that well-known institution of higher learning which is known as Drake University and which is located at Des Moines, Iowa. From the collegiate courses there he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

The independent activities of Walter M. Jordan began with a period of pedagogical activity—that profession, which, when conscientiously conducted, is fraught with the same altruistic spirit which pervades the Christian ministry. In the winter of 1889-90 he engaged in teaching at Silver Star, Montana, and the following August entered the ministry of the Christian church, but was not officially ordained until June, 1892, at Cotner University, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Rev. Jordan's first charge was at Cascade, Montana, with which he combined his pastorate at Hogan, Montana. His recognition of the greatness of his calling led him to desire the fullest possible intellectual advancement, a direct result of which was his pursuing of a post-graduate course at Cotner University, from which in 1892 he received the degree of Master of Arts.

In August, 1894, Rev. Jordan responded to a call from the church of his denomination at Deer Lodge, Montana, and his ministry there was followed by similar pastoral services at Helena, where he accepted the

Christian pastorate. On January 1, 1899, he began his work at the latter city, where he remained for five years. During his pastorate there his consecrated and earnest leadership resulted in the clearance of a large church debt and in a doubling of the membership of the Helena Christian church.

The next pastorate of Rev. Jordan was at Quincy, Illinois, the early home of his father. In 1908 he passed from there to another charge in his native state of Montana, becoming pastor for one year of the Christian church in Billings, when he accepted a call to become the pastor of the Shortridge Memorial church at Butte, where he has since been located. In that church he still continues his ministry, leading his people to a clearer comprehension of the spiritual vision and of its application to the mundane life. Single-minded in his ideals and standards, he is broad in his interests, which touch every phase of the life of Butte and of an even wider field.

Organizations of high moral purpose, whether avowedly religious or nominally secular, have sought both his membership and his official service. From 1890 until he removed to Quincy, Illinois, he was a member of the State Board of the Montana Christian Association; when he became a resident of the state once more he became a member of the organization, of which he was made president of the executive committee in 1912. The Montana Christian Endeavor Union made him its secretary in 1895 and its president in 1896. On the State Board of Charities and Reform his services were called into requisition by Gov. R. B. Smith, and he was reappointed by Gov. Joseph K. Toole; as the board's secretary, Rev. Jordan served until his resignation on removing from the state. He served as chaplain of the state senate the first time that body met in the new capitol, and offered the first invocation uttered within that structure of civic deliberations.

Of secular organizations, the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons claims the membership of Rev. Jordan, who in 1890—at the time when his father was worshipful master of that lodge—attained the degree of Master Mason. Rev. Jordan is now affiliated with Butte Lodge, No. 22.

The domestic life of Rev. Jordan began in 1892; on June 30th of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Dungan of Des Moines, Iowa. She was a daughter of Prof. David R. Dungan of Drake University. The children who were born to Walter M. and Ella Jordan were three, who were named respectively, Merle Kinnis, Marion Jean and Derryl Dee. Ella Dungan Jordan died in 1906, in Quincy, Illinois. The present Mrs. Jordan (nee Jeannie Coe) is a daughter of Josiah Coe, of Woodbine, Iowa. His second marriage took place at Billings, Montana, on June 30, 1908.

THOMAS HOWARD IRVINE. Although more than thirty years have elapsed since Thomas Howard Irvine passed away, he is yet remembered by the pioneers of Deer Lodge valley, where he was an early settler and where he occupied a position of respect and esteem, as befitting a man of the high character and personal worth which were his. Mr. Irvine came from a fine old Kentucky family, whose members were prominent in the early history of the state. The name of his grandfather, Capt. Christopher Irvine, occupies a prominent place, together with those of Boone, Harrod, Shelby and other men of equal prominence, on the magnificent shaft that stands in the cemetery at Frankfort erected to the memory of Kentucky's honored dead.

The Irvine family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, its members being early settlers in Virginia, whence they emigrated to Kentucky, then a frontier section. Thomas H. Irvine was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, on February 16, 1811, a son of David C. and Nancy (Howard) Irvine. His father was born

November 18, 1885, in Richmond, Kentucky, and married Nancy Howard of Bourbon county. He died August 14, 1820, at Richmond, Kentucky, when he was but thirty-five years of age.

David C. Irvine was a son of Captain Christopher Irvine, mentioned above, who settled at Richmond, Kentucky, in 1799. Captain Irvine married Lydia Calaway of Madison county, Kentucky, a daughter of Col. Richard Calaway. Captain Irvine served in the war of 1812, and was killed in battle, near Fort Meigs, Ohio, May 5, 1813, his body being interred upon the field of battle.

Thomas Howard Irvine grew to manhood in his native Kentucky county and there he married his first wife, Mary Ann Williams, who bore him four children, of whom but one is now living,—William C., retired, and living in Butte, Montana. For his second wife Mr. Irvine married Sally Bryan, of Fayette county, Kentucky, a daughter of one of the old and prominent families of the state. Bryan Springs, near Lexington, was named for them. The children born of this second union were as follows: Isabelle who died in infancy; Nannie H., now the widow of Richard Jones, who makes her home in Seattle, Washington; Thomas H., of this review, a rancher at Perma, Montana; Bryan, one of the best known mining men in Butte, where he located many of the richest mines in the city, and where he finally died; Bettie Hart, the widow of George W. Irvin, one of the prominent men of Butte during his lifetime, in which city she now lives; Mary E., the widow of Dr. A. H. Mitchell, who is mentioned in greater detail elsewhere in this work; Margaret Bryan, who married William Shanly of Deer Lodge, Montana, where she died; Eliza, who married William Cassidy, of Anaconda, Montana; Sally B., who married Harry Mills and died in Deer Lodge; Alice, who died at Soda Springs, Idaho, while the family were en route to Idaho.

About 1848 Thomas Howard Irvine left Kentucky with his family and emigrated to Missouri, settling in Buchanan county some fifteen miles south of St. Joe, where a brother, William L., had located a short time previously. In 1805 he came to Montana (where his two sons were then living) and located on a tract of land along Race Track Creek, in what is now known as Powell county, and there he took up farming and stock-raising. Here he continued to live for a few years and about 1870 moved to within a short distance of Deer Lodge, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred on July 14, 1881, in Butte, Montana, while there on a visit to his daughter. He is buried at Deer Lodge. His wife died January 24, 1871, at Deer Lodge.

Thomas H. Irvine was one of the old-school Democrats, whose faith in his party was firm and stanch. But he was never an office seeker, although a regular voter. He was a member of the Christian church. His home was ever noted for the genuine old southern hospitality peculiar to those of his section of the country, and his excellent family were well reared. He was a highly respected and esteemed citizen, who bore an enviable standing in his community, and he is still remembered by many who were privileged to know him in the years gone by.

JOHN A. SPENCER, dealer in implements of all kinds in Philipsburg, Montana, is a representative business man of this city. His identification with the life and growth of the state began as long ago as in 1805, and since that time he has been variously occupied in various parts of the state. In 1802 he settled in Philipsburg, and since that year has been engaged in the implement business.

Mr. Spencer is a native of Indiana, born in Boone county, that state, on April 9, 1844. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to St. Paul,

Minnesota, where they remained until the later years of their life. He is the son of John B. and Nancy (Johnson) Spencer. The father was born in Kentucky and after his removal to Minnesota remained there until late years, when he made his home in California. He was a contractor and builder of some importance and was a successful man. He died at the age of eighty-five years. His wife, whom he married in Indiana, also died in California, and is there buried by her husband's side. She lived to the age of eighty years and was the mother of six children, of which number John A. of this review was the first born.

As a boy in St. Paul, John A. Spencer attended the public schools of that city, and he remained there until he was about twenty-one years of age, first visiting Montana in 1865. He located in Virginia City at first, and he remained there for a period of twenty-seven years, engaged in the merchandise business. After that long period of business experience in Virginia City he sold out and went to Butte, where he again engaged in mercantile lines, and continued in business there for three years. He once more closed out his business and went back to the old home in St. Paul, where he remained for two years, becoming established in business there, but the call of the west drew him back to Montana again and he returned to Butte, where he remained for one year, followed by a period of one year in Granite, in both places being occupied by business interests. In 1893 he located in Philipsburg and established the business which has held his undivided attention continuously since that time.

Mr. Spencer has always showed a decided business ability, that characteristic of his nature becoming apparent in his youth. When he was but sixteen years of age he went to work in a grocery store in St. Paul, receiving as his monthly stipend fifteen dollars, which he dutifully and generously handed to his mother every pay-day, and until he came west he was for the most part engaged in the mercantile business in one capacity or another, thereby gaining a goodly store of experience which he has turned to excellent account in past years. Mr. Spencer is a Mason and is affiliated with Flint Creek Lodge, No. 11, and the Eastern Star. He has been master of the blue lodge at Virginia City and at Philipsburg also. He is a Republican, but not a man of any political ambition. He has always lived the life of a good citizen, content to perform the duty lying nearest him and let others fill the public offices. He has served his city as a member of the council during two terms and in that office has done good work for Philipsburg. He is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers.

In 1875 Mr. Spencer was married to Miss Harriet Welch at Virginia City. She was a daughter of William and Harriet Welch, of that city. She died in 1904, leaving her husband and one son, Clarence C., to mourn her loss. The son is now married and lives at Wallace, Idaho.

CLINTON A. SLOAN. An active and highly prosperous business man of Butte, Clinton A. Sloan has spent a large part of his life in Montana, and in the development and advance of its material and industrial interests has performed an important part. A son of the late A. H. Sloan, he was born June 15, 1856, in Clinton county, Missouri.

A. H. Sloan was born in Ohio, in 1820. Learning the carpenter's trade when young, he followed it in Missouri for a number of years. Coming from there to Montana in 1865, he located with his family on a ranch, and was here actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1888. He married Marian Douglass, who was born in Iowa, and is now living in Montana, her home being in Boulder Valley. To them eight children were born, including: Clinton A., the subject of this brief biographical sketch; John B., a ranchman in

Madison county, Montana; Seymour D., of Butte; Mrs. L. D. Byers, of Boulder; and Mrs. F. C. Berndies, of Seattle, Washington.

A lad of six years when he came with his parents to Montana, Clinton A. Sloan attended the district schools several terms after locating here, and as soon as old enough to earn a livelihood began work on a ranch. Industrious, economical and an excellent manager, he saved some money, and having wisely invested it in land owned quite a valuable ranch as early as 1888. Making a specialty of raising and shipping horses and cattle, he built up an extensive industry in that line, shipping immense car loads of stock to the eastern markets from his ranch in Jefferson county, Montana. Disposing of his land and other interests in Jefferson county in 1898, Mr. Sloan became a resident of Butte in that year, and embarked in the livery business as a member of the firm of Farmer, Cotter, McGovern & Sloan. Two of the partners withdrawing at the end of eight months, the business was continued under the name of Sloan & McGovern until 1900. Mr. Sloan then bought out his partner's interests, and carried on the livery alone for two years, but the ensuing three years had as a partner Mr. Tom Morrow. That partnership then being dissolved, Mr. Sloan established the Sloan Livery Company, which he conducted successfully for two and one-half years, when he sold out to the firm of Miller & Simons. A short time later, becoming associated with Mr. Byers, Mr. Sloan again engaged in the livery business, under the firm name of Sloan & Byers, and in its management is meeting with characteristic success, being one of the best known liverymen of the county.

Mr. Sloan married, January 22, 1902, Miss Lillian Rogers, of Butte, and their home is one of comfort and cheer. Politically Mr. Sloan supports the principles of the Democratic party, and religiously he is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE E. GOHN. In view of the nomadic spirit which dominates the American public and causes citizens of this great country to wander restlessly about from one place to another, it is most gratifying to come in contact with a man who has passed practically his entire life in the place where he was born and reared. Mr. Gohn, whose birth occurred in Virginia City, Montana, on the 23d of January, 1865, has been prominent in politics in Madison county and for many years has conducted the Metropolitan Meat Market here.

He is a son of George and Anna (Zweifel) Gohn, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, March 28, 1834, and the latter of whom was a native of Switzerland, where her birth occurred in February, 1842. Mrs. Gohn came to America in 1852 and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. She was married to Mr. Gohn in 1861, in Central City, Colorado. She died in Virginia City, Montana, in 1898, and is buried beside her honored husband in the cemetery of this place. George Gohn was a pioneer in Montana, having settled in Madison county in May, 1863. Immediately after his advent into the Treasure state he opened a meat market in Virginia City, where he continued to reside during most of the remainder of his life time. He was summoned to eternal rest, in Missoula, in 1906, aged seventy-two years. He was a prominent Mason during his residence in Montana and is buried in the Masonic cemetery in Virginia City. Mr. Gohn was a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party and he was incumbent of a number of important public offices during his active career. For two terms he was treasurer of Madison county; for four years was county commissioner; for two years was county assessor; and for several terms served with the utmost loyalty as city alderman. He and his wife were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, in 1912, as follows: Mary is the widow of Bert

Raw and she maintains her home in Virginia City; George E. is the immediate subject of this review; Philip H. is married and lives in Kansas City, Missouri; and Anna May is the wife of I. H. French, of Livingston, Montana.

After completing the curriculum of the public and private schools of Virginia City, George E. Gohn, of this notice, entered upon an apprenticeship, under his father, to learn the meat business. He was associated with his father in the meat business for a number of years and has followed that line of enterprise during the greater portion of his active career, with the exception of four years when he was county treasurer. It was during his incumbency of that office that his father died and when his term expired he assumed charge of the old shop, known as the Metropolitan Meat Market, and has conducted it with admirable success ever since. This market is the oldest continuously operated meat market in Montana, it having been begun by the elder George Gohn in the year 1864. In his political convictions Mr. Gohn is a Republican and he manifests an active interest in all that affects the general welfare of that organization. In 1902 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of county treasurer and he served as such for a term of four years, during which time his administration was characterized by admirable devotion to duty.

In Virginia City, April 16, 1896, Mr. Gohn was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Vickers, a daughter of Robert and Martha Vickers, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Gohn became the parents of four children: Harold and Robert are in school; Harry is at home; and Martha Mildred is deceased. In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Gohn favor the Protestant Episcopal church, in whose faith they are rearing their children.

Fraternally Mr. Gohn is a member of the blue lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a Shriner, and he is likewise affiliated with the Elks, the Eagles and the Society of Montana Pioneers. He is exceedingly fond of horses for riding and driving, devotes a great deal of attention to reading and thoroughly enjoys a good baseball game. As regards Montana, he says: "I was born and raised in Montana and naturally feel for my native state. But in all candor and honesty my opinion of Montana is that, in addition to all her other natural advantages, she will some day surprise the whole world in mining alone."

JERE SULLIVAN. Every one in Montana, who has traveled in the northern section of the state, and many who have not, know Jere Sullivan, of Fort Benton. He is not only well-known as the proprietor of the Chouteau House, but he has played a very important part in the political history of his section of the state. Like many of the most influential citizens of the West, he has won prosperity and success, entirely through his own efforts. The story of the poor boy becoming in time the wealthy rancher or merchant is a familiar one, but though many men may have had this experience it in no way detracts from the glory of such a rise, and to eastern ears, the stories of such a rise as Mr. Sullivan's seem like fairy tales. He has lived in Montana for over forty-five years, and in his struggle for success, has played the part of a man to such an extent that he has won the admiration and regard of all who know him.

Jere Sullivan, as he is familiarly called, although the name given him at baptism was Jeremiah, was born on the 4th of March, 1844, at Mills street, County Cork, Ireland. His father was Jeremiah Sullivan, and his mother was Johana (Clifford) Sullivan. His parents were poor, as were most of the people in Ireland in those unhappy days, but they left to their son, a more valuable heritage than money, that is an unswerving sense of honesty and honor and truth. The family is supposed to be descended from the

O'Sullivan Bere, one of the feudal chiefs of ancient Ireland. Mr. Sullivan came to America in 1858, and settled in Canada, in the province of Ontario. He received his education in the common schools of Dunneville, Ontario, remaining in school until he was seventeen.

His first business venture was entered upon immediately after he left school, and consisted of a clerkship in a country store. A modest position to be sure, but a stepping stone to better things. In 1858 he came to the United States, and as a cabin boy, on one of the lake steamers, between Buffalo and Chicago, gratified both his love of travel and a fondness for change. He remained in this capacity for a year and then went to St. Louis. Here he served in various capacities on board a number of steamers. For a time he was connected with a line of steamboats running between St. Louis and New Orleans. This was during the years when the Mississippi was the great highway of travel for the valley, and the steamboats were what in those days were genuine floating palaces. The life was one of constant excitement, and nowhere could Mr. Sullivan have found a better school for the study of mankind. He later held similar positions with a line of steamboats plying between ports on the Upper Mississippi. In 1865 he came to Montana, as steward of the steamer "Benton."

It was the third of August, 1865, when he arrived in Montana. The journey had taken him nearly five months to complete, for he bade good-bye to St. Louis on the 11th of March, 1865. For eight or nine years after his arrival in Montana, he followed placer mining, with varying success. He was able to save quite a bit of money, and at last was able to gratify an ambition that he had long had in secret, and that was to own and operate a first-class hotel. It was in 1874 that he came to Fort Shaw and opened a hotel. He met with considerable success but deciding that Fort Benton was better suited to his purposes he came to this place in 1879, and opened the Chouteau House. Here he has been ever since and the hotel, of which he is the proprietor, has grown in fame since the days its doors were first thrown open. A simple chronicle, but one must read between the lines and try to visualize the trials and hardships and discouragements that Mr. Sullivan was forced to conquer. Placer mining is not child's play, and the management of a hotel in a new and rough country, is a full-sized job for two men.

The name of Jere Sullivan became noised abroad as that of an honest, capable business man, and in 1889, he was selected by the federal authorities, as collector of customs for Montana and Idaho, with Fort Benton as the port of entry. He served in this office for four years. His popularity in his home town was demonstrated in his election as mayor, not once, but twice, each time for a term of four years. He was county commissioner of Chouteau county for eight years and for twelve years held the office of justice of the peace at Fort Benton. He was also United States commissioner for the long period of sixteen years.

Politically Mr. Sullivan is a Republican and is an influential factor in the work and success of the party. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Sullivan has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Agnes Hoffman, a daughter of Jacob Hoffman, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the date of the marriage was 1880, the ceremony taking place in Fort Benton, Montana. Seven children were born of this marriage: Jere J., Earl D. B., Harry G., John F., Eugene A., Nora, who is married to Lloyd Walton, of St. Paul, and Mary Agnes. In 1900, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Sullivan was re-married to Sophia Schubert, a daughter of Carl Schubert, of New Ulm, Minnesota. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Johana Veronica. Mr. Sullivan is a member

of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was grand master of the order from 1904 to 1905. He has also been a member of the Elks since 1910.

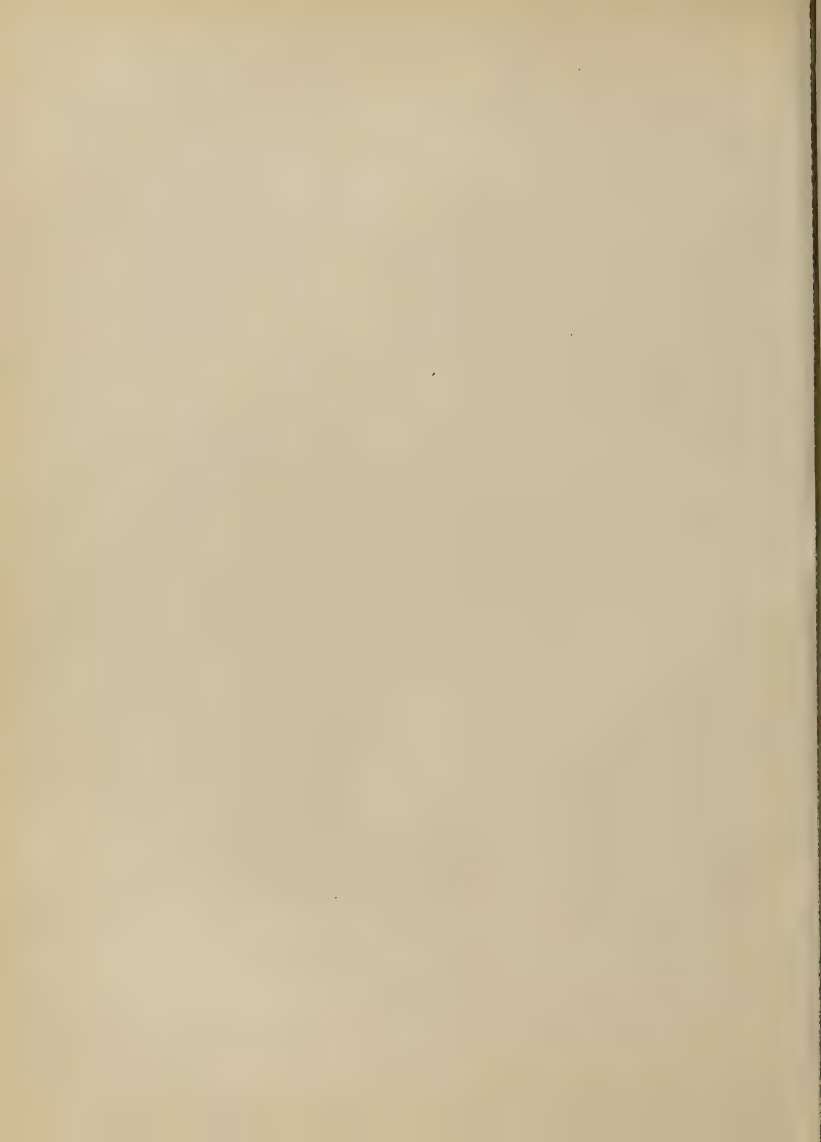
JOHN PIPER BARNES, the son of George W. and Martha (Thomas) Barnes, was born in Boone county, Missouri, on the 28th day of January, 1832. The father was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and removed to Kentucky with his parents when a child of three years. These were Kentucky pioneers, the year 1797 marking the date of their advent into the state, where the grandfather of the subject died in the year 1910, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and three years. He had six sons by his first marriage, all of whom served in the war for American independence. By his second marriage he had five sons and four daughters, and of this latter family, George W., the father of John P. Barnes, was the youngest born. All the sons of the second marriage served in the War of 1812 under Colonel Johnson in General Harrison's army. George W. Barnes was a bugleman of the troop of mounted infantry, and a noteworthy incident of the battle of the Thames is that an order to blow a retreat was understood by him as an order for a charge. He blew the order for a charge, with the result that the American forces rushed forward to victory instead of retreating. In 1820 George W. Barnes settled in Missouri, took a course in medicine, and was for many years engaged in practice in Clay and Platt counties. In 1826 he married Miss Martha Thomas, and they became the parents of six children: Richard T., Sarah F., John P., Elizabeth R., Margaret J. and Mary. In 1839 Richard T. died at Helena, Montana, at the age of seventy years, and the subject is now the only member of this family residing in the state of Montana. In 1852 Mrs. Barnes died, and by steamboat he accompanied the family of his son John P. to Montana in 1865, death claiming him one year later, when he was in the seventy-second year of his life.

John P. Barnes was accorded the common school advantages peculiar to his time and place, a short term in the high school finishing his education. He acquired a practical knowledge of business as his father's assistant in the drug store, and then engaged in the merchandise business as a clerk, continuing in that capacity until 1852. In that year he entered business for himself at Parksville, Missouri. He remained thus associated until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he promptly offered himself to the southern cause and enlisted as a lieutenant in the army of General Price. After a year of service a severe attack of typhoid fever caused him to resign his commission at Memphis, Tennessee, and he was succeeded in his command by R. S. Kelly, who later gained prominence in Montana as United States marshal under President Cleveland. Upon recovering his health sufficiently to permit of travel, he secured a pass from General Lew Wallace, the Union commander, and returned to his old Missouri home. The Federal authorities being then in command, Mr. Barnes was placed under bonds and found himself unable to leave that district until 1864, in which year he came to the west and in the employ of an acquaintance, being in charge of certain freight wagons and a drove of cattle. He arrived in Virginia City on the 12th of September, 1864, the trip consuming one hundred and twenty days, which was then considered exceptionally expeditious, in view of former trips to that point.

A few weeks of prospecting decided Mr. Barnes in favor of a ranch, and he located on a place in Jefferson valley. On December 24, 1864, he came to the present site of Helena, took up a claim in the Grizzly gulch, and continued to mine it with good success until the fall of 1865. At that time his family arrived from the east, when he moved over to the



John P. Barnes



New York mining district, and for ten years thereafter was occupied in mining and milling in the New York, Eldorado and Helena districts, in company with one W. W. Arnold, who was his companion on the trip from the east. In 1867 and 1868, with A. G. Clarke and Alexander Kemp, he constructed the Eldorado ditch from Trout creek to Eldorado bar. This cost the sum of \$103,000 in the construction, and, unfortunately for its projectors, proved a losing proposition. They then engaged in the sawmill business near Helena and built a mining flume on Clancey creek in Jefferson county. During a part of the years 1870 and 1871 Mr. Barnes resided in Helena, and there had charge of the lumber yard, but in the latter named year he removed to the flume on Clancey creek, where he remained until the fall of 1874, when he purchased a ranch on the Spokane and made his home there until 1882. At that time he and Mr. Arnold sold their mining properties, Mr. Arnold retaining the ranch and Mr. Barnes taking the stock, which he removed to the Judith basin and located on a homestead ranch of one hundred and sixty acres near Philbrook. He later added a similar tract to this by purchase, and the place represented his home until he removed to Lewiston in 1894.

In the latter part of the year 1887 Mr. Barnes purchased a half interest in three mining claims in the North Moccasins mountains, and in the following year, with his son, C. E. Barnes, he bought the remaining half interest from A. D. Harmon. He developed these properties and added to them until he had a group of fifteen claims, known as the Barnes-King group of mines. Their mill had a capacity of practically three hundred tons and they were able to run one hundred tons through in eight hours without any difficulty, the ore having an average value of ten dollars a ton. The Barnes-King group was bonded to an eastern syndicate in December, 1901, for \$1,000,000. In 1905 Mr. Barnes established at Lewiston the Judith & Basin Milling Company, which he sold in 1970. He removed to Helena in September, 1907, where he now resides, although his principal financial interests are still centered at Lewiston.

Mr. Barnes was ever a strong Democrat and has been an active factor in the ranks of the party, being honored from time to time with important official trusts, all of which he has discharged with a fidelity and advantage to the people whom he served. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Smith one of the commissioners to organize Meagher county, including all the territory between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers as far south as Flathead Pass. In the fall of 1868 he was chosen one of the first members of the legislature from this new county, and the next fall was elected to represent Choteau, Meagher and Gallatin counties in the upper house. After his removal to Jefferson county he was, in the fall of 1871, elected the joint representative of Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties in the council, and in 1877 was nominated as a member of the same body for Lewis and Clarke county, but, giving no personal attention to the canvass, was defeated by the small majority of sixty votes. In 1886 he was one of the commissioners elected to organize Fergus county, and he held that office for three years, or until the first election of state officers under the state constitution in 1889. Mr. Barnes took possession on July 1, 1894, of the office of receiver of the United States land office at Lewiston, and he held this office for four years, discharging its duties to the fullest satisfaction of all concerned. When the city of Lewiston was incorporated he was elected its first mayor, but refused to be a candidate for a second term.

In 1850 Mr. Barnes joined the Methodist Episcopal church and has been a valued member of that body for more than sixty years. He became a Mason in

January, 1858, at Parkville, Missouri, and is now affiliated with Lewiston and Helena lodges of the order.

On the 23d of February, 1853, Mr. Barnes married Miss Rosetta L. Beeding, a daughter of Craven P. and Rosetta L. (Lackland) Beeding. She was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, from whence her parents removed to Saline county in 1844 and to Parkville, Missouri, in 1852. Six children have been reared in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes: Clarence E.; John S.; Martha E., the wife of Joseph Wanderlin; Anna M., married to R. L. Neville; Loretta, the wife of M. L. Woodman; and Carlotta, the wife of John L. Raw. Mrs. Barnes died in March, 1899, aged sixty-five years. On May 8, 1901, Mr. Barnes was married a second time, when Mrs. Jennie (Sheridan) Larson became his wife. She was born in Lindly, Steuben county, New York, in 1855.

Although Mr. Barnes has reached a place of no slight importance in the life of Montana, it is conceded by all who know him that his natural modesty and reticence had kept him from attaining the high station for which his natural qualifications have fitted him so admirably. It has been said of him that had he so desired he might have had any office in the gift of the people, but despite his unwillingness to push to the front he has held numerous responsible offices with exceptional ability, and has lent a dignity to every phase of life in which he has been found.

ANDREW TAYLOR HAMILTON. On the south fork of Sixteen Mile creek, in the beautiful Gallatin valley, is situated the magnificent ranch of Andrew Taylor Hamilton, a tract of 720 acres which he has accumulated through the medium of his own efforts. Mr. Hamilton is one of Montana's "old timers," and during nearly half a century has witnessed the many changes that have taken place in this section and contributed his due share to the state's development. He is a native of Hardin county, Ohio, and was born May 2, 1850, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Ulin) Hamilton, natives of Richland county, Ohio. Mr. Hamilton's father was born in September, 1812, and died October 4, 1892, while his wife passed away April, 1858, being in her thirty-fifth year. Of their two daughters and four sons, two are living: Richard D., who lives in Pemberton, Oregon; and Andrew Taylor.

The grandfather of Mr. Hamilton was Richard Hamilton, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, of Scotch parentage. He came to the United States as a young man, was married in Ohio, where he reared a family of three children, of whom Richard was the youngest, and was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Richland county, where he spent the last years of his life. The father of Andrew T. Hamilton was reared to farming and stock raising, and until 1856 was located in Ohio, whence he moved in that year to Lucas county, Iowa, and became a pioneer tiller of the soil of that section. On April 5, 1865, he moved with his family from Iowa by ox-teams, traveling overland to Salt Lake City, Utah, and then on to Alder Gulch. During the month of September, 1865, the little party arrived on Bozeman creek, where at present stands the Bozeman Hotel, in the city of Bozeman. The last years of Mr. Hamilton's life were spent in stock raising and farming in Gallatin county. First a Whig and later a Republican, Mr. Hamilton was active in the ranks of his party, and served as justice of the peace both in Ohio and Iowa.

Andrew Taylor Hamilton was six years of age when he accompanied his parents from Ohio to Iowa, and his education was secured in the district schools when he could be spared from the work of the home farm. He accompanied the family to Montana in 1865, and until 1879 was associated with his father in farming and stock raising. Since that year he has carried on operations in township 1, on a tract of 720 acres, five

miles north and six miles east of Belgrade, in the beautiful Gallatin valley, and has a horse ranch on the south fork of the Sixteen Mile creek. He makes a specialty of breeding fine Percheron, Clydesdale and French draft horses and has standard-bred milch cows. A staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Hamilton cast his first vote for President Hayes, and in 1878 was elected justice of the peace, succeeding himself in office for twelve consecutive years, when he retired from office. Although he received only a meagre education in his youth, Mr. Hamilton is one of the best informed men of his section. In 1875 he returned to Lucas county, Iowa, where he attended high school, and he has now accumulated a large law library and is well informed on matters of jurisprudence. Fraternally, Mr. Hamilton is connected with Pythagoras Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias of Bozeman. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Alliance in that city.

On May 13, 1877, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Alicia Florence Young, who was born in Lucas county, Iowa, daughter of John and Mary (Beam) Young, natives of Kentucky, both of whom are deceased. They had eight children, of whom Mrs. Hamilton was the sixth in order of birth. Mr. Young removed from his native Blue Grass state to Iowa in 1856, locating in Lucas county, and subsequently became one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Clark county. He was first a Whig and later a Republican, and an earnest adherent of the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton there have been born seven children, all of whom are living: Leslie C., who married Ida B. Potter; Nellman R., who married Lucy Patrick; Chesna, the wife of Lester Davis; Leal E.; Everett A., who married Polly Holton; Erlice E.; and Gail M.

JOSEPH D. CONRAD. One of the best known of Montana's pioneers whose identification with the growth and development of that state extends through a period of nearly a half-century, is Joseph D. Conrad, president and business manager of the *Montana Daily Record*, the leading Republican paper of the state, and one of the well known dailies of the Northwest.

Mr. Conrad was born in Jennings county, Indiana, October 22, 1842. His father, whose name was the same as the son, followed the business of railroad construction and naturally followed the course of the empire westward. He was among the earliest of the railroad builders, and his death occurred at Madison, Indiana, in 1873, surviving his wife, Lucy (Griffin) Conrad, but two months. She was a native of Ireland, and like her husband a member of the Roman Catholic church. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom Joseph D. was the third in order of birth. Mr. Conrad senior was a Democrat, but never held office as he had no desire for political honors, preferring the society of his home and family, where his time, not occupied in business matters, was largely passed.

In 1855, Mr. Conrad, senior, was engaged in contract work on the old Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and moved his family from Indiana to Missouri. Joseph D. Conrad, our subject, attended school in Caldwell county and in Hamilton, and in Utica, in Missouri, and concluded his education at St. Benedict's College in Atchison, Kansas, graduating in the class of 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Conrad entered the commissary department at Fort Leavenworth, and remained in that connection until 1865. In the spring of that year he started for Montana with a wagon train. The journey occupied one hundred and eighty days, and was most novel and interesting, although not without hardships. The most exciting time occurred when within about ninety miles of Julesburg, on what was known as the Pole Creek route, between Julesburg and Cheyenne Pass. The train was attacked by a party of Indians on the war path, and a fierce fight ensued but the emigrants succeeded in beating off the savage foe, killing five of

their number, while the travelers escaped without a fatality, although several were severely wounded. This was not an unusual experience for the travelers across the plains in those days, for the many unmarked graves attest the fierceness of the wily foe and the casualties resulting to the emigrants. The party arrived unbroken at Virginia City in October 1865.

Mining was the principal occupation, and the one business in which any new arrival could engage in, and which attracted the hundreds of men who sought fortune in the mines. While many succeeded, there were also a great many that were less fortunate. Mr. Conrad did some mining and also considerable prospecting. It was while engaged in the latter that Mr. Conrad met with a dangerous and most painful experience. He was caught in a blizzard and suffered dreadfully from the cold, freezing his feet badly, and for a considerable time was totally incapacitated. Resuming the search for hidden treasure, as soon as his physical condition would permit, he followed that business for a number of years, in various parts of the territory, but was never lucky enough to strike a rich pay shoot. At length, realizing the hazard of the mining business and believing that he might be more successful in other pursuits, he determined to engage in merchandising. In 1879, he established a general store in the flourishing camp of Marysville. This proved a profitable undertaking from the very beginning, and was successfully conducted by Mr. Conrad, until he disposed of his mercantile interests at that place in 1900. Mr. Conrad's reputation as a business man had become thoroughly established, and he was held in the highest esteem for his honorable and upright business methods. He was appointed postmaster at Marysville by President Harrison, and served in all five years, four of which were under the administration of Grover Cleveland.

Since 1905 Mr. Conrad has been prominently identified with the Daily Record Publishing Company, and there has found a scope for his business and executive ability that is somewhat commensurate with his capacity.

The *Record* is published at Helena, and occupies a foremost position among the leading dailies of the state. It is the successor to the *Helena Herald*, which was established in 1868, and was organized in 1905, when Mr. Conrad was made cashier of the company. In January, 1912, he was elected president; Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, vice-president; and T. A. Marlow, treasurer.

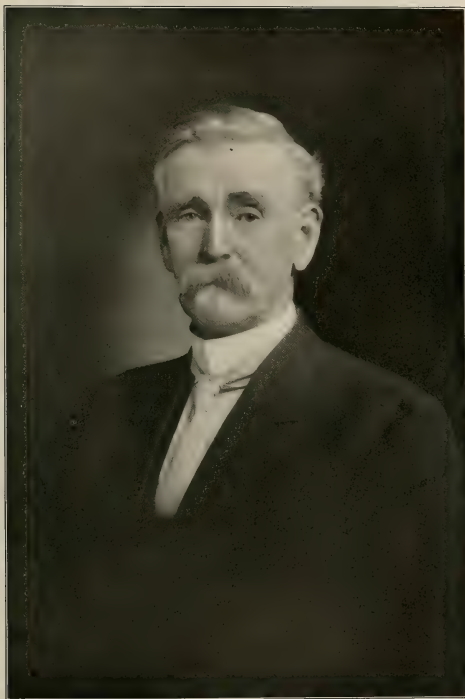
The office of president of the Record Company is anything but a sinecure, as it entails the duties of business manager, which Mr. Conrad conducts with signal ability.

On October 4th, 1873, Mr. Conrad married Miss Katharine Miller, a native of Iowa but at that time a resident of Canyon Ferry. They became the parents of three children: George Edward, of Helena, connected with the Union Market; Ralf J., of Helena; and Lillian, now the wife of Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, of Helena, and who has three sons: Claud, Fredrick and Philip.

Politically Mr. Conrad is a Republican, having departed from the faith of his father in politics, but still adheres to the church of that parent. Fraternally Mr. Conrad is a Pythian Knight of high degree, having passed through all the chairs.

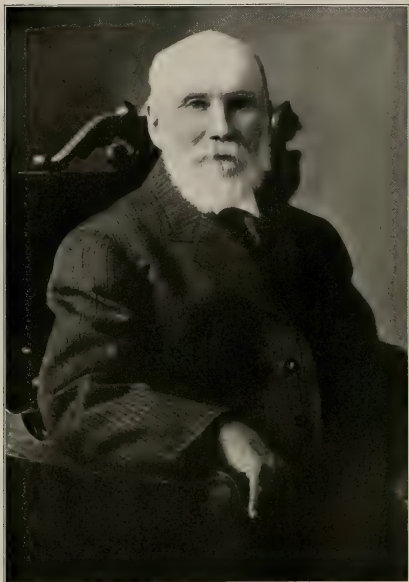
He began life a poor boy, but it proved no handicap to him, rather an incentive, to do and achieve success on his own account. He has had a wide, varied and interesting experience in Montana's history and now after nearly a half-century, he can look back and survey the field with satisfaction, for he has made good and acquired a competence, as well as occupying a position of dignity and responsibility in a profession which is among the strongest influences of modern civilization—the press.

He is fully entitled to the high position he holds among the business men of Montana, and his friends are limited only by his acquaintance.



J. D. Conrad





John F. Work

JOHN F. WORK. If the biographer should attempt to select a life record to present to the readers of the younger generation as an illustration of the vicissitudes of pioneer life, probably no better exemplification could be found than the career of John F. Work, one of the most highly esteemed residents of Bozeman, the story of whose life during frontier days reads like the pages from some wild romance. The son of a "forty-niner," he joined in the rush for gold in the newly discovered camps, hunted buffaloes and tracked (and was tracked by) Indians, narrowly escaping death on several occasions, and eventually settled down to sheep raising in the Yellowstone valley, where he is now regarded as one of his section's most substantial and representative citizens. Mr. Work was born on a farm in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near the field where the great battle of Gettysburg was to be contested in later years, his natal day being June 30, 1835, and he is a son of James and Marie (Black) Work.

James Work was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and as a youth learned the trade of a wagoner or freighter. During the early 'forties he started for the West, going by water to Jacksonville, Illinois, and there engaging in the broom manufacturing business. About a year later he moved to Scotland county, Missouri, where he followed farming until 1847, when he moved to Memphis, Missouri, there engaging in the packing business in which he continued until 1849.

In 1849, when the nation was electrified by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Work started across the plains by bull team, then a popular mode of travel, arriving three or four months later in Sacramento, his sole earthly possessions being represented by a cow. He was engaged in seeking the precious metal up to 1853, with a fair measure of success, and in that year returned overland, via Panama, to Memphis, in Scotland county, Missouri, where he engaged in pork packing until 1862, then going to California once more, where he engaged in prospecting, mining and farming up to the fall of 1863. He then spent a year in Idaho, but returned to Missouri via Salt Lake, and the remainder of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring in 1869. Mr. Work married Miss Marie Black, who was born in 1812, on a farm in Adams county, Pennsylvania, eight miles from the Gettysburg battlefield, and she died in 1893, having been the mother of seven children, of whom three are living: John F., of this review; Mary, the widow of Eugene Williams, residing in Livingston, Montana; and Zachary Taylor, who married Mary Cox and lives in Park county, Montana.

John F. Work was still a small child when he accompanied his parents to Scotland county, Missouri, and there he secured such education as the district schools afforded, although the greater part of his time was spent in the school of hard work on his father's farm. In 1857 he began to drive cattle from different points in Missouri to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and after making a number of such trips, in 1859 he went overland to Pike's Peak, Colorado, with a party during the gold excitement. Returning to Jefferson City, Missouri, he acted as yard boss in the state prison until 1861, when he returned to Memphis, Missouri, to visit his parents. On March 16, 1862, Mr. Work and his father became members of a party that had started overland to California, with an outfit of mules and horses, but when they had reached Stillwater, Wyoming, received news of the discovery of gold on Salmon river. At South Pass he met a party going to Salmon river, and made arrangements to join them. With only \$2.50 in his pockets, he started off with the party, to make the journey. This was an extremely perilous undertaking, as the Indians were on the war-path. On arriving at their destination, they were not favorably impressed by conditions as they found them to exist, and started for Elk City, about three hundred miles distant. Shortly

after leaving, their pack mules ran away, and they were forced to subsist mainly on grouse during a tramp of three hundred miles to Elk City, in which place they remained three or four days, and then pushed on another 125 miles to Lewiston, Idaho, which place they left on foot for Walla Walla, in company with an Irishman familiarly known as old Jim, but before they reached their destination the party broke up and Mr. Work traveled alone without food for a day and night. Eventually he secured employment on a ranch near Walla Walla at wages of \$2.50 per day, and in the spring of 1863 left for Placerville, Idaho, which he reached after a perilous journey through the deep snow of the Blue Mountains. He prospected and worked for wages in Idaho until the fall of that year, when he returned to Walla Walla and secured employment at a teamster for the United States government, a position which he held until the spring of 1864, when he returned to Idaho. There, with three other young men, he purchased a small piece of mining property in Moore's Creek, and after working all summer at placer mining, spent the winter in the valley with an old friend of his father. During that time they ran out of flour once, and for six weeks the only obtainable food was black tail deer. In the spring of 1865 he went to Idaho City, and shortly thereafter commenced working for wages on Moore's Creek, but in August, 1865, left with a freighting outfit for Salt Lake. He took his father with him, who had arrived in very poor health, and spent the remainder of his small stock of money in paying the elder man's fare back to Missouri with a freighting outfit. He then engaged in working for Bishop Layton, of the Mormon church, but in the fall of 1865 went overland to Virginia City, Montana, and later to Silver Bow. In December, 1865, he arrived in the city of Helena. While there he helped Johnnie Healy to select forty head of oxen and started to take them through to Sun river, but heavy snows stopped them. They were compelled to stop at Malcolm Clark's ranch, and eventually lost all but fourteen head of their oxen. Mr. Work returned to Helena in the spring of 1866, from there went to Deer Lodge and in the same fall to Argenta, where he secured a position in the smelters. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Salmon river, Idaho. In the fall of the same year he came over the mountains with Hugh Kirkendall's outfit to Bozeman where for some time he was employed by the government in delivering supplies to the Crow Indians. During the fall and winter of 1867 he was employed by Mr. Kirkendall, who had the contract to furnish wood for Fort Ellis, and in the spring of 1868 went to Emigrant Gulch, where he spent some time in mining. Subsequently he followed hunting on the Yellowstone river, but in 1871 began lumbering and continued to be so engaged until 1872, when he took up what is at this time known as the Ben Strickland ranch on the upper Yellowstone river, in Park county. Losing a number of oxen there, he engaged in the pack train business, taking invalids to the Mammoth Hot Springs, and carried the first white woman who was ever taken to the National Park. He continued in this business until 1874, and in 1875 again engaged in mining in Emigrant Gulch. The summer of 1876 he spent in the Black Hills with a party of sixty-five prospectors, and returned via Fort Laramie, wintering on Pass creek, near Fort Hallcock, in 1877. He then came through the Wind river country and Green river section to Montana, and took Nelson Story, Sr., Byron Story and Charles Rich, through the National Park, returning to Bozeman. In a return trip to Cinnabar, the party consisted of three men and one boy, and when they were attacked by Nez Perces Indians they were forced to abandon their camp and supplies in order to save their lives by crossing the river. Later Mr. Work obtained some small measure of revenge for

the destruction of the camp by aiding in the packing for the United States in its raid on this tribe of savages. He then accepted the position of superintendent of the firm of McAdow & Vilas, who carried on cattle business on Work creek, in Sweet Grass county, and named in honor of Mr. Work, but subsequently took charge of the government herd for the United States at Crow Indian Agency. He then engaged in freighting from Bozeman to the Crow agency. The year 1880 saw Mr. Work established in the freighting business, under the firm name of Work & Lock, and in that year he helped Captain Belknap of Boston to select a ranch location at Stinking Water, Wyoming in the Wind river country. In 1881 he purchased for Colonel Belknap over fifteen hundred head of cattle and took them to the Stinking Water country. In 1883 he accepted and fulfilled a sub-contract with the Bozeman Tunnel Company to remove dirt from the tunnel and hauling wood and coal. Since 1880 he has been engaged in the sheep business, and now has quite extensive interests in the Yellowstone valley near Livingston. His son, Lester P. Work, has since 1910 practically had charge of the business, although Mr. Work advanced in years as he is and after a rugged and strenuous life in the West, is still fully capable of handling his properties and handling them to the best advantage, should circumstances necessitate his taking charge. In March, 1892, he removed to Bozeman and has since made his home there. He has at various times identified himself with enterprises which have had for their object the betterment of the community, and the large business ventures with which he has been connected have made his name familiar throughout this section of the country. His record is that of a good citizen and a business man of strict integrity, and his friends are legion. With a wealth of anecdote and a keen memory of the time when this section was the home of wild animals and still wilder men, he is a pleasing and interesting conversationalist. Politically, Mr. Work is a Republican, and socially he is a valued member of the Montana and Gallatin Pioneer societies.

On January 10, 1884, Mr. Work was married to Mary Evelyn Stone, who was born in Worth county, Missouri, daughter of Jeremiah R. and Mary (White) Stone, the former born in Virginia on May 2, 1834, and still surviving, and the latter born in Indiana, September 11, 1837, and died in 1906. Mrs. Work's parents had a family of four sons and six daughters, of whom the following are still living: Joseph R., Elmer, Mary Evelyn, Alpha and Ila. Jeremiah R. Stone was a mere boy when he accompanied his parents from Virginia to Missouri, and there learned the harness trade, an occupation which he followed until 1883. He then came to Montana and engaged in ranching near Bozeman until 1902, since which year he has lived a retired life in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Work have two children: Vida Marie and Lester Park. The former was married in August, 1912, to Ray Holloway, and the latter married Ina Tucker, the daughter of John Tucker of Helena, in November, 1912. She died three months after their marriage.

PATRICK A. LARGEY. In the list of men who became identified with the history of Montana in the pioneer days, it is doubtful whether there could be revealed a more distinctly unique and individual character than Patrick Largey. His life was marked by unceasing toil and endeavor, by modesty and honesty of purpose, and was crowned with success that was worthily achieved. In the life story of this versatile and well beloved citizen the element of tragedy bore a potential part. His early struggle for a foothold in the world of effort was discouraged and made more difficult while he was yet a very young man by the loss of his father through a disastrous accident, and also through losses

caused by the business reverses of others. Yet these trials and discouragements so stimulated his own activities that they led to final and commanding triumphs, only to end at the very acme of his usefulness and power by violent death at the hands of a cowardly assassin who had frequently fed on his bounty.

Mr. Largey was born on April 1, Palm Sunday, in 1836, and was reared on a farm near New Lexington in Perry county, Ohio, far from the din and turmoil of the busy marts of trade. Nothing in his childhood and youth was to reveal to him the great world in whose activities he was to participate so vigorously and successfully. Yet it may be that with the imagination which was a part of his inheritance from a long line of Celtic ancestors, the lad had visions of future conquests in that great outside world of commerce and finance. The section in which he was reared offered meager opportunities for education, but he made the most of the material at hand, utilizing it to such advantage that while many of his associates were toiling through the grades he had qualified as a teacher, and was soon saving what he could from his small earnings, to assist in paying his way through St. Joseph's College, at Somerset, Ohio. During vacation periods he was employed on the farm and his pay from this labor also went to provide the tuition and books.

After leaving college, he taught school for a time, then went to Cincinnati and became bookkeeper for a commercial house. A year later, he was employed by John McCune, who owned steamboats on the Ohio river. Through this employment and what it led to, he ultimately reached Keokuk, Iowa, where he worked in a dry-goods store two years, when the firm failed and he returned to his home town, in Ohio. Here he again took up the profession of teaching, and during the vacations, between terms, worked as a farm hand. He worked at anything he could get, provided it were honorable, and even though wages were low, he was a young man of regular habits, not given to indulgences of any kind, and was able through strict economy to lay aside a little money.

With the small capital thus acquired, he again went west, locating in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1861. Here he was able to purchase a small stock of merchandise and to open a store. The experience and acquaintance with conditions and with people that came to him after a year's time spent here, gave him an insight into a field that, as thought, offered greater opportunities. He therefore disposed of his business in Des Moines, and went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he became purchasing agent for Edward Creighton, a renowned freighter, buying horses, mules, and oxen to be used by him in freighting across the plains. In 1865, he was made captain of one of Mr. Creighton's trains of sixty wagons, which he safely conducted to Virginia City, Montana, in the fall of that year, losing only one man, who was killed from ambush by Indians. Mr. Largey's keen appreciation of values and opportunities enabled him to take in at a glance the possibilities of this part of the country, and he decided to remain. The following year he opened a grocery store at Helena, but the business not being to his liking he sold it in the fall. He again entered the freighting business, buying mules and wagons of Majors & Russell, and within a year carried \$60,000 worth of gold to Salt Lake City. He also dealt in cattle in Jefferson county, in the state of his adoption. Presently he was once more engaged in merchandise, having chosen Virginia City as the base of his operations, but he did not continue this enterprise long. After selling the business he next worked as salesman for Creighton & Ohle, remaining with them for four years. He next became a hardware merchant, continuing in the trade eight years, then selling out the business in 1880, to Elling, Knight & Company, and looking around for some other pursuit and location.

Through all these chances and changes Fate was



P. A. Largey,

leading him, with a firm but kind and persuasive hand, to the place and opportunities for which she seems to have designed him, and at last her goal was reached. When he sold his hardware business in Virginia City, he came to Butte and organized the Butte Hardware Company, and in 1883 he established a branch house for it in Anaconda. The trade in both cities was large and active, and its requirements kept him busy, but this was always in accordance with his desires.

Some years prior to coming to Butte, however, Mr. Large engaged in other lines of enterprise which are too important to be overlooked. In 1867, he built a telegraph line for the Western Union Company from Virginia City to Helena, and in 1868 one from Helena to Fort Benton, following it the next year by one from Helena to Bozeman. Then in 1870, he built the line between Deer Lodge and Butte, being the prime factor in the company owning it, which later became the Montana Central Telegraph Company. When the Northern Pacific Railroad was building through this territory, he sold part of the line to the United States government. Mr. Large was also instrumental in building up large banking institutions in Virginia City and Helena, in which he was the dominant figure. Through them he acquired an extensive and accurate knowledge of the banking business, and was well prepared to start the State Savings Bank of Butte when the time came. He founded this bank on the 29th of January, 1891, beginning business with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, in an excellent field for extensive operations. He was elected its president and controlled its policy, augmented its usefulness, popularized its coffers and directed the investment of its revenues, his management of affairs proving to be full of wisdom and of great advantage to the institution.

In the meantime, with a quick eye to perceive and a hand ever ready to supply public needs, he secured the aid of others and with them purchased the feeble and struggling electric light plant in Butte. He formed the company for the sole purpose of purchasing and developing the plant and when this was accomplished he sold it. Mr. Large also founded the *Butte Inter-Mountain*, a daily newspaper, and was the first president of the company which conducted it. Like everything else he put his hand to, this enterprise flourished from the beginning, and has grown in circulation and influence until it is one of the most prosperous and effective expressions of public opinion in the Northwest.

Mr. Large was the son of Patrick and Jane (Cassilly) Large, natives of Armagh in the county of the same name in Ireland, where they were married in 1809 and whence they emigrated to the United States in 1814. On their arrival they located on a farm in Perry county, Ohio, near the town of Somerset. There they passed the remainder of their useful and upright lives and reared their family of eleven children; and there also, they died, the mother in 1857, at the age of sixty years, and the father in 1859, at the age of seventy-two, from injuries received by falling into a well.

Patrick A. Large was the last born of their eleven children. He was married in Chicago on the 30th of April, 1877, to Miss Lulu Sellers, a native of Cincinnati, daughter of Morris Sellers and his first wife, Amanda (Patterson) Sellers. Mr. Sellers is president of the Sellers Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and previous to this connection was for years a successful mechanical engineer in railway construction. He was a native of Pennsylvania and is descended from one of the colonists who came over with William Penn. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Large, four of whom are living: Morris Sellers, who having received his education at the University of Michigan, is now vice president of the State Savings Bank and is prominently identified with the business life of the city of Butte, where he makes his home; Lulu, who is now

the wife of Frank C. McGinn, of Omaha, Nebraska; Edward Creighton, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and Mary Montana, who was born the year of Montana's admission to the dignity of statehood, August 24, 1889, now Mrs. R. G. MacDonald of Butte. The two children who have passed away were Grace Helen, who died in 1879, and Blanche, whose death occurred in childhood. About 1879 Mr. Large built what was the second brick residence in Butte, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Washington streets, and was where his home was always made. In 1893 he remodeled the house, adding a second story. It was in this original house, the first telegraph office in Butte was located.

The sensational and tragic event which ended Mr. Large's life occurred on the 11th of January, 1898. On that day he was deliberately shot in his bank by an irresponsible miner, named Riley, who cherished an imaginary grievance until it became a mania with him. Three years before he had been injured in an explosion in an enterprise in which Mr. Large was a stockholder. For several days prior to his desperate deed he haunted the bank and was always received and treated with kindness by Mr. Large, who frequently gave him liberal financial assistance.

When he was thus assassinated, Mr. Large was in his full manhood and vigor, and both the time and the method of his death, at the height of his usefulness, gave the whole Northwest a great shock and excited universal lamentation. He was an inspiration to Montana, and an especially valuable man in his own community. With a genius for affairs of magnitude and the enterprise and ability to conduct them to success, he was a great power in the development and progress of the state. Sunny in disposition, captivating in manner, entertaining in conversation by reason of wealth of wisdom and facility of expression, and charitable to the last degree, he was one of the most useful and popular men in the state. He was the life of any party of which he was a member, having a great fund of wit. His attitude toward any public or private duty was one that few people consistently carry out, for he never shirked a duty were it one owing to his town or state or to the great Northwest as a whole.

The *Butte Daily Inter-Mountain*, in commenting editorially upon his untimely death, said: "P. A. Large was one of the foremost citizens of the state, and for twenty years has been a leading and influential citizen of Butte. His money is invested in a score of enterprises for the upbuilding of the commonwealth. In Madison and Jefferson counties he had profitable interests. In Silver Bow he has been merchant and miner on a large scale. As president of the State Savings Bank, he was prominent in financial circles, being recognized as a conservative, honorable and able financier, and personally he was a very rich man. His estate will figure over a million dollars, the Speculator (copper mine) alone having yielded him a very large fortune. As a man, as a husband, a father and a citizen, Patrick A. Large stood high. A better hearted man never lived. He was devoted to his family and his friends. He was public spirited and liberal to a fault. His quiet humor endeared him to everybody. He had opponents but they were not his enemies; he had business differences with others, but he always thought he was right in his convictions." Mr. Large, as has been said, left a large estate, an estate that reflected his business foresight and excellent judgment in the subsequent increase in value. He owned much real estate and valuable mining properties. The Speculator, a large dividend payer, and the Center Star at Rossland, British Columbia, being among the most valuable. Mr. Large contributed liberally to charity, and all public movements had his cordial and substantial support, practices that have been continued by the family—a chapel for St. James Hospital, large contributions for the construction of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Butte, together with substantial aid to churches in other cities, as well

as provision for the education, both academical and technical, of many a youth of promise, the child of poor but worthy parents,—benefactions bountiful and far-reaching in character, but unostentatiously given.

CHARLES HENRY AUSTIN, rancher and financier, is one of the most prominent men in Cascade county. His operations have been on a large and generous scale, and he has built up a business that long since placed him in the front ranks of western ranchmen. In addition to his interests in that direction, he has become connected with practically all the big industrial and financial concerns in the town of Cascade, in many instances being the prime mover in the organizations, and in all of them holding large and responsible positions, well suited to his splendid ability and business acumen. Beginning in the west with no capital beyond his magnificent brain and his dominant will and unalterable strength of purpose, Mr. Austin has left his mark upon every avenue of industry that has aided in the development of his state, and is justly recognized as a leader among his fellow men.

Born in Burlington, Vermont, February 6, 1844, Charles Henry Austin is the son of William and Elizabeth (Harrington) Austin, both natives of the Green Mountain State. The father was a merchant tailor in his native city and there passed his life, his death occurring in July, 1844. The mother died in Burlington in 1902 at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Five children were born to them, all sons, of which number Charles Henry was the youngest. He was educated in the public schools of Burlington to the age of fifteen years, and his first employment was on a neighboring farm, where he worked to the age of eighteen years. When the war broke out he promptly enlisted for nine months in Company C of the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers and served eleven months. He saw much active service in that time, participating in the battle of Gettysburg, and a number of other engagements of somewhat less importance. After his term of service had expired, he, with a friend, went to San Francisco, and a little later went to Austin, Nevada, where he worked in the mines for twenty-two months. From there he went to Montana, going overland with a team as far as Salt Lake, there he bought a saddle horse and packed him and with two other men led him to Montana. He left Austin on March 20, 1865, and reached Virginia City on May 5th; he remained there but a short time, going on to Silver Bow and Helena, where he engaged in mining and prospecting. He was thus occupied in that section for two years, when he gave up the uncertainty of mining for the more sure business of ranching, and he located on the Missouri river, eighteen miles from Helena. His first small venture in that business was sufficiently successful to show him that there was a splendid future for him in the ranching business, and he has continued in it ever since, broadening out and expanding his interests with the passing of the years until today he is acknowledged one of the most important ranchers in the state. He remained at Craig for two years and in 1870 removed to Lewis and Clark county, about four miles out of Cascade. In 1882 he moved to Chestnut valley, Cascade county, and he has ranched there since that time.

In 1900 Mr. Austin assisted in organizing the First State Bank of Cascade and was elected president of that institution. He is also president of the Cascade Land & Live Stock Company, a large and prosperous concern which operates over nine thousand acres of land. In 1891 Mr. Austin established the Cascade Mercantile Company, of which concern he is the president, and he is also the president of the Cascade Realty Company. He is one of the organizers of the Cascade Milling Company and is a member of its directorate, and is vice president of the Home Lum-

ber Company, as well as being actively identified with most of the industrial and financial concerns of any standing in Cascade. On the live stock company ranch of Mr. Austin he has a herd of more than a thousand head of cattle and more than one hundred horses.

The phenomenal success of Mr. Austin is directly attributable to his own splendid ability and good management. He was practically penniless when he came to Montana and his early experiences in the west were marked by severest hardships and privations. He slept for weeks without the shelter of a tent in the mining regions, wrapped in a blanket and lying on the snow-covered ground. Mere hardships, however, were insufficient to quench the fires of persistence, and the ultimate course of his life has amply demonstrated the remarkable character of the man.

Mr. Austin is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in the political affairs of his county, being busily engaged in the management of his own affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with Rainbow Lodge No. 28 at Great Falls, and he and his family are members of the First Methodist church at Great Falls.

On February 10, 1876, Mr. Austin was married to Sarah E. Hough, daughter of Joseph Hough, a native of New York state. Four children were born of their union,—one son and three daughters. Gertrude P., who became the wife of John Oliver, is now deceased. William H., the only son, died on February 1, 1912, at the age of twenty-six years. He was married to Ethel Christenson, and lived at the ranch of which he was manager. The remaining daughters Ruth and Mary Joyce, still share the parental home at 800 Fifth avenue, North, at Great Falls.

EDWARD H. COONEY. One of the pioneers of the state of Montana, and one who from childhood has seen the wonderful growth of the great Treasure state, is Edward H. Cooney, subject of the present sketch and a resident of the city of Great Falls. Born at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, February 14, 1865, son of Thomas and Maria A. Cooney, he reached Alder Gulch, Montana, the following July and can truthfully be said to be a native son.

Mr. Cooney was educated at various places in the district schools of Montana and completed his schooling in the Helena high school in 1883. During the time he was attending school, and afterward, he was associated with his father in the cattle business but later settled in Wickes, Montana, where he embarked in business on his own account, subsequently he removed to Butte where he engaged in newspaper work.

In 1896 Mr. Cooney came to Great Falls as representative of the *Anaconda Standard*, continuing in this capacity for three years, when he resigned his position to become city editor of the *Great Falls Leader*, of which he later became editor and owner. Mr. Cooney, Charles M. Webster and J. W. Freeman purchased the newspaper plant and conducted it as a co-partnership for several years, Mr. Webster and Mr. Freeman selling their interests in 1906 to H. B. Mitchell and F. M. Tenny; Mr. Cooney still retains his interest in this business and is president of the *Leader Publishing Company*.

Mr. Cooney filled the office of manager and active editor until 1907 when, under the Roosevelt administration, he was called to the position of postmaster of Great Falls, being reappointed by President Taft. Mr. Cooney was in the first state legislature of Montana from Jefferson county; in 1898 he was elected a member of that body from Cascade county; he was also a member of the school board and trustee for Great Falls for ten years; he is president of the Northern Montana Fair Association and president of the State Press Association. At the last Republican



H. H. Austin

state convention of Montana, held in Great Falls, September, 1912, he was defeated by a narrow margin for the nomination for governor of Montana.

Although his business and official interests have demanded the major portion of his time and attention, Mr. Cooney has not denied himself the pleasure of companionship with his fellowmen and is counted one of the cleverest after dinner speakers and all round orators of the state. He is widely and popularly known in fraternal circles as well, belonging to Cascade Blue Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, of which he is past eminent commander; and the Red Cross of Constantine. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World; has been state treasurer of the Elks for three terms, and is past exalted ruler and grand representative of Great Falls Lodge No. 214, B. P. O. E.

On November 17, 1890, Mr. Cooney married Miss Georgia Day, daughter of George W. Day, a pioneer settler of Minneapolis where he was the pioneer lumber manufacturer and the first man to establish a flour mill at the falls of St. Anthony. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney have had three children, one of whom died in infancy; Eugene B., the first born, met an accidental death by drowning in 1905 when fourteen years of age, and Louise, born at Butte, passed away at Boulder, Montana, when she was sixteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney are general social favorites, and their home at 226 Third avenue North is a center of quiet refinement.

HENRY BOSE was born on the sea coast of Germany and came to Montana in the spring of 1865. The year previous to his coming to Montana was spent in California, where he was employed in a grocery store in San Francisco. Mr. Bose liked California and would no doubt have remained there had he not been advised by the doctor to go to a higher altitude and rough it, this being the only tonic that would help him, he being sickly.

Now, early in 1865 the big stampede to the Big Bend mines and the Blackfoot placer mines in the newly created territory of Montana was causing quite an excitement in San Francisco. Mr. Bose and another young fellow made up their minds to "Embark for the Land of Gold." They left San Francisco by steamer for Portland. After staying there a while they got a boat to The Dalles, where all the miners and prospectors got their outfits and horses. They bought horses, saddles and packs as well as their grub, blankets and all necessary tools for their trip and for prospecting. The Dalles at that time was a very busy place, horses, saddles, as well as pack-saddles, chaparejos, ropes and cinches, all were expensive. They had a riding horse each and two pack-horses with lots of good grub, for they had heard provisions were very dear in Montana. They had good warm blankets and every necessity, but no luxuries like tents, dutch ovens or other comforts for the trail.

They started and came on the old Mullen trail. It rained a great deal and the roads were bad, and Mr. Bose experienced the hardships of his life on this trip, being a weak consumptive and the cold and wet was hard on his cough. When they reached Little Spokane they found that the Mullen road by way of Coeur d'Alene mission was not passable and had to come the old Kootenai trail north of Pend d'Oreille lake and over Cabinet mountain. They lost two horses and were glad when they were able to lay in some supplies at the old Warden & Higgens store at Old Hellgate.

They took in the first stampede in Flint Creek and each recorded a claim there, and as their money was about gone they concluded they had better go to Last Chance Gulch, get something to do and earn some money with which to open their claims. On the trip to Last Chance on Green Horn Gulch, between Blackfoot and Helena, Bose sold his last horse for \$45.00

and with this money together with a little he had brought with him he bought a half interest in a sack of flour. However, they both found work in Last Chance Gulch, and built a cabin. Mr. Bose continued sleeping in the open and began to get better rapidly in the Montana climate. Mr. Bose was soon able to buy a horse again, and with a good saddle horse he was independent and soon got acquainted in the good, jolly, sociable set of fellows that managed to blow in about all they made. The following is one of Mr. Bose's reminiscences of the early days in Last Chance Gulch: "Late in the fall of 1865, he and his partner had a small cabin way up on Bridge street, a log cabin with no glass window, a flour sack nailed across an aperture taking its place. They both had been down to D. Flowerree's in the evening and as they went to Mather & Crackers billiard hall, his partner said to him: 'I guess there's going to be a necktie party tonight.' He had to ask his partner for an explanation. They stayed up until about ten or eleven o'clock and went to their cabin and turned in. They both worked hard and went to sleep at once. They had not slept very long when they heard a terrible noise in the street. Some fellow was begging for his life. They both got up. Mr. Bose wanted to light a candle, but his partner, who was older and more experienced stopped him. They were compelled to listen to the fellow's pleadings until they died away in the distance. This was a new experience to Mr. Bose and was nerve-racking to say the least. The next morning, as they went to their work in Dry Gulch, they could see on the old pine tree near Belenburgh's slaughter house a man hanging on a long rope. This explained the necktie party his partner spoke to him about the evening before."

He followed the life of a placer miner until 1872 when placer mining seemed to have ended and the great Montana territory began to be depopulated. The Black Hill excitement took a great many away and the remainder went to Cedar Creek. He somehow strayed up to Fort Benton, the gate city, where all supplies had to come from at that time. It superseded the times of '65 when everything had to come in by pack train from Walla Walla. The Dalles or Salt Lake City.

Fort Benton was then the great Mecca, a lively place. Sometimes in the spring, as many as five large Missouri river steamers were at Benton at one time, some loading and some unloading. He got work as a general roustabout with a large mercantile firm by the name of I. G. Baker Co. The work consisted of baling and assorting furs and buffalo hides. After a while he hired, out to a Frenchman named Gerard who kept a trading post at Fort Berthold down the river. He left Fort Benton on the steamer, Nellie Peck, and had an interesting trip. When the boat landed at Fort Peck to load on some fur they were prevented from landing by old "Sitting Bull's" band, Hun Ke Pau Poo, Sioux Indians. Capt. Grand Marsh and Doc Terry had to go ashore, and after a long pow wow and several barrels of crackers, syrup and sacks of bacon had been sent ashore, they were finally allowed to handle the bales of fur to the boat. On that trip the steamer tied up near the mouth of the Mussellsell to let a herd of buffalo cross the Missouri river. They only went as far as Fort Rice, where Mr. Gerard had some ponies and a lot of fur cached and had to bring it north to Fort Berthold. This was a time that the Crees, Mandans, and Blackfoot Indians were at war with the Sioux and on account of it the government built Fort Abraham Lincoln at the mouth of Apple creek. On that trip they met General Custer in his long flowing white curls and in command of the 7th Regiment of U. S. Cavalry. They had a very hard time getting back to Berthold, having to travel at night and hide themselves in the daytime, but finally got home without losing a man. He remained there a while but it was too dull for him. He again made for Benton, traveling overland through old "Sitting

Bull's" domain. Upon arriving at Benton he got a position with the cattle outfit headed for all the North British posts. Starting in at Bella river they delivered cattle at each post. Going by way of Hoop Up they traveled all along the Saskatchewan river, stopping at Battleford, Prince Albert, old Cou Appelle, and finally the tail end of their drive was completed at old Fort Geary, Manitoba, in 1872. They did some traveling. He stayed in the British possessions seventeen years and a better, fairer and more honorable people he never found in all his travels. He married a Canadian girl and three of his children were born in Manitoba. He spent some of his most pleasant and happy hours in old Rupert's Land. He returned to Montana off and on, but finally in 1891 came to the Flathead and settled in Kalispell.

WINTHROP RAYMOND. The sudden death on the third of September, 1912, of Winthrop Raymond, of Sheridan, Montana, has taken from us one of the best known and most beloved of the old pioneers of the state of Montana. There is hardly a phase of the industrial and business life of Madison county with which he was not intimately connected at some point in his career, and in all of his enterprises he showed that indomitable spirit, that unswerving honesty and frankness that have characterized the pioneers of the West from the earliest years. He is well known and will be long remembered by lovers of good horse flesh as the owner of a ranch which bears the reputation of having shipped from its borders many of the finest horses ever raised in the state of Montana. He was perhaps best known, however, as the founder of the flourishing little town of Sheridan, which he himself platted in 1890. Although he had retired from active business before his death, Mr. Raymond never ceased to take a deep interest in any matter affecting this town, where he made his home, and he was ever ready to aid in any project which had the advancement of the city as its end. Aside from the personal grief that the citizens of Sheridan must feel, there is also the sorrow for the loss of a public benefactor and friend.

Cincinnati, Ohio, was the birthplace of Winthrop Raymond, the date of his birth being the 22d of October, 1847. His father, who was Daniel F. Raymond, was born in Connecticut in 1786. He was a man of great gifts and of powerful intellect. He was a lawyer by profession and was a brilliant member of the bar, his activity in political circles also giving him prominence in the circle of men who were making the history of his times. He was noted for his literary ability, and wrote the first book on political economy published in this country. He also was the man who originated the idea of a national banking currency. He did not live in the state where he was born for very many years, most of his life being spent in Maryland, and the years immediately preceding his death in the state of Ohio. Here he died in 1849, at the age of sixty-one years, and he now lies buried in Cincinnati. He married Delilah Matlick, in Virginia, in 1837. His wife was a native of the Old Dominion, being a member of one of the oldest Virginia families, and it is easy to be seen whence came some of that courage and pioneer spirit that animated the soul of Winthrop Raymond, for after her husband's death she not only raised her large family, but finally came across the plains to Montana. She died at Belmont Park, Montana, in 1896, at the age of eighty-three, and is buried in Virginia City. Winthrop Raymond was the youngest of six children, and of these one only survives, Mrs. Sarah Herndon, who is living in Virginia City.

Shortly after the death of his father, which occurred when young Winthrop was about four years old, his mother moved with her family to Missouri, and there the lad grew up. About fourteen years of his life were spent here, and here he received his education. When

he was eighteen he, together with his mother and brothers and sisters, started for the West, coming directly across the plains to Montana, and reaching Virginia City on September 7, 1865. Since that time he lived until his death in Madison county, and contributed in every imaginable way to its growth. As a boy he was as fearless and intrepid as he was when a man, and he soon found work, in the rapidly growing mining camps of Alder Gulch, hauling wood and rock in and about Virginia City. He carried many a stone which is now a part of the buildings of the older section of Virginia City, which was then a vigorous mining camp. Later on he took a contract for the erection of the quartz mill at Summit, in Alder Gulch, and after this had been completed he, in company with his brother, Hillhouse, successfully engaged for several years in the freighting business, their route lying across the mountains and plains between Summit, Montana, and Corinne, Utah. In 1870 Mr. Raymond engaged in a wholesale mercantile business in Virginia City, going into the business on a larger scale than most men would have dared to try in a new country, but Mr. Raymond's faith was fully justified, and for many years he and his brother were the big wholesale grocers of Virginia City. In 1880 the mercantile business was disposed of and the brothers turned their attention to ranching and stock raising, an industry in which they had been interested since 1876. It was in this year that Mr. Raymond's brother went to Kentucky and there bought a hundred head of the finest standard bred horses he could find and these horses laid the foundation of the famous Belmont park ranch stock. The ranch itself consisted of nearly six thousand acres of the best land in the section, all under fence, and from this ranch, which was started by Mr. Raymond and his brother, have been shipped such famous horses as Belmont and Tempest, and many others of their high standard. In 1889 Mr. Raymond engaged in the banking business in Virginia City, as one of the firm of Raymond, Harrington & Company, selling his interest in 1888 to Amos Hall. He continued to loan money and lend his aid to the promotion of new enterprises until 1889, when he purchased the Bateman ranch, and in 1890 platted the townsite of Sheridan and placed the lots upon the market. Mr. Raymond was a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Raymond was married in Omaha, Nebraska, on the 28th of February, 1876, to Hanna E. Bateman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Bateman, of Montana. Four children were born of this union, one boy and three girls. The eldest of these, Carrie B., is living at home. Daniel W. is married and lives at Helena, Montana, where he holds the position of secretary of the state board of stock commissioners. The two younger girls, Delilah E. and Mary, are both at home. He had one grandson, Winthrop Hillhouse.

The suddenness of Mr. Raymond's death came as a blow to the whole community, for he had been walking about the town the day before. He died during the night peacefully, his death being caused by heart trouble. On the following Thursday, September 5, 1912, the funeral was held, the archdeacon, S. D. Hooker, of Helena, conducting the services according to the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal church. The great number of friends who followed the body to its last resting place in Sheridan cemetery were mute witnesses to the love and regard everywhere felt for the old pioneer.

The Sheridan *Forum* for September the fifth, prints as their leading editorial an appreciation of Winthrop Raymond, from which the following is taken: "His life work was not attended by the trumpets' blare, but quietly and unostentatiously he went about what he had to do with a forcefulness that was successfully effective. His financial undertakings were carried on with integrity and with a keen eye to good business that won him the



Winthrop Raymond

respect and admiration of his contemporaries. Of his good deeds we have no chronicle except as they are lovingly written in the hearts of the many he has aided. Widely known in Montana and affectionately respected, it was considered a privilege to grasp the hand of kind and genial 'Wint' Raymond. He was a pioneer in the fullest sense of the word, for he spent his energies in the building of the new commonwealth, as well as in the building of his private fortune."

The following extract is taken from the memorial prepared by the Society of the Pioneers of Montana, who knew and appreciated as no one else could the true value of Mr. Raymond's life and work: "Mr. Raymond came to Montana as a boy; young he was as the country itself, and he grew to manhood's estate, and increased in civic strength and righteousness, just as the young state grew in those things which have made Montana the proud commonwealth of today. Public spirited, loyal and generous, his pride in his town, his country and his state, was only exceeded by his tender love and devotion to his friends and family. Respected and trusted by all, loved by those who knew him best, his is a heritage rare and precious beyond price. Winthrop Raymond never dissembled; he was for or against; you could always find him on one side or the other, fighting for his convictions; policy was not his course; brusque, plain spoken, honest and frank; yet, with all considering other men's feelings and beliefs, he went his way and lived his life, satisfied to do justice to all mankind, and enjoying the good-will of his fellow men. His name will long be associated with the early history of this section; his memory will linger in the minds of all."

How firm was his belief and faith in Montana is shown by the following remark which he made shortly before his death: "Montana to me is one of the great promising states of the future, with her mineral and agricultural wealth, her stock raising and other resources. She will eventually take the lead over all and will come to the front."

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SWEET. Ohio has contributed many fine men to the building of the great west, and Montana has received her share of that excellent type of American citizenship—the Buckeye. For none of them should this part of the state be more grateful than for William Tecumseh Sweet, who, a veteran of the Civil war, came to Montana in 1866, and has spent many years successfully engaged in ranching. He now holds the office of clerk of court for the fifth judicial district and is a wonderfully popular incumbent of the same.

Mr. Sweet was born in Webster, a suburb of Portsmouth, Ohio, August 27, 1836. There he passed his boyhood and youth, his life being happily uneventful until the outbreak of the Civil war. On June 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company B of the Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and thereupon entered upon a varied and thrilling military career. In September of the same year he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was paroled on the field. Stonewall Jackson was the Confederate general upon that occasion. On parole Mr. Sweet came home and stayed two weeks and then went to Cincinnati, where he enlisted in the navy on the gunboat *Gazelle*, commanded by Captain Thatcher. He shipped to Cairo, Illinois, from Cincinnati, and then started with the intention of joining the Gulf Squadron, but the vessel failed to pass inspection at New Orleans and so lay there all winter. In the spring Mr. Sweet joined the Red River expedition, and subsequently returned on the Mississippi and was stationed on that river on patrol duty until the expiration of the term of his enlistment. However, he only shipped for one year, but he served sixteen months. He was sent to Cairo, Illinois, and there paid off and then returned to the home town of Webster, where after a stay of ten days he re-enlisted, this time as a member of Com-

pany F of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Regiment, and served in this connection until the close of the war, becoming second duty sergeant. His commander was Colonel Butterfield. Mr. Sweet was discharged at Winchester, Virginia, and then came home and remained in the home circle, taking up the happy old ties, until March 4, 1866.

That date marks the first identification of the subject of this review with Montana. On June 12 he located at Helena and engaged in the business of manufacturing charcoal, which he followed for four months, accumulating a tidy sum of money. Believing that he would enjoy the free life of the plains, he then went to Jefferson county and entered into ranching and stock-raising, about eight miles out from Boulder. He continued this for a year and then entered mercantile business at Boulder, which he followed for eight years, subsequently selling out and again going into the ranching business, which he has followed more or less ever since.

Mr. Sweet is assuredly of the right material for public office, being steadfast in duty, faithful and intelligent, and the people feel safe in intrusting him with any public duty. He was justice of the peace for twenty years, and is now clerk of court of the fifth judicial district, serving his first term in that capacity. It is an open secret that Mr. Sweet can hold this office as long as he wishes.

In glancing at Mr. Sweet's early life, the fact becomes apparent that his educational opportunities were limited, for circumstances were such that he was able to attend only two or three years in the district schools of Scioto county, Ohio. However, he has since repaired this deficiency in very definite fashion by reading good books and assimilating the culture of the people with whom he associated. No one could be more truly a self-made and self-educated man. His first adventure in a wage-earning capacity was as a helper to John Richard, of Bloom township, Scioto county, for whom he worked for five years at six dollars and a quarter a month. And, *mirabile dictu* in this day of extravagance and high living, he saved a bank account out of this lordly stipend.

Mr. Sweet was married in Boulder, March 9, 1869, to Emma Iola Cook, daughter of Captain Hiram and Mary E. Cook, and who was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The death of this admirable woman occurred in Boulder on March 4, 1897, at the age of forty-seven years. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war, serving in a Michigan regiment, enlisting as a private and coming out a captain. His business was that of a carpenter and contractor. The maiden name of the mother was Mary E. Vinig, and she was a school teacher previous to her marriage to the captain. Both of these good people are deceased long since, their remains being interred in the cemetery at Boulder.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sweet was blessed by the birth of eight sons and daughters, the number being equally divided as to sex and the good and useful citizenship to which they have attained must be indeed gratifying to the subject. The names of the children are as follows: Nellie Bly, Chester Weed, Ralph Waldo, Blanche Emma, May Elizabeth, William Tecumseh, Shelby Cook and Kittie Louise. Two of the daughters are deceased, namely: Nellie Bly and Blanche Emma, and all that is mortal of them rests beside their beloved mother. All the others are excellently fixed in life. Ralph Waldo is the owner of valuable mining interests in Mexico; May Elizabeth Sweet is her father's chief deputy and she has his unqualified recommendation that she is the best in the business; Chester Weed is manager of the Bozeman Mining Company, of Bozeman, Montana; William Tecumseh has held the office of manager of the Ryan-Virden Produce Company at Butte for the past eight years; Shelby Cook is engineer for the Royal Milling Company at Kalispell, Montana.

Joseph N. Sweet, father of our subject, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and died at Webster, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. For fifty years he was in the ministry of the Baptist church, a position involving much opportunity to do good and little to acquire riches. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Popejoy, was born at Sinking Springs, Ohio, and lived to the age of seventy-nine years, her demise occurring at Webster. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Mr. Sweet is a communicant of the Episcopal church, taking an active part in its good works. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, and has the distinction of being the first man to be made a Mason in Jefferson county, his initiation being at Radersburg, the county seat at that time. He has since filled nearly every office in the lodge. He is very fond of hunting and fishing and engages in these sports whenever opportunity presents. He is a staunch Democrat, and is of influence in the councils of the local Democratic party. He was the youngest of four boys in his father's family, all Democrats in political faith, but Mr. Sweet nevertheless cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln and he regards this as the pleasantest political incident of his life. Mr. Sweet belongs to the best type of American citizenship and than this no higher praise can be given.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD. While transmitting to posterity the memory of such men as the subject of this sketch, it will instill in the minds of our children the important lesson that honor and station are the sure reward of continual exertion, that success is seldom denied those whose lives have been filled with honest industry, and that those who labor energetically in their younger years may spend the evening of life in comfortable retirement.

Mr. Wakefield was born in the city of Bangor, Penobscot county, Maine, October 15, 1833, and is a son of Benjamin and Betsy Wakefield, natives of Maine. His father, a contractor and builder by occupation, was a prominent Whig politician of his day, and served in the state legislature. His death occurred in his eighty-sixth year. Of his four children, George W. is the only survivor.

George W. Wakefield attended the public schools of his native place, and when but twelve years of age secured his first employment in the old Stetson Hotel in Bangor. After working therein for about six months, he went to Lincoln, Maine, in charge of horses, and later at Bangor, learned the trade of blacksmith in the shop of John Wingate. He also for some time was engaged in painting, and for one winter was engaged with his brothers in freighting between Bangor and Arrostock, Maine, but in the fall of 1853 he married at Bangor and left home for St. Anthony (now East Minneapolis), Minnesota, becoming superintendent of the teaming business of D. Morrison. In the fall of 1858 he went across the country from St. Paul, to Fort Geary, Red River of the North, remaining there but a short time. He left Fort Geary in January, 1859, making the return trip of five hundred miles alone with a team of three dogs.

During the excitement over the discovery of gold in 1860 at Pike's Peak, Mr. Wakefield went overland with a mule team, and continued on to California Gulch and into New Mexico, spending the greater part of his time in prospecting and mining, but eventually returned to Colorado. In the spring of 1861 he made the journey overland to San Francisco, California, with a four mule team, there taking the steamer Sierra Nevada for the Frazier river country, and during the winter of 1861 he worked at blacksmithing in Oregon. In the spring of 1862 he went up the Columbia river to the Florence mine, returning by way of Lewiston, Idaho, on the Salmon river and Clearwater.

About this time with six other men with their camping outfit and at what is now known as Spokane all their stock was stolen by Indians and they were left afoot.

They were on their way to Alder Gulch, now Virginia City. After looking in vain for their stock they concluded to go to war with the Indians, but about this time an old Indian came into their camp for something to eat, the white men showed him some silver money and told him he should have it if he got their horses for them and in a short time he returned with the horses, and thereby was the means of avoiding considerable trouble.

From here he went to the old mining camp at Orfino, Idaho, returning to Lewiston, Idaho, he spent about one-half of the winter there, and then started out with a pack outfit and horses over the mountains, arriving in Alder Gulch, Idaho, now Montana, in the spring of 1863. He was engaged in prospecting and mining until the fall of 1864, when he returned to St. Anthony, Minnesota, and in the spring of 1865 left again for Montana with his wife, in a two-horse spring wagon. The several wagons in the outfit crossed the North Platte river at the regular crossing near Sage creek, after which Mr. Wakefield, being impatient to complete the journey, drove ahead of the other wagons until he came up with an outfit that had been robbed of its horses and two of its men killed by the Indians, this inducing him to return to the other wagons for greater safety.

They continued their journey through Bridger Pass and then on the Soda Butte Station where Mr. Wakefield again left the other wagons behind and hastened on to Rock Station. At this point he again learned of the outrages of the hostile Indians, who had taken the war-path, and was compelled to wait over a day until the rest of the outfit had caught up with him, and they journeyed on to the Laramie river and into Alder Gulch, where they arrived July 4, 1865.

Subsequently they went to Blackfoot, but in the fall of 1865 Mr. Wakefield returned to within twelve miles of Alder Gulch and the following spring engaged in the dairy business, also establishing a stage station about ten miles from Virginia City during the following winter. In the summer of 1867 he located on a ranch near the Dempsey ranch, but in 1870 he became the owner of the Point of Rocks Station, and also carried on farming during that and the following year.

In 1872 he removed to Bozeman, Montana, and purchased property, engaging in the livery and hotel business and conducting a stage line between Bozeman and Virginia City.

Selling out in the spring of 1881 he contracted to furnish the Northern Pacific Railroad with one hundred thousand railroad ties on Mill creek, and on the completion of this venture he went to Mammoth Hot Springs. In 1883 he organized the first transportation line for conveying tourists through the Yellowstone National Park and conducted it with success until 1893. During the year 1892-1893 he opened and managed the new Hotel Bozeman at Bozeman, Montana.

The latter part of this year he disposed of his interests in Bozeman and the park and engaged in the livery business in Livingston, the following two years he again spent in taking passengers through the National Park. The next four years he was proprietor of the Albemarle Hotel in Livingston.

His next enterprise was conducting a farm at Cinnabar, Montana, and taking passengers through, the National Park, but after two years he sold his coaches and horses and returned to Livingston. Although nearly eighty years of age, Mr. Wakefield retains the vitalities of middle life to a remarkable degree, and his mind is even more vigorous than his body, being the marvel of the modern short-lived business men.

His life has been crowded full of work, and he has always enjoyed the life and opportunities given him. Wealth and friends have been his, and he enjoys all these with no trace of that offensive ostentation that has so often shaded the lives of other men. It is a pleasure to bear testimony to the real worth, and this last testimony voices the sentiments of the entire community.



G. W. Westfield

Until 1893 Mr. Wakefield was a Republican, but since that year has given his support to the candidates of the Democratic party.

In 1853 Mr. Wakefield was married to Miss Margaret Brittain, who was born at Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada, and she passed away in 1903, having been the mother of one child, Libbie, the wife of Dr. Samuel F. Way, of Livingston.

WILLIAM WESLEY MCCALL. The life of Mr. McCall has been one of varied experience and enterprises, and he has been through almost all the phases of life in a new country. He was born in Millersburg, Ohio, on November 14, 1845. His father, Thomas McCall, was fifty-three years old at the time of his son's birth, as he was born in Chesapeake, Maryland, in the third year of Washington's first administration. The elder Mr. McCall was one who felt the lure of new countries, and when his son was one year old he moved from what was then the middle west section of the land to the far country of Iowa, and in Van Buren county he followed stock raising and farming until the time of his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-two. He now lies at rest in a rural cemetery near the town of Birmingham. His wife, Mary Otis McCall, was born in Ireland, in 1816. She has been a resident of America since she was one year old, and is now living at Smith Centre, Kansas.

William Wesley McCall received the sturdy training of the farmer's son, first on his father's farm and later on those of the neighbors. He attended school in Birmingham when it was in session, and the rest of the time he farmed. One summer he worked for an Iowan whose name was Timothy Day. His stipend was twenty-five dollars a month, and "harvest wages." He received one dollar per acre for cutting grain, and through the harvest time he was able to cut four acres a day. That was remarkable for a boy, but Mr. McCall has made a record more than once on "piece work." At the age of twenty he left home and came to Montana, entering Virginia City on August 9, 1866. Here he took up the work with which he was most familiar and for two years worked on a ranch at the mouth of Alder Gulch. At the end of that period he bought a place of his own near Silver Star, and for seven years continued in the stock business. In the year 1875 the grasshoppers stripped the fields and left nothing in the whole country, so Mr. McCall left his ranch and went to Butte, where he engaged in teaming for various mining companies, including that of W. A. Clark.

Mr. McCall was married in 1873 to Miss Celeste Grace Jordan, daughter of Harrison and Catherine Jordan, of Fish Creek. Mr. Jordan had come to Iowa from Springfield, Illinois, in 1854. He farmed in or near Pleasantville, Iowa, eight or nine years, removing to Alder Gulch, Montana, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1866 sold out and then was extensively engaged in stock raising, dairying and ranching near Fish Creek. Mr. McCall of this sketch, in 1876 rented his own ranch and moved to Butte and was there for about two years and a half, and in 1878 rented his father-in-law's ranch on Fish Creek, remaining there until 1880. In the summer of 1876 Mrs. McCall conducted the Centennial boarding house at Centennial mill, and it was from here that Mr. McCall hauled cord wood to the mill, a distance of nine miles. He cut, hauled, delivered and put up the wood alone and at that he was able to handle two cords a day with his one span of horses, thus earning eleven dollars a day. A local paper commenting upon it at the time challenged the countryside to "Beat it if you can."

In 1880 Mr. McCall bought the Half-Way House on the Little Pipestone, so called because it stood just half way between Butte and Silver Star. He ran this hotel

for four and a half years and then sold out to Fred Ehrig. He was also postmaster at Grace, named in honor of Mrs. McCall. In part payment for his hotel he took a quarter section of hay meadow and some other ranch property near Silver Star, and for a time he worked this place. He gave it up to enter the meat business at Silver Star and after a year he branched out in this undertaking and bought the market at Twin Bridges and a little later the Sheridan market, and for two years conducted the three places.

It was in 1890 that Mr. McCall came to Whitehall and opened a hotel in the only building in town. The other two structures were tents, one being used by Dad Winkler for a saloon and the other by F. A. Stuart for a residence. The railroad was just building through the town then, and it was not a densely populated settlement. Mr. McCall conducted his hotel for two years and then sold out to go into the general merchandise business. In 1892 he sold out his interest in this also and went into the livery business. While keeping hotel Mr. McCall acted as postmaster, the hotel serving as post office until a building was put up for that purpose. In 1897 he again resumed hotel keeping, and for a time ran the Jefferson House, now known as the Costin. When he disposed of this place Mr. McCall bought an interest in the placer mining industry on the Little Pipestone and he is still connected with that concern. He went into the butcher business again and remained in that for two years, until he was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds. This is the third time Mr. McCall has received the appointment of postmaster, and this is a tribute to his efficiency as a public official as well as to his power in the Republican party.

Mr. McCall has had his share of the experiences of the pioneer. When his party reached this part of Montana, the Big Horn river was so high that they were obliged to build rafts on which to carry over their effects. When they reached the other side they found themselves in the midst of a war between the Indian tribes, and Mr. McCall beheld for the first time the interesting but rather greswome object, a scalp. He was relieved to know that it had been on an Indian's head, and not on a white man's. The Redskins did not molest the emigrants, although three of their cattle were stolen, but even these were subsequently returned, and the company moved on in safety. Mr. and Mrs. McCall can recount many an interesting adventure of the early days, and they especially enjoy such a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Tuttle, of Boulder City, whose wedding was celebrated with their own, thus making that day of March 16, 1873, a doubly joyful one.

Only one of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. McCall is now at home as the others are all married. Ernest Ralph, the eldest, is now about forty and he and his family of four children, Melba, Edith, Ralph and Clyde, and his wife reside on a ranch in Jefferson county, about five miles from Whitehall on Whitetail creek. Ida Maud is now Mrs. Frank E. Houghton, her husband being associated with Ernest N. McCall in ranching. Fay Eugene McCall and his family reside in Whitehall, where he is in the cigar manufacturing business and also conducts a barber shop. His daughters are Iona and Evelyn. Chester Giles is married and works in the Badger mine in Butte. Floyd Harold and his wife also reside in Butte, where he is a car inspector for the Northern Pacific and have one child, Helen. Pearl Blanche McCall Gannon lives in Piedmont, where her husband, Thomas H. Gannon, is operator for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway. They have one child, a baby, Erma. The daughter at home is Miss Ethel Lucile McCall.

In his active and diversified business career Mr. McCall has found time to devote to other things than the pursuit of gain. He is an active member of the Chris-

tian church, and a worker in the Sunday-school, of which he has been superintendent for two years. In the Masonic lodge he has filled all the offices, and he is also a member of the Eastern Star. He has always been active in municipal affairs, and was at one time councilman of Whitehall. Both he and Mrs. McCall are enthusiastic Montanians and it is here that their interests lie. Mrs. McCall's parents both ended their days here. Her mother, Catherine Tuttle Jordan, died in 1904, at the age of sixty-five. Her husband survived her five years, although he was fifteen years her senior. Harrison Jordan died at the ripe age of eighty-five years, seven months and eleven days. Both are buried in Fish Creek cemetery, one monument marking both graves.

JOHN A. FEATHERMAN. Although John A. Featherman, who is living virtually retired at Drummond, Montana, has reached the venerable age of seventy-six years, he is still hale and hearty and retains in much of their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical qualities of his prime. He has been a resident of Drummond since 1904 and was formerly interested in a chain of stores in various places in this locality. In recent years, however, he has disposed of all his business interests, with the exception of his share in the Featherman Mercantile Company, the largest establishment of its kind in Drummond. Mr. Featherman is an old pioneer in Montana and his early experiences in the west were of a most exciting character. He is interested in public affairs and gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the city and state at large.

John A. Featherman was born in Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1836, and is a son of Abraham and Rachel (Miller) Featherman, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania, where they were married and where they died each at the age of sixty years. He was born January 13, 1792, and passed away September 6, 1852, and she was born November 25, 1805, died November 17, 1865. The father was a farmer and stock-raiser during the entire period of his active career and was very successful along those lines of enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Featherman became the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this review was the fifth in order of birth.

The early education of John A. Featherman consisted of such advantages as were offered in the public schools of his native place and he also pursued a special course at Kingston (Pa.) Seminary. As a youth he worked on the farm for his father and at odd times, when employed by others in such work, received twenty-five cents per day in remuneration for his services. Subsequently he secured a job as clerk in a store at Stroudsburg, and devoted his attention to that line of work until his twenty-fourth year, when he came west. In 1860 he went to Colorado, where he followed mining and prospecting for three years. Things were rather wild and woolly in the southwest in those early days and Mr. Featherman had a number of close calls. On one occasion, while waiting for the stage on a rather deserted spot, he was surrounded by four Indians on horseback who demanded the surrender of his rifle. He knew it meant death to give up his weapon, so tried to parley with them. Negotiations were getting to the straining point and something was about to happen when the stage hove in sight. This frightened the Indians and they left immediately. This was in 1861 and soon thereafter Mr. Featherman left Colorado for East Bannack, Montana, but landed at West Bannack, where he was engaged in the wholesale and butcher business at Boise City for three years. Here he built the third or fourth house in that place. In the spring of 1866 he came to Montana, landing first in Helena, where he sojourned only a short time and whence he

went to Carpenter's Bar, prospecting in the latter place for a number of months. He then returned to Helena, where he again turned his attention to the meat business. Later he opened another market at Blackfoot City, but eventually closed both these places and went to Reynolds City, where he resided for three years and where he conducted a meat market and a general store. In the fall of 1870 he disposed of all his interests in Montana and went to California, but remained in that state only during the winter. The next spring he returned to Montana and located at Deer Lodge and there devoted his attention to the mercantile business for the ensuing two years, when he removed to New Chicago. He has the distinction of having established in 1872, and named that little town and he built the first house there. He opened a store and ran it with success for a number of years and likewise conducted stores at Drummond and Philipsburgh. He became interested in ranching in the vicinity of New Chicago and also devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. In 1903 he sold out all his interests, except that in the Featherman Mercantile Company at Drummond, and established his home at Drummond, where he now leads a retired life, acting only in an advisory capacity in the conduct of the mercantile business.

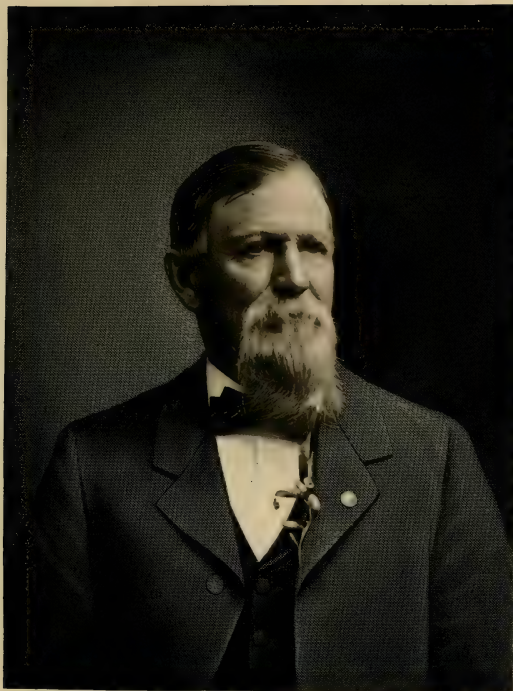
In politics Mr. Featherman is an unswerving supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He has served on the school board and for many years was the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of postmaster at New Chicago. He has frequently been urged to run for other public offices but would never do so.

In the time-honored Masonic order he is a member of Ruby Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is past master and of which he has been treasurer for four years. He has also taken all the degrees of the York Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He attends church but is not a regular member. He devotes considerable leisure time to fishing and is exceedingly fond of good music, declaring he would sit up all night any time to hear a good quartette. He favors automobiling and has a fine car for his private use. In regard to Montana he says: "There is no better place in the world than this state. Its future is exceedingly bright. It is a country with honest attractions, a place for men to accomplish big things and the only state in the Union that can put that merry twinkle of satisfaction in the eye of every man."

Mr. Featherman takes a prominent part in all that tends to promote the growth and welfare of his home town and community. In 1911 he and one of his associates, J. W. Blair, erected the Palace Hotel, one of the finest concerns of its kind in Montana. He is unmarried and has a niece, Miss Bertha J. Featherman, who keeps house for him.

JOHN WENDEL was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on November 22, 1865. His father, John Wendel, was a lumberman by trade, following the calling in which his father had engaged, and also that in which the family of his wife, Katrina Heinzelman, had worked for generations. John Wendel was a man of consequence in his native city, in which he served as alderman for a period of twelve years. When his advancing years rendered public service too onerous a burden, he retired and spent the rest of his days in the quiet of his home. Mr. Wendel's maternal grandfather, John Heinzelman, was one of the soldiers who accompanied Napoleon on the disastrous march to Moscow, and he was one of the few who lived to return, and to resume his business of lumbering in the historic region of the Black Forest.

John Wendel was educated in the schools of his native province and he also attended the training school in the night sessions. From this latter he received a certificate, which was granted after he had passed a rigid examination in the city of Freudenstadt. This



J. A. Featherman



Thomas C. Cress

document gave assurance that his training and education entitled him to precedence as a master baker. He received this diploma in 1882 and previous to this time he had assisted his father at the lumbering operations in the Black Forest. For a year after finishing the trade school Mr. Wendel worked at his chosen vocation in his home province. He then went to Mulhausen, in Alsace, where he added to his professional knowledge by learning the French methods and processes in the bakery craft. He mastered this as thoroughly as he had the German art of cookery, and with this expert training, came to America in 1885.

Until September, 1886, Mr. Wendel was employed in New York City. Upon leaving the eastern metropolis he came directly to Helena, where he worked for just one week and then went to Butte. Here he remained until July of the following year, when he again returned to Helena. He decided to cast his lot with the capital city, and it has been his home since that date, and the scene of his success.

Mr. Wendel's first position here was with the Reing Bakery, and he kept this until July 1, 1889. By this time he had established a reputation as an expert in his line, and he had likewise made an extensive acquaintance among an appreciative class of patrons. He now established a business of his own, and put up his own plant. His principal store was located on State street, but he also operated a shop in the Diamond block, which was opened for trade in September, 1889. Shortly after this Mr. Wendel secured a lease of the Reing Bakery, which he still operates, along with other well equipped establishments. The handsome residence of the Wendels is located on First street, and on the rear of the grounds are situated his large ovens and bakery plant. The building is thirty-five by one hundred feet and it is furnished with every modern device known to the best of such workshops in the country. On his place are also situated the dwellings for his employees, the lots on which these stand being back of the bakery. Convenient to these are the stables which lodge the horses and the wagons necessary to the business. The entire plant is a model of convenience and of the best modern ideas in the baking industry.

Mr. Wendel has large holdings in different mining properties. He is interested in placer mining in Deer Lodge county, and he also owns the Badger mine in the Warm Springs district of Jefferson county. This mine is a large producer, and the ore is being constantly shipped from it, as it is a most valuable property.

Like his father, this John Wendel has served on his city council. In 1898 he was elected alderman by a majority of over 100 votes, and two years later was reelected and served in the council twelve years. He was chairman of the water and lights committee and was on the streets and alleys committee. He was president of the council for the last five years of his service. A member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, he has always been a zealous worker for the advancement of that body.

On February 2, 1890, Mr. Wendel was married to Miss Henrietta Reiss, of Syracuse, New York. There were five children born of the union of Miss Reiss and Mr. Wendel, as follows: Edward J., born January 6, 1891; Kate S., June 24, 1892; John G., September 22, 1895; Theodore M., October 5, 1897; and Henrietta L., April 9, 1900. The mother of this family died on March 4, 1904, and the following September Mr. Wendel was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Goettlich, of Booneville, Indiana. Two children were the fruit of this union: Lawrence A., born December 3, 1906, and Charlotte M. E., born September 9, 1908.

In 1907 Mr. Wendel was sent to the legislature by the Republican party, which he has always loyally sup-

ported. He is indeed, a veritable "Rathsherr" of the noble type which his father represented in the homeland.

COLONEL THOMAS CRUSE. It is impossible to estimate the value of a man like Colonel Cruse to the community in which he lives, for the reason that his services are beyond computation. Coming to Montana in his young manhood, he has poured out without stint his energy and ability in the development of his state. One of the foremost mining men in the northwest, his fame is perhaps greatest in that line, but his activities have not been confined to mining alone, they have been equally as great in the stock-growing and banking business. Colonel Thomas Cruse is a Montanian all the time, and in this respect is a rarity among men who have wrested great fortunes from the rugged mountains and smiling valleys of the Treasure state. He elects to remain where he made his fortune, and to use it in the development of more wealth for the benefit of his fellow-man. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year is a conservative estimate of the amount of money annually expended by Colonel Cruse in the exploration and development of mines. In his home city, Helena, he is identified with every vital and living thing looking to the advancement of social and religious progress. His contributions to religious institutions alone within the past few years have amounted to more than half a million dollars, and he was by far the largest contributor toward the beautiful new cathedral in his home city. His life history is an inspiration to all aspiring young men, and will long be referred to as an example well worth following for the brilliant success achieved from advantages that were not as good as the average.

Colonel Thomas Cruse is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Cavan in March, 1836. His parents were typical of that vigorous and aggressive race, and from them he inherited those sterling qualities of mind and heart that have made him the successful and dominant figure he is today. He received such education in his native land as was available, and early determined to better his condition by casting his lot with the "Land of the Free." At the age of twenty years he embarked for America, and landed in New York in 1856, where he remained until 1863. Believing there were better opportunities for a young man in the far west he decided to go to California, and to determine upon an enterprise affecting his fortune was as good as accomplished by the indefatigable young man. He went by steamer, and by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving in California, he passed the time in endeavoring to better his fortunes between that state, Nevada and Idaho. Mining was his favorite pursuit, and this he followed with fair success. In 1866 the fame of Alder Gulch in Montana attracted his attention, and he determined to try his fortune in that land of promise. He followed placer mining in Alder Gulch until the winter of 1866-7, when he returned to Idaho, during the Salmon river stampede, for new diggings. Disappointed at the outlook in Idaho, Colonel Cruse returned to Montana in the following summer, arriving at Helena on July fourth. The following day he went to Trinity Gulch, a few miles north of Helena, and engaged in placer mining. In that camp and Silver creek, nearby, he ended his placer mining days on the discovery of the great Drum Lummon mine, a gold mine that has since produced \$30,000,000, and which was sold by Colonel Cruse for \$1,500,000, to an English syndicate.

At the present time Colonel Cruse is more actively engaged in mining than at any time in his life. The large proposition under his direction, the Bald Mountain mines, at Marysville, which are developed to a depth of 1,100 feet, and equipped with a milling plant of twenty stamps and an auxiliary plant for cyaniding other prop-

erties and his activities are such as to excite the admiration of his fellow citizens.

An institution that is a great source of pride to Colonel Cruse and a distinct credit as well as great benefit to Helena is the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank, established by Colonel Cruse in 1887, and the first institution of its kind in Montana. It ranks among the very strongest banks in the state, and has been a success from its inception, and illustrates the business foresight and judgment of its founder, who has been its only president. The Thomas Cruse Savings Bank transacts a general banking business in addition to the savings department, and deals in all kinds of high grade securities. Its management is able, conservative and such as to merit the confidence of discriminating patrons.

Colonel Cruse is a man of extensive and varied interests, among which is that of stock-raising, and he is the owner of one of the largest ranches in the state. He is noted for his sterling character, uprightness and strict integrity in all his dealings. His religious faith is that in which he was reared, and he is an honored member of the Roman Catholic church and contributes generously towards its support. His charitable contributions are large and are given with discriminating judgment and wisdom.

He married Miss Margaret Carter in 1886. She was a sister of the late United States Senator Thomas H. Carter. Mrs. Cruse died within a year of her marriage, leaving one daughter, Mary. Associated with Colonel Cruse in many of his interests, particularly those of banking and mining, are his two nephews, Frank H. Cruse and Will Cruse, the former being vice president of the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank.

Politically Colonel Cruse has always been affiliated with the Democratic party, but has never desired or sought political honors, but it is certain that one of his indomitable character and native force would have succeeded in the political field the same as he has in his other fields of endeavor had his inclinations so led him. Remarkably well preserved for one of his years, and one of the oldest active business men in Montana, Colonel Cruse maintains a very close supervision of his extensive interests with the same rare judgment that characterized his business transactions of a quarter of a century ago. He has witnessed the great transformation in the Treasure state, and few are living today who have taken any more active part in this wonderful change.

ROBERT LEE KELLEY was born January 2, 1866, at Grizzly Gulch, Montana, but during the autumn of the same year his parents removed to Deer Lodge, Montana. After attending the public schools of Deer Lodge he entered the College of Montana, located in the same town, specializing in civil engineering. He left college in the fall of 1887 and at first followed mining and prospecting in Montana until 1900, and was fairly successful. In 1901 he was elected clerk of the district court of Powell county, on the Democratic ticket, and has been reelected each time since to the same office. He works in the interests of his party in a quiet and systematic way, has a host of friends and is progressive and popular.

Mr. Kelley is the owner of promising mining property and of city realty. He is a member of the K. of P. Lodge; of the M. of E.; of the M. W. of A., and secretary of the "United Artisans." He is also a member of the Presbyterian church.

He married Miss Gertrude A. Galbraith, daughter of Judge William A. Galbraith, of Pennsylvania. Five children have been born of this union: Margaret, now Mrs. W. F. Ganschow, of Chicago; Warren L., assistant in his father's office; Jeannette, who is a scholar in the high school; and Georgia and Lloyd, the younger members of the household.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Robert S

Kelley, was born in Virginia, in 1831, and attended school until he was fourteen years of age. His first work was as a clerk in Missouri, where he remained four years. In 1852 he was editor of the *Democratic Platform* at Liberty, Missouri. He sold out and moved to Atchison, Kansas, in 1853, where he started the *Squatter Sovereign*, which he published for two years. He then sold out and engaged in mercantile business in Kansas City, Missouri. He continued there until the beginning of the Civil war, when he joined the Confederate army, serving as a captain until 1863, when he resigned and came to Montana, settling at Alder Gulch and remaining one year. Then he removed to Helena and Grizzly Gulch. In 1866 he located in Deer Lodge and began mercantile business with J. S. Pemberton, remaining five years. At the end of this time he sold out and engaged in mining until his death, September 19, 1890. Mr. Kelley had the distinction of owning claim No. 2, at Helena, Montana, located in Grizzly Gulch. He was appointed U. S. marshal for Montana by President Cleveland in 1885. He owned mining property at Pioneer City and Squaw Gulch in 1872 and had an interest in the Rock Creek Ditch Company. The Kelley Hogan and Company property at Pioneer City proved a success and he also opened other quartz properties successfully. Mr. Kelley built several fine substantial buildings in Deer Lodge.

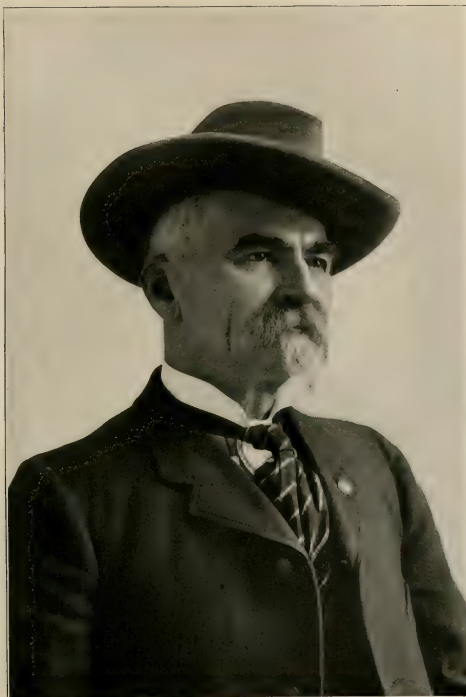
The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary L. Foreman Kelley, who was born at Memphis, Missouri, in 1840. She is now living at Deer Lodge. Of the children in the parents' household, two are deceased; Katie is now Mrs. Welling Napton, of Missoula, Montana; Nannie B. is now Mrs. C. D. Joslyn, of Portland, Oregon; the third child is the subject of this sketch; Georgia K. is now Mrs. Lon Hoss, of Portland, Oregon; Howard, of Seattle, Washington; Florence, of Portland, Oregon; Lamar, of Portland, Oregon; Warren, who died at Deer Lodge; and Perry, in Kansas.

Mr. Robert Lee Kelley is a great lover of music and his favorite instrument is the cornet. He is a popular man and efficient in all he undertakes.

LEWIS COLEMAN. In reviewing the life of this Montana pioneer—for nearly forty years a resident of Deer Lodge, a citizen of the highest type and an official of most creditable record—it is of especial interest to consider in some detail not only biographical but genealogical facts. For not only was Lewis Coleman himself a pioneer, but his progenitors through five generations have been of the same type.

The birth of Lewis Coleman, second son and third child of John Coleman and Mary Boyer, his wife, occurred in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, in May of 1842. When he was eighteen years of age he followed an impulse similar to that which had led his ancestors in a westerly direction and went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining. It was while he was in that state that the Civil war began and Lewis Coleman enlisted in 1862—at the age of twenty—in Company K, Third Colorado Infantry. At Leavenworth, Kansas, this regiment became the Second Colorado Cavalry, and in its ranks Mr. Coleman served, under General Curtis, on the frontiers and in several battles. His command was discharged at Fort Leavenworth in the autumn of 1865.

Mr. Coleman's first activity after the close of the war was in the capacity of hotel clerk in Kansas City. While doing this work he succeeded in finding time for pursuing some practical studies in a night school of the city. In 1866 he came by way of Colorado to Montana, where he first located at Virginia city. Thence he went to Highland Gulch, where, except for the interruption occasioned by his participation in the "Salmon river stampede" in 1867, he remained until 1869.



Rev. Lotman

In that year Mr. Coleman took up his residence in Deer Lodge, which was his home from that time throughout the remainder of his life. His activities during the years—almost two score—of his citizenship in Deer Lodge were of many kinds, the commercial and political being predominant. He was connected with the grocery business, first as accountant for the firm of Osborne and Denney, and later as an associate of Murphy, Higgins and Company, with whom he remained for thirteen years. He gradually established an unassailable reputation for efficiency and trustworthiness in whatever he undertook. With such high standing it is not surprising that positions of public trust soon began to come to him.

In 1874 Territorial Governor Potts appointed Mr. Coleman one of the directors of the penitentiary. Four years later he was elected by the people of Powell county to the responsible office of county treasurer. In 1886 he was chosen sheriff, and after his two years of service in that capacity he was again honored by election to the office of county treasurer. In July, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison to the postmastership of Deer Lodge. His incumbency of this civil position began on September 1, 1890, and on December 9, 1903, he was appointed by President Roosevelt for a second term of service. He again succeeded himself in this office in January, 1908, and continued in its important administrative activities until the time of his death. Other municipal offices which he held were those of alderman and city treasurer.

The domestic life of Mr. Coleman began soon after he took up his residence in Deer Lodge. On September 21, 1871, at Highland Gulch, Montana, he was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia J. Kantner. She was a native of Indiana and a daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Surten) Kantner, of Lewis county, that state. She was born in that locality on July 24, 1850. Her father died when she was but seven years of age. Her mother remarried, her second husband being Robert Burduss, who came to Montana in 1864. With other members of the family, Cynthia Kantner had joined him in 1868. At that time the Union Pacific Railway brought passengers only to Cheyenne, Wyoming, from which point it was necessary, as Mrs. Coleman vividly remembers, to continue the journey by stage to Virginia City, Montana. The Kantner-Coleman marriage took place on September 21, 1871. They became the parents of the five sons, of whom data of birth, marriage and vocation are given below.

William E. Coleman was born June 22, 1872. He married Miss Alberta Chynick, of Bonner, Montana, and he and his wife are now residents of Anaconda. Lewis J. Coleman was born on April 10, 1874. He married Miss Lydia Seafeld, of Anaconda, and is the father of one daughter, Lewanna Coleman, born on January 15, 1907. He resides with his family in Anaconda. James Robert Coleman was born March 19, 1876; he married Miss Frieda Stark, and their son, James R. Coleman, was born May 2, 1907. Charles Dellinger Coleman was born July 19, 1878, and died at the age of two years. Paul Hart Coleman was born January 7, 1884, and is now a resident of Anaconda. All the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were born in Deer Lodge.

Mr. Coleman was one of the strongest men in his party in Powell county. He was a staunch Republican and one of principles higher even than his partisan loyalty. It can be said of him that he was the only man who was able to break up the party slate of the bosses that dominated that county prior to the division that set off Deer Lodge and Granite counties from Powell county. His acquaintance included the prominent men of the state and his friends were legion. His many acts of kindness went to show the big heart he possessed and to which his countless acquaintances could bear witness. A thorough gentle-

man, courteous, affable and polite, his fitness for public office was further augmented by his splendid ability as a penman. A quiet, unassuming man, devoted to his family, a Christian gentleman and a model citizen—this is the characterization given him by those who knew him best.

As a prominent member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Episcopal church, Mr. Coleman is vividly remembered and deeply missed. His widow is still a resident of Deer Lodge and is one of the estimable ladies of that place.

Lewis Coleman's grandmother, Mary Schaeffer Boyer, was a granddaughter of that early Pennsylvanian who owned and sold the large tract of land now largely occupied by the present city of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Selling this land at what he considered an advantageous price, he removed his family and effects to another extensive tract which he had purchased in the interior of the state. That region was, at the time of his locating within it, a frontier section of Pennsylvania. Indian raids were not unusual and one such attack resulted in the death of this pioneer and his wife at the hands of the savages. Their two children, Catherine and an infant sister, were seized by the Indians and carried away by them. The younger sister soon died from exposure, but the girl Catherine for seven years remained in captivity. Being a young woman of more than ordinary intelligence and force of character, she won a remarkable degree of respect and deference from her wild captors. Her understanding of the medicinal efficacy of various herbs added to the high esteem in which she was held, and she became a noted doctress among members of the tribe, who greatly prized her services. This band—probably of the Miami Indians—in their wanderings traversed an extensive part of southern Ohio. It was while they were in that part of the country that the Pennsylvania girl captive, who was permitted much liberty in going about to gather her herbs, was one day surprised to hear the sound of hammering. Tracing the sound for some distance, she came to the bank of a stream, down which a raft was about to be floated by some white men. Astonished to see a young, white woman in Indian garb, they listened with eager interest to her story of captivity and endeavored to persuade her to join them in order to secure her liberty. But she preferred remaining among her respectful and considerate captors to joining strangers of whom she knew nothing. She requested these men, however, to report her predicament to authorities who should enter into negotiations with the Indians for her release. In the course of time that end was accomplished, her leavetaking of this Miami band being accompanied with gifts of valuable trinkets and other highly prized articles. Returning to the friends of her family in Pennsylvania, she resumed the habits of civilization and was later married to a young man named Schaeffer. One of her daughters, Mary Schaeffer, became Mrs. George Boyer, and with her Catherine Schaeffer lived in the days of her widowhood. It was then that her reminiscences of the fine country to the west, in which the Indians lived and hunted, aroused such interest that in 1804 a colony of emigrants from that section of Pennsylvania migrated to Ohio. Their long journey by wagon was one in which this lady acted to a great extent as guide. She it was who gave the new settlement in Montgomery county, Ohio, the same name as that borne by the village of her father's early community. Catherine Schaeffer lived in Germantown, Ohio, to the end of her life, rendering valuable service through her knowledge of medicine and of life in a new, wild region. That colony included among its other settlers George Coleman, whose son John

later married Mary Boyer, a daughter of Mary Schaeffer Boyer and a granddaughter of Catherine Schaeffer.

George Coleman was the father of eleven children, among the five sons of which John Coleman was third. His marriage to Mary Boyer took place on April 15, 1835. Of the six children of John and Mary Coleman, two sons, William and Lewis, became Montana pioneers, thus continuing the family tradition made notable by their grandfather, George Coleman, their distinguished ancestress, Catherine Schaeffer, and their earlier progenitor of Germantown history.

RODERICK D. McRAE. What Montana was in the days of the mining camp and what it has become during the era when mine and ranch and farm together produce the wonderful resources of the state—all this Roderick D. McRae has witnessed, and has himself been no small factor in helping to create. Mr. McRae knew Virginia City and other mining camps during the '60s and has for more than forty years been more or less identified with the mineral industries. At Philipsburg, his home town, where he has long been one of the influential citizens, he is probably best known as a prosperous rancher. His career is an interesting one, and in many respects typical of the class of men who have made Montana one of the richest states of the Union.

Born in Canada in February, 1845, educated in the common schools, he earned his first money when a boy of about seventeen by working in the lumber camps, starting at thirteen dollars a month. Most of this salary he gave to his parents, and continued his work among the lumber woods of Canada until he was of age. By that time he had saved enough to enable him to start out in seeking his own fortunes. The destination he chose was the great west of the United States, and how he finally arrived in Montana is a little story of itself.

With Denver as his objective point, he traveled by railroad as far as St. Joseph, Missouri, and then by boat to Nebraska City. There he and three others made up a party, and hiring a team, set out for Denver. Half way across the prairies, they met a large freighting outfit bound for Montana. After brief negotiations, they abandoned their course toward Denver and hired out to the freighters as body guards for the long journey into the northwest. He really walked all the distance, and thus arrived, after many weary miles of trudging over prairies and mountain trails, at Virginia City in the year 1866.

In the years that have elapsed since then he has had no permanent residence elsewhere than in Montana, he has worked and done his share in developing the territory to a state, and is today one of the most loyal citizens of this commonwealth. For the first year he was engaged in mining at Virginia City. The Montana & St. Louis Mining Company (now the Hope Company) then proposed that he go to the new settlement of Philipsburg and work on their new mill. During his employment with that company he took the first ore out of what has since been known as the famous Hope Mine. At that time there were very few roads anywhere in this region, and one had to be constructed in order to get access to Philipsburg. Thus he was present during the period of infancy of the pleasant little city where he now has his residence. For several years he continued at mining in and about this locality, and it is his distinction that he discovered the famous North Star copper mine, now one of the rich deposits of this district.

Mr. McRae then bought a ranch in this vicinity, and for more than thirty years has devoted most of his attention to ranching and the stock business, which he has conducted on an extensive scale. At the same time he has been interested in the prospecting or practical operation of mines. His residence for some years has

been in Philipsburg, from which center he manages his other business affairs.

At Deer Lodge, this state, Mr. McRae was married, June 10, 1873, to Miss Minerva Burden, daughter of Thomas & Fannie (Hornsby) Burden. Six children have come into their home, one daughter, Minnie Frances, dying in infancy, and the other five are as follows: Roderick D., Jr., who is married and a resident of Philipsburg; Margaret, the wife of Frank Holten, of Lewiston, Idaho; William, married, who now lives in Granite county; Mamie, wife of Charles Powell, whose home is at Basin in Boulder county; and John, who is single and resides at Granite City. All the children were given good school and home advantages, and now occupy useful and honorable places in the world's work. Mr. McRae is a member of the Philipsburg Chamber of Commerce, is a Republican in politics, and takes a very active interest in the local and general affairs of government and society. At home the welfare of the public schools has interested him, and he has been a member of the school board at Stone for many years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks lodge, and the religious preference of himself and wife is for the Presbyterian church. Of the diversions and interests of life that are not directly connected with practical affairs, the sports of the field find an ardent devotee in Mr. McRae. He is especially fond of fishing, and every fall spends a week or so at his favorite recreation haunts.

Mr. McRae's father, Duncan McRae, was a native of Scotland, and came to Canada during his youth. Farming was his life-occupation. He was a very devout Christian, active in the Presbyterian church, and did much practical charity. His death occurred in 1894, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife, Margaret (Monroe) McRae, died at the age of seventy-eight, and they now sleep side by side near their old home in Canada. Of the eleven children in the family, Roderick was the seventh.

This brief sketch should not be closed without quoting some of Mr. McRae's opinions about the state where he now resides, and of which few men are better fitted through long and active residence to give a judgment. Montana, he thinks, is the easiest place in the world to make a living in, and the best place to recuperate financially. Even during the silver crash, when all the mines were shrouded in the gloom of inactivity, the depression was only temporary. The people shifted their activities into other channels, and were soon again prosperous and happy. It was a godsend, after all, this shutting down of the mines, for it brought the people to realize that they had the finest stock-ranch, fruit-farm and dairying country in the world. And now the best part of it all is, that the mines are running on a larger scale than ever, and productive industry is not limited to any one department. The Treasure state is a real diamond—polished and perfect, without a flaw.

JAMES M. PAGE. In 1866, James M. Page came to Montana and has made this state his home continuously since that time. During the intervening period he has divided his time between ranching and surveying, and for a number of years past has been engaged in extending the public surveys in nearly every county in the state of Montana. His life, from his earliest boyhood, has been one of the most strenuous activity, and he has been a telling factor in the development of Madison county. As a pioneer citizen of the state and a man whose life has been of the greatest worth to the commonwealth, it is eminently fitting that some mention be made of him and his work in this historical and biographical publication.

James M. Page was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on July 22, 1839, and is the son of Wallace and Nancy (Bonney) Page. Both were natives of Massachusetts, where the father was born in 1810 and



J. M. Page

the mother in 1816. They were both reared in the state of their birth and there they were united in marriage, shortly afterward removing to Pennsylvania, where Mr. Page followed farming as an occupation. He died on September 1, 1840, when he was but thirty years of age. The wife and mother lived until 1852, passing away in May of that year. She is buried in Illinois. They were the parents of six children, of which number James M. was the fifth born.

When he was four years old, James M. Page moved to Michigan with his mother, and he made his home in that state until he was about nineteen years of age. He was but an infant when his father's death broke up the family, and he fought his own way through the world from the age of eleven. He earned his first wage as a boy of that tender age working on a farm, and received eleven dollars a month for his labors. When he was in his nineteenth year he joined a surveying party operating in northern Michigan, and later went to Minnesota where he was engaged from April, 1858, to April, 1862, in extending the public surveys of the northwestern part of that state. In 1862 he returned to Michigan for the purpose of offering his services as a soldier in the cause of the Union. He entered the Sixth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry in August, 1862, and served during three years of the Civil war, participating in many of the most telling conflicts of the period, among them Gettysburg. He was taken prisoner and languished in prisons at Andersonville, Libby and Belle Island during a weary period of fourteen months, being finally exchanged at Savannah, on November 21, 1864, and was discharged as second lieutenant at Leavenworth, Kansas, on June 21, 1865. On quitting the army, Mr. Page went to Chicago where he took a special course in a business college in that city, and in the spring of 1866 came to Montana across the plains from Leavenworth, leaving the latter place on March 3rd, and arriving at Virginia City on the 21st of June, 1866, bringing with him a train of merchandise. He has been a resident of Madison county continuously since then, as well as continuing to be identified with the surveying business in a governmental capacity, the while he has become identified with the big ranching interests of the county, and has come to be the owner of a splendid ranch of fifteen hundred acres in the county, situated five miles from Twin Bridges. The town of Pageville was founded by Mr. Page, and the post office of the town is now located on his ranch. Mr. Page was county surveyor of Madison county for fifteen years and has been connected with the United States Surveyor General's office since 1873. In 1882 he was joint representative in the territorial legislature for Madison and Beaverhead counties and was re-elected to succeed himself in 1884. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Rickards to the position of state land agent, a position which he held for about two years when he resigned. Mr. Page is a Republican, and is recognized as one of the strong men and fighters of the party in Montana. He has always taken an active and intelligent interest in local political affairs, as well as those extending to the state, and has won a degree of prominence that is entirely consistent with his worthy accomplishment in whatever field he has given his attention.

Mr. Page is a member of the Masonic order, is a charter member of the blue lodge at Twin Bridges, and holds membership in the chapter and commandery No. 1, at Virginia City.

On July 7, 1872, Mr. Page was married to Miss Mary Christianson, the daughter of Christian and Esther Christianson, formerly of Holstein, Germany, then living on Wisconsin Creek, Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Page became the parents of four daughters, of whom brief mention is made as follows: Helen E., married Erwin R. Blaisdel, a prominent attorney, and they live at Plains, Montana; Mina E. is the wife of L. T. Holt of the government forest reserve, and lives

at Twin Bridges; Mary E. married Dwight Bushnell, and lives near Twin Bridges, where he is the business manager of the Mule Shoe ranch; Lena M. remains at home with her parents. Mr. Page has one sister living in Montana—Mrs. N. L. Page—and two brothers—Robert W. and Rodney W. Page—all of whom reside in Pageville.

HENRY W. BUFORD. As president and general manager of the Valley Garden Ranch Company and of the Buford Mercantile Company, Henry W. Buford, whose name forms the caption for this article, certainly deserves representation among the prominent business men of Virginia City, Montana. He has done much to advance the wheels of progress in Montana, aiding materially in the development of business activity and energy, wherein the prosperity and growth of the state always depend, and he has always manifested a deep and sincere interest in public affairs.

Henry W. Buford was born in Virginia City, Montana, March 4, 1878, and he is a son of Simeon R. Buford, who was born in Scotland county, Missouri, whence he came to Montana in 1866 and settled in Virginia City, here passing the residue of his life. His first business here was that of freighting and in 1878 he entered into the general merchandise business with the late Henry Elling. Subsequently the firm of Buford & Elling started a cattle, horse and sheep ranch and this enterprise met with unexcelled success. Mr. Buford was a man of kind heart and unusually generous impulses. He contributed liberally to various religious and charitable institutions and was a true friend to the needy. In political circles he was a prominent Democrat and was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution for the state of Montana. For two terms he was a member of the state senate and during that time he was instrumental in getting the Orphans' Home for Madison county. He married Katie A. Cooley in Virginia City in 1877, and to them were born eight children, of whom Henry W. was the first born. Effie C., wife of W. M. Wightman, Simeon R., Jr., and Ruth, are all residents of New York City. The father died in 1905, aged fifty-nine years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in the same year, at the age of forty-nine years.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Virginia City, Henry W. Buford was matriculated as a student in the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena. He earned his first money as a boy herding cattle in Virginia City, and for one year he was a page in the senate at Helena. In 1900 he engaged in the livery business, and in that connection conducted stables at Norris and in Virginia City. In 1910 he assumed charge of the Elling & Buford sheep and ranch interests, and after the incorporation of that concern as the Valley Garden Ranch Company, in 1910, he was elected president and general manager of the company. In March, 1911, he was elected president and general manager of the Buford Mercantile Company, and he finds his time completely taken up with the management of these two large and prominent business concerns. He is likewise interested financially in the Elling State Bank and the Southern Montana Bank at Ennis, in both of which he is a member of the boards of directors.

At Ennis, Montana, February 8, 1902, Mr. Buford was united in marriage to Miss Florence May Kohls, a daughter of Frederick F. and Virginia B. Kohls, prominent residents of Virginia City. Mrs. Kohls enjoys the honor of having been the first girl born in Virginia City and for that reason she was named Virginia Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Buford have no children.

Mr. Buford is a stalwart Democrat in his political convictions. While undoubtedly he has not been without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he

regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. In community affairs he is active and influential and his support is readily and generously given to many measures forwarded for the general progress and improvement. He is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, in which he is esteemed leading knight, and in religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the Episcopal church. He is fond of out-door life and spends considerable time in riding and driving and automobilizing.

HON. PAUL McCORMICK. Something more than a simple announcement and a passing remark is due the Hon. Paul McCormick, "The Grand Old Man of Montana," who, during the many years of his residence near Billings, has become as familiar to the people of this section as their own household goods. More than any other man, probably, during the early years of his residence here he was ardently and actively engaged in developing the natural resources of the great wilderness of the middle west, and his name deserves a place on the roll of Montana's most honored sons for the great work he achieved not only in showing the way for future generations, but as a man who in every relation of life has so directed his activities that they would be of the greatest possible benefit to his community. Paul McCormick was born at Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, June 14, 1845, and is a son of James and Margaret McCormick, who spent their lives in the Empire state.

After attending the schools of Steuben county and Alfred Center Academy, Mr. McCormick decided to try his fortunes in the great northwest, and in 1866 made his way to Montana, settling on Middle creek, in the Gallatin valley, where he was engaged in farming and freighting. He accompanied Colonel Baker on his famous expedition of 1870 against the Piegiens to the Maria's river battlegrounds, furnishing transportation for the greater portion of the troops. Five years later, in connection with Major F. D. Pease and Z. H. Daniels, he organized and fitted out the expedition to the lower Yellowstone, known in history as the Fort Pease expedition, and was one of the most daring and dangerous expeditions ever undertaken in the state. With a party of twenty-eight men they embarked in Mackinaw boats at Benson's landing on the Yellowstone, and proceeded to the mouth of the Big Horn river. Three miles below this point, on the north side of the Yellowstone and in the heart of the hostile Indian country, they built Fort Pease, and for eight months withstood the assaults of the fierce and treacherous Sioux Indians, enduring hardships and dangers such as seldom fall to the lot of even brave frontiersmen. It was virtually an eight months' battle for existence, and during this time six men were killed and nine wounded. When they were not actually fighting the Indians they were obliged to be in a state of constant watchfulness and preparation. The next year United States troops came to their assistance and secured the peace and safety of the section; and thus through the enterprise of these daring men it was made available for settlement and productiveness. Mr. McCormick himself raised the first flag at Fort Pease, between the Crow Indian agency and the Union Pacific Railway.

After this experience, Mr. McCormick joined the command against the Indians as a trader, and at the close of hostilities located at Miles City and engaged in general merchandising and freighting. In 1879 he removed to Junction City and continued in business at that point until 1883, when, in partnership with Thomas C. Powers, he organized the Paul McCormick Cattle Company and continued freighting operations on a large scale. This partnership and company lasted for ten years, at the end of which the Custer Cattle Company was formed, of which Mr. McCormick was elected president, and in 1898, when Spear Brothers Cattle Company was organ-

ized, he became vice-president of the concern. He continued with these enterprises until his removal to Billings, in 1891, when he organized the Paul McCormick Company for general merchandising, a firm which became one of the leading industries of its kind in the city. In 1908 he sold his interests in this business to Yegen Brothers and Highe & Yates, and since then has been engaged in looking after his large farm, situated two and one-half miles west of Billings, where he intends to spend the remainder of his life. He can look back over an honorable, well-spent life, content with what he has accomplished, and with no doubts as to the future. In political matters he has always been a staunch adherent of Republican principles. Although he has never sought public office, he has at various times been honored by his fellow-townsmen, and in 1879 was elected to the legislature as one of the first delegates from the new county of Custer. Through some technicality he was not allowed to have a voice in the body, but through his personal influence succeeded in having the difficulties removed and the organization of the county firmly established. He was also sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888, and has served in various other capacities. On the occasion of President Taft's visit to Billings in October, 1911, Mayor Frank T. Woods, in introducing Mr. McCormick as chairman of the meeting held at the Babcock Theater, spoke in part as follows: "I wish to present to you for chairman of this meeting a man, a pioneer in all that the word implies. Having lived in what is now this commonwealth for more than forty years, most of which time has been spent in this valley; a man who has been honored by our citizens, and particularly by his own party as delegate to the legislature in territorial days, a member of the national convention which nominated Harrison, and both a Roosevelt and a Taft elector—in each instance he having had the honor of receiving more votes than any other elector from this state. I refer to Montana's Grand Old Man, the Hon. Paul McCormick of this city." Further comment on the universal respect and esteem in which he is held would be superfluous. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of Columbus and Billings Lodge, No. 394, B. P. O. E.

In 1879 Mr. McCormick was united in marriage with Miss Mary Spear, a native of Missouri, who was living at Helena at the time of her marriage to Mr. McCormick. Five children have been born to this union: Paul, Jr., Myrl and Blythe, and two deceased, Edith, at the age of twelve and Guy, at the age of four years.

MAJOR MARTIN MAGINNIS. "Act well thy part; there all the honor lies," is a truism which has a specific and determinate application and exemplification in the life of this distinguished gentleman, who has been a factor of eminent usefulness in the development of Montana from the early pioneer days, who has rendered to the nation the valiant service of a gallant soldier on many a battle-field, who has been identified with those productive activities which have advanced the progress and prosperity of the country, who has honorably held positions of high public trust and who has had that deep appreciation of the elemental rectitudes which ever implies a life true to itself and its possibilities.

Martin Maginnis comes of that staunch nationality which has had so valuable an influence upon the history of the American republic, his parents, Patrick and Winifred (Devine) Maginnis, having both been born on the Emerald Isle, descending from a long line of Irish ancestors. They immigrated to the United States in 1838, settling in the state of New York, but later removed to Illinois and subsequently to Minnesota, where they died at the conclusion of useful lives. Martin Maginnis was born in Wayne county, New York, on October 27, 1841. His childhood days until he was eleven were passed in attendance at the public schools



Martin Fraginnis

and Maccodon Academy and his education was continued in Minnesota. He eventually entered Hamline University at Red Wing, but it was only a short time before his patriotism led him to leave school and give his personal assistance to his country, then menaced by armed rebellion. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Minnesota Volunteers, under Captain William Colvill, Jr., and was mustered in as its first sergeant. After the first battle of Bull Run, where he received a gunshot wound in the cheek, he was made second lieutenant, and thereafter his regiment accompanied General Shields on his campaign through Maryland and Virginia, after which he was transferred to Sedgwick's division of the Second Army Corps, participating in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station (here he was wounded in the left shoulder), White Oak Swamp, Glendale and Malvern Hill. He was next with General Hooker in the second fight at Malvern Hill, his regiment forming the rear guard of the army and being the last to cross the bridge when the Union troops retreated. From Malvern Hill General McClellan went to Fortress Monroe, and the Second Corps, under General Sumner, went to Centerville, to reinforce General Pope. After the second battle of Manassas General McClellan assumed command. The regiment was actively and prominently engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Antietam Lieutenant Maginnis' company lost twenty-five per cent of its members, he himself being promoted first lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." His regiment led the advance of McClellan's army when it crossed the Potomac, and occupied a prominent position at Snicker's Gap. He was at Warrentown when General McClellan was relieved by General Burnside, and the regiment led the latter's advance forces to Fredericksburg, being in the Second Army Corps and in the division commanded by General Couch, who constructed a pontoon bridge and thereby captured Fredericksburg. Major Maginnis participated in the assault on Marye's Heights, where he received a slight wound in the side, his regiment holding the ground gained until the army was withdrawn across the Rappahannock. Later the regiment took part in the campaign of Chancellorsville, during which the Federal forces again crossed the river and carried Marye's Heights by assault, under General Sedgwick, who held the ground until the army was again withdrawn across the river. The Second Army Corps was now commanded by General Hancock, and followed General Lee on his northern raid, leading the advance that eventuated in the battle of Gettysburg. During this march the regiment was actively engaged at Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap. At Gettysburg where General Sickles' line was broken, General Hancock threw the First Minnesota into the breach to hold the ground until reinforcements could come up, and there was made the most fatal charge known in the annals of warfare, the loss aggregating eighty-three per cent of the men engaged. In Major Maginnis' company of thirty-four men, seventeen were killed and thirteen wounded. He was here made captain and later promoted to major of his regiment, in which capacity he led his command with General Meade across the Rappahannock, participating in the battle of Bristow Station. The regiment then accompanied General Grant to Cold Harbor, where Major Maginnis was assigned to the command of the Eleventh Minnesota, which reported to General Thomas in Tennessee. He was now placed on detached duty, as provost marshal of that state, and assigned to the staff of the military governor, Andrew Johnson, afterward president of the United States. The Major later returned to his regiment, which took part in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee. In June, 1865, at the close of the war, Major Maginnis was mustered out of the service with the rank of major. His military career was one of marked distinction, and to him at-

taches the honor of attending those who offered their lives in defense of the nation's honor during the greatest civil war known to history.

After the war Major Maginnis was for a time editor of a newspaper at Red Wing, Minnesota, but determining to locate in the west, he organized a party of one hundred and forty men, who, with forty wagons, crossed the plains to Montana, by the northern route, now the line of the Great Northern Railroad. The party arrived in Helena on September 5, 1866, and Major Maginnis engaged in mining on Indian creek and in Mitchell Gulch until August, 1867, when he became editor of the *Rocky Mountain Gazette*, which was issued under his direction until 1872. The paper eventually became the *Helena Independent*, now recognized as the leading Democratic daily of the capital city. In 1868 he joined the ranks of the Benedictines, marrying Louise E. Mann, a native of Michigan. In 1872 Major Maginnis was elected territorial delegate to congress, defeating Honorable W. H. Clagett, and in 1874 he was elected his own successor, defeating Honorable Cornelius Hedges, the Republican candidate. By subsequent re-elections he remained in congress until 1884, serving six consecutive terms—a fact singularly indicative of trust and confidence reposed in him by the people of the territory. More distinguished honors were to be his, however. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1889, which framed the present constitution of Montana, and took an active part in its proceedings. It will ever stand to his credit as a high distinction in the annals of Montana that he was chosen as one of the first two to represent the new commonwealth in the United States senate, his colleague being Hon. W. A. Clark. These duly elected senators were denied their places in the senate, the seats being awarded to Hon. W. F. Sanders and Hon. T. C. Power. As congressional delegate Major Maginnis made a reputation that has not been surpassed in the history of that office, and succeeded in obtaining benefactions for the young and struggling territory which have so far not been equaled by all the legislation obtained by a full state delegation in both senate and house. He successfully abolished the Indian reservations which then covered the larger portion of the territory. He procured appropriations from congress and caused to be established and built for the protection of the frontier these army posts: Fort Logan, Fort Keogh, Fort Custer, Fort Maginnis, Fort Assiniboine and Fort Missoula; the assay office at Helena, and the United States penitentiary, at Deer Lodge, afterwards turned over to the state. The other government buildings erected in Montana are those at Fort Harrison, in the establishment of which he was an important factor. He procured many appropriations for the payment of depredation claims, the payment of the Montana militia claims and various claims of citizens beyond enumeration. He was active in the passage of land and timber laws for the benefit of the settlers, and took an active part in all general legislation, particularly affecting the western states and territories. One of the most important laws contributory to the development of the west was the general right of way for railways across the public lands. This bill he drafted and carried through congress, and under it all the railways in the west, except the three chartered by congress, have been constructed. He procured the grant of lands for the university and other state institutions, and was active in procuring the admission of the state. He was continually chosen as chairman of the territorial delegates, who then had a committee of their own; achieved a national reputation as a debater in the house of representatives, and made notable orations at the national cemetery at Gettysburg, the Soldier's Home in Washington, the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Washington, the meeting of Democratic Clubs in the Academy of Music in New York, and to the Tammany Society at its hall in the same city.

When the difficulty arose between the state and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as to title to mineral lands in the commonwealth, Major Maginnis threw the full force of his strong individuality into the work of securing to the state and the government the rights justly due each in the premises, being made a special commissioner, and he secured the congressional appointment of the mineral land commission for Montana, whose work has recently been successfully completed. For his efforts in this case alone the Major merits the gratitude of the state. Major Maginnis has ever been a fearless advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, whose cause he has done much to forward, through editorial utterances and influential participation in its councils. He has represented the party in many state conventions, was for years a member of the Democratic national committee, and in 1896 was a presidential elector from Montana. He is recognized as one of Montana's representative men and his efforts in her behalf will be held long in grateful recognition. The Major keeps alive his practical interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

ANTHONY WAYNE BARNARD. There is perhaps no man in Butte, Montana, who has lived a more interesting life than Anthony Wayne Barnard, nor one whose influence upon the development and upbuilding of this part of the state has been so keenly potent. Not only was he one of the earliest immigrants to this portion of the Northwest, but he came here as a young man with an unusual amount of grit and determination, and at once set out to make himself a factor that would be felt in the history of the state. From the time when in 1866, a young man of twenty years, but brave and adventurous in spirit, he started out with a team and a spring wagon to cross the plains to Montana, up to the present days of successful fruition of a life's ambition, he has had many experiences; some thrilling, some trying and discouraging, many demanding confidence and courage and strength of body and mind.

Mr. Barnard was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 3, 1846, the son of Martin M. and Elizabeth (Benedict) Barnard, and in early childhood was deprived by death of a mother's loving care and ministrations. His father, a Virginian by birth, went to New York, when young, and when the government in the early fifties made a most liberal offer of lands to settlers who would go west he took advantage of the opportunity to acquire free land and located with his family in Rock county, Wisconsin, where his death occurred in 1876. The Barnard family consisted of eight children, and Anthony, who was fifth in order of birth, was a lad of but four or five summers when his father went to Wisconsin. That part of the state was then indeed the "Wild West" and the life of the farmer's son was then far different and perhaps much more interesting than is now the case in the same place with all its beautiful cultivated fields and modern farm equipment and home conveniences. At any rate Mr. Barnard lived the life of the typical boy of the Wild West. He went to school when opportunity was afforded to do so, and by great good fortune secured a finishing course at a good high school, completing his studies finally when nineteen years old. Then began his independent career. The call of the still further west was in his blood, and as previously stated the young man pluckily started out on a trip to Montana with a team and a spring wagon as his principal outfit. The route which he selected was that leading through Council Bluffs and Omaha, then up the Platte river across the state of Nebraska to Fort Laramie.

This was in the year 1866, that memorable time when Red Cloud and his band of Indian followers made so much trouble for the pioneer settlers and emigrants

who were moving westward. It was at that time that several bloody massacres occurred, among them that of Harney's men, and the whole country was aroused over the situation.

Fortunately for them before Mr. Barnard's party left Fort Laramie a treaty of peace was signed by the Indians and the government, and the train of twenty-five wagons to which he was attached suffered no annoyance from the savages. However the streams and rivers were much swollen and the party experienced great difficulty in fording or crossing many of them. When fording was impossible it was necessary to improvise rafts for crossing, and several men, and many cattle and mules, were drowned while the crossings were being effected.

Among other points of interest passed by the train was the Custer Battle Ground, but after leaving Fort Laramie, on one long stretch of five hundred miles not a single human habitation was seen. The party traveled the new Bozeman route and they saw Colonel Bozeman at his ferry when they crossed the Yellowstone river, but soon his tragedy also was to be enacted for the next year he was killed. The train of emigrants of which Mr. Barnard formed a part arrived at Virginia City late in July and reached Butte on August 6, 1866, at which date the inhabitants of the place did not number so many as one hundred and fifty people.

The journey had been long and exhaustive, fraught with many dangers and anxieties, delays were experienced and difficulties had occurred on the way that had not been anticipated, so that when the party arrived numbers of them were without means, Mr. Barnard being one of those whose slender provision of money was entirely depleted. Although without funds he was not discouraged, however, and he went to work promptly and energetically, securing work in the mines and earning as much as was possible until winter closed the season. When the mines closed no other work was to be secured and as a result of the dark outlook for the future many of his friends and acquaintances returned as quickly as possible to their eastern homes. Mr. Barnard, however, had a spirit made of "sterner stuff" and having reached the land he sought was determined to conquer all adverse conditions and wring success from his adventure if life and strength did not fail him.

During the time when no employment was to be secured at cash wages he spent his time in prospecting and was one of the first to find good placer grounds and he was one of the first patentees of a claim within the limits of the state, he having secured Number 42. His ground proved to be rich and from the claim he took out gold to the value of about \$200,000. This claim was located in Missoula Gulch, where is now what is almost the heart of the city, and in addition to the value of the land for mining, after it had been thoroughly worked Mr. Barnard sold town lots to the value of \$40,000 from it. Thus in his young manhood he laid the firm foundation for what he has made into a large fortune and he is at this time rated as one of the wealthiest property owners in this section. He is extensively interested in various valuable mining properties, among his holdings being a lot of seventy-five quartz claims.

Many fine pieces of city real estate are also owned by Mr. Barnard in Butte and besides the Barnard block, one of the first large buildings he erected here, he has built a large number of houses in other parts of the city. His faith in this city and state is unbounded and he believes that the future has in store a more phenomenal growth and development than the past has shown and in the progress that is to come he aims to be an influential factor, as he has been in the development during the past.

When the call of need has come to him in whatever capacity Mr. Barnard has always with promptness responded and on the occasion of the celebrated raid made on the whites by Chief Joseph and his fanatical followers he joined Hon. Wm. A. Clark's company of defenders and spent two weeks in the service. He was not, however, a participant in the great battle which was fought in the Big Hole country, and in which thirty men were killed and many others wounded, for his command was then engaged in another part of the country and did not arrive on the scene until the day after the battle.

Mr. Barnard is a man of strong influence in public life and politically is a staunch advocate of Jeffersonian Democratic principles. He has, however, consistently refused the importunities of many of his friends to accept official honors of any kind. He has been urgently solicited by both Republicans and Democrats of prominence to become a candidate for mayor of Butte but has always refused, feeling that he can best serve by giving his attention to his business and the public interests incidentally involved in the same because of their magnitude and important character.

In fraternal circles Mr. Barnard occupies a high place. He is a member of the Masonic order and in that lodge has given valuable service both in the ranks of the craft and in official station in all the departments to which he belongs, lodge, chapter, council and commandery. Of the last named he is past commander. He also holds membership in the Silver Bow Club and was that organization's first secretary.

On January 8, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barnard to Miss Jessie G. Addis, a native of New Jersey. They are the parents of five daughters, Lillian, Ida, Josephine, Mabel and Edith.

RICHARD W. CLARKE. One of the old and honored pioneers of the Yellowstone valley, where he was one of the first to cultivate the soil, is Richard W. Clarke. He has been closely identified with the industrial growth and development of this section ever since the Indian trading days, and throughout his long and useful career he has so conducted his activities that his record stands without stain or blemish. Mr. Clarke was born at Stoyestown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1840, and is a son of George A. and Mary Fletcher (Black) Clarke.

On the paternal side of the family, Mr. Clarke traces his ancestry back to John Clarke, who came to America on the Mayflower and his paternal grandmother was born at Fort Duquesne, Pennsylvania, of Holland ancestry. His grandfather on his mother's side was a native of Tyrone County, Ireland. George A. Clarke was born in 1796, at Stony Creek, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and there was engaged in farming, as the proprietor of a sawmill, as a merchant, and as a tanner, and was also associated with the Shads Creek Iron Company. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years and was a prominent Whig until 1856, in which year he embraced the principles of the Republican party. On his removal to Chattanooga, Tennessee, he became an extensive owner of real estate, the management of which he made his work during the rest of his life, and his death occurred in Chattanooga in 1886, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety years. He was married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Mary Fletcher Black, a native of that county, who lived to be eighty-two years of age, and they had a family of nine children, of whom five are living: Richard W.; Laura, who is the widow of James Cardin; Ida, the wife of Seth F. Lewis; George A., of St. Louis, Missouri, who after thirty-seven years of service is still in the employ of a railroad; and Cora, the wife of a Mr. Burnett.

Richard W. Clarke was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania, where from his eighteenth to his twenty-first year he was engaged in teaching the same school. In 1861 he removed to Jefferson county, Indiana, and after two years spent there as an educator, started overland with Major Colby, at that time Indian agent, for Fort Lyon, Colorado. He then began trading with the Indians, an occupation which he followed until November 29, 1865, when Colonel Chivington attacked Black Kettle's camp, where Mr. Clarke was trading and nearly exterminated the Indians. Mr. Clarke then returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, but in the spring of 1866 came overland on the Bozeman trail to Montana, going on up to Alder Gulch at a time when there was but one log shack in the present city of Bozeman. Subsequently he took up a homestead in the Gallatin valley, where during the early days he met with numerous exciting experiences. On one occasion the Sioux Indians coming up the valley, killed three white settlers, Mr. Clarke's wife and baby being hidden in the brush for fear they would pass by. He continued to live in the Gallatin valley until 1878, and then removed to near the present site of the city of Billings, purchasing eighty acres of railroad land and later buying two hundred and eighty acres from P. W. McAdow, where he erected a home and set out trees that today form a beautiful grove. Although it is not known whether Mr. Clarke was the first to put a plow into the land in the Yellowstone valley, it is known that he has the distinction of being the first settler to use irrigation in the valley, and there he developed a valuable property, but in 1904 disposed of his ranch and went to Oregon to deal in farm lands. This he continued until 1911, and in that year returned to the Yellowstone valley, where he has since carried on farming. Mr. Clarke is a staunch Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, but he has never cared for public office, although he has done his duty as a citizen by serving as a member of the school board both in Montana and Oregon. He is a charter member of Ashlar Lodge A. F. & A. M., in which he has numerous warm friends.

On October 21, 1860, Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Davidella Wallace, who was born at Paducah, Kentucky, March 2, 1833, the daughter of William and Susanna (Leffle) Wallace, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Wallace was born in Scotland and came to this country with his parents when a mere child. Prior to 1849 he followed farming in Kentucky, and in that year removed to California, but later returned to Kentucky and subsequently went to Kansas, building the first house in Leavenworth. Some years later he purchased a farm near Topeka, on which the remainder of his life was spent. Mrs. Clarke is the only survivor of her parents' twelve children. To Mr. and Mrs. Clarke a family of twelve children have been born, all of whom still live, as follows: Rose, the wife of J. M. V. Xochran, of Billings; Laura, B., the wife of Christian Yegen, also of this city; Florence, wife of Henry Scott, of Custer, Montana; Alice, who married Henry Morehouse, of Ada, Washington; Abigail, who married John Sparling, of Roundup; George, a resident of Bend, Oregon; Mary, the wife of Willard Stockwell, of Musselshell, Montana; Jay W., living in Carbon county, Montana; Eva, the wife of Homer Finley; Katherine, who married a Mr. Solem, and is an actress; Thomas Carter, connected with the freight department of the Northern Pacific Railroad; and Ruth, who is completing her education in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have twenty-seven grandchildren. Although he possesses a handsome competency, honestly and fairly earned, Mr. Clarke continues to engage in activities, being still hale and hearty in spite of his seventy-two years. His ability has been of a high order, but it ranks no higher than his personal character, and he is honored and esteemed as one of those

to whom the state of Montana owes its present greatness.

HUGH F. GALEN. One of the founders and makers of Montana, whose death occurred May 30, 1899, at Los Angeles, California, his remains being buried in the city of Helena, Montana, where for a long time he had lived, Hugh F. Galen is at rest after arduous labors, in peace after many contests, in the place where he enjoyed in full measure the sincere regard, the high esteem, the full confidence of the community. Mr. Galen was born at the little town of Castle Derg, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 17, 1826. He remained in his native land attending school and working his way along until he was nineteen years of age. In 1845 he emigrated to the United States, locating at Bangor, Maine, where he engaged in the log and lumber business for a year, when he removed to New Orleans and was occupied in merchandising for another year. In the spring of 1847, even before the discovery of gold in California, the Pacific Coast wore to his awakened fancy a winning smile, and he began freighting to its distant regions, making a number of trips to Nevada and California; and later traveling by way of Salt Lake, Oregon and Washington, until he stopped near the site of the city of Seattle. There he sold his teams, built a sawmill, and engaged in lumbering and general trading until 1859, making in 1858 a short stay within the present limits of Montana during one of his trading trips, at which time he visited the town of Bannack.

In 1859 he again passed through a portion of Montana on his way from Utah to Washington. He did not, however, linger long, but took up his residence and engaged in business at The Dalles, Oregon. The next year he returned to California, and from San Francisco went to Dallas, Oregon, where he remained until 1861, trading with the Indians and conducting a hotel. In May, 1863, he removed to Salmon City, Idaho, where he did trading and conducted a hotel until the spring of 1866. That year he came to Montana to stay, and located at Helena, or rather Last Chance gulch, as it was then called. He began freighting between the gulch, Fort Benton, and from Salt Lake. Afterwards, in 1869, he added to his other profitable enterprises a stage route between Bozeman and Helena. This he continued until the completion of railroads in the territory in 1884 took away its best patronage. But while it was in operation he carried the United States mails and troops, and conducted the whole business, on a highly profitable basis. From 1884 to the time of his death he employed his capital and his energies in a number of well-paying industrial enterprises, being at one time president of the Capital City Lighting Company and a director of the Montana National Bank—always driving with his characteristic energy and clearness of vision some profitable mercantile or productive undertaking which gave employment to others, kept the wheels of commercial activity in motion, and helped to build up and improve the community. In addition to his interests in Helena he owned a number of valuable ranches in Jefferson, Madison and Lewis and Clark counties, on which he raised large crops and vast flocks of sheep down to 1882. Then he sold his sheep, numbering more than 10,000, and substituted other stock, and had in 1894 400 head of cattle and 900 horses.

Until the cataclysm of 1866 Mr. Galen was an unwavering Democrat in politics, and always manifested the liveliest interest in the success of his party, so far foregoing his own preferences and tastes in 1876 as to accept a seat in the territorial legislature as a representative from Jefferson county. But, in general, he was averse to public life and official station.

His wife, whose maiden name was Matilda Gillogly, was like himself a native of Erin, and came to America

with her parents in infancy. Her family located in Bangor, Maine, where the two young people first met. She came west overland to meet her future husband and they were married in San Francisco, June 23, 1860. This admirable lady died December 2, 1891.

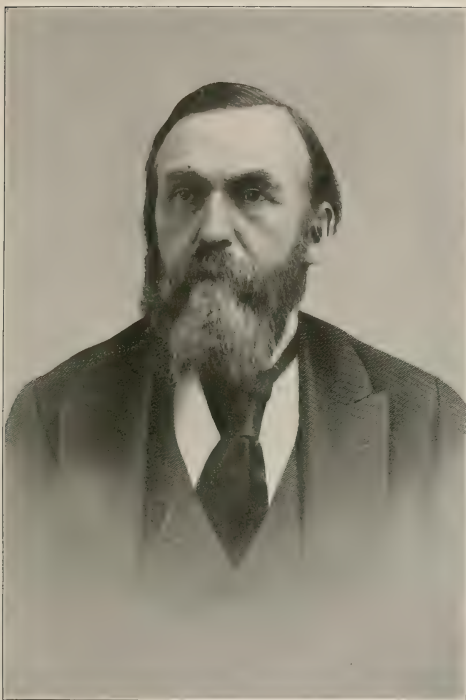
There were seven children born to the union of Hugh F. Galen and his wife,—Charles H., Frank and Minnie, now deceased and four of the number surviving. Ellen L., born April 15, 1861, at Dallas, Oregon, is the widow of ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, resident of Helena; James L., born in Helena, March 28, 1871, until recently has been in Alaska, engaged in mining, but was appointed superintendent of the Glacier National Park a short time ago by President Taft and is at present residing at Belton, Montana; Charles F., born at Salmon City, Idaho, December 13, 1863, died in Helena, August 2, 1875; Hugh F., born in Helena, December 3, 1868, died December 27, 1897, in Washington, D. C.; Mary Agnes, born December 11, 1873, at Helena, died February 22, 1875; Albert J., born January 16, 1876; and Matilda Margaret, born February 25, 1878, in Jefferson county, Montana, is the wife of Thomas J. Walker of Butte, Montana, county attorney of Silver Bow county.

MICHAEL GURNETT has spent all but four years of his life as a resident of Montana, and he is glad that those four were his first, as he would not like to waste any mature years out of the best state in the Union. Omaha was his birthplace, and the home of his infancy, but in 1864, the Gurnett family moved to Virginia City, and after two years there took up their abode in the Missouri valley, near Helena, where several of Mr. Gurnett's kinsmen still reside. His father, Patrick Gurnett, was born in Ireland and immigrated to America when still a boy. He traversed a large part of the United States before settling in Montana, and in Kentucky he was married to Ellen Dowling, like himself a native of Ireland. When he settled in the Missouri valley Mr. Gurnett engaged in farming and in stock raising and he followed that line until 1890, when he retired from business and took up his residence in the pleasant little city of Townsend, where he still makes his home. This spot is the more desirable locality to Mr. and Mrs. Gurnett because their daughter Mary, now Mrs. Ragen, also makes her home there. Her husband is a well-to-do rancher and stockman.

The ranch upon which Patrick Gurnett settled in 1866 was near the city of Helena and it was in the capital city that Michael went to school. Until 1882, he was with his father in the cattle business and in the sixteen years he gained a thorough knowledge of the vicissitudes of stock raising. When he came to Fergus county, he continued in the same business, and his father was interested in most of his ventures. Not until 1907 did Mr. Gurnett branch out alone in the cattle trade.

Mr. Gurnett has the taste for politics which is so dominant a characteristic of his race, and ever since he was old enough to vote he has taken active part in the councils of the Democratic party. For four years before coming to Lewistown he was treasurer of Broadwater county, and he was the first assessor of Fergus county. He still holds that office, and that in itself is sufficient comment upon his efficiency as a public officer, and his popularity in the county.

A member of the Catholic church, Mr. Gurnett has no lodge affiliations except with the Woodmen of the World. Of course he is fond of hunting and fishing. These might be termed the state amusements of Montana, for every able-bodied member of the commonwealth shoulders his rod or his gun with that same zeal with which the Chicagoan, for instance, hies him to the baseball field. Another of Mr. Gurnett's favorite ways of employing his spare time is in reading. He has



Hugh F. Salter

a discriminating taste in books, as is proper to one who makes friends of them.

Mr. Gurnett was married at Helena on May 6, 1890, to Miss Margaret McRae, the daughter of Donald and Margaret McRae of Wisconsin. They have four children, one son and three daughters. Miss Gertrude, the eldest, was born in Townsend, and is now deputy in her father's office. Floyd E. is attending high school in Lewistown, and his two younger sisters, Nellie and Bertha, are both in the grades. All were born in Townsend, and christened in the Catholic church, of which their mother is also a member.

GEORGE W. CRANE. Fifty years ago thousands of men and boys marched away from comfortable homes and loved ones to offer up their lives on the altar of patriotism. Some dyed that altar with their life blood and never returned; others came back, but have borne through the succeeding years the indelible imprint made by a soldier's hardships. Those who did return found hard conditions awaiting them. After four years of strenuous endeavor, when each minute might be their last, when a nation's life hung in the balance, depending upon their bravery and endurance, it was extremely difficult to resume the ordinary occupation of peace. Yet thousands did this very thing and developed into magnificent men, sound of body, as well as of judgment and principle, greatly benefited by the discipline which their military life had ingrained in them, and rounded out useful careers that have set an enduring example to coming generations. One of the honored veterans of the great Civil war, George W. Crane, illustrates in his life, the vicissitudes and experiences of the typical westerner. One of Montana's "old timers," he has joined in the stampedes to the new mining camps, has followed the open range, has gained a name and position for himself in the world of business, and has been one of the influential factors in the development of Fort Benton, of which city he has served as postmaster since 1900.

George W. Crane was born in the state of Vermont, November 27, 1843. His father, James E. Crane, was also born in the Green Mountain State, but in 1857 took his family to Champaign county, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, subsequently becoming roadmaster for the Great Western Railroad. He died in 1880, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Brown Corlue, was born at Springfield, Vermont, in 1812, and died at Jacksonville, Illinois, on November 10, 1905.

George W. Crane was educated in the schools of the state of Illinois, and was thirteen years of age when he was taken to Champaign county, Illinois, by his parents. He was engaged as telegraph operator on the Great Western Railroad at the outbreak of the Civil war, and when President Lincoln issued his call for troops was one of the first to respond, offering his services to the Lyon Guards, an independent rifle company. After serving 101 days with that company, he assisted in the organization of Company I of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, with which he served throughout the entire period of the war. In the long list of notable hard-fought engagements in which he participated may be mentioned the battles of Corinth and luka, the siege of Vicksburg and a number of hotly contested engagements in the south under Generals Logan and McPherson. He was with General Sherman's command on its famous march to the sea, and was mustered out July 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and discharged as a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Crane had the record of a gallant and faithful soldier, and received creditable mention for bravery in battle. He was of the type of soldier that formed the backbone of the Union armies and which finally made them

victorious, justly winning the admiration of his comrades and the respect and confidence of his superior officers.

On receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Crane went to Lafayette, Indiana, where he took a position with the Wabash Railroad, but after a short period spent in the freight department went to Hannibal, Missouri, where he arrived December 14, 1865. He entered the mercantile business in that city, but after a few months sold his interests and started for Montana, July 10, 1866, via the overland route from Omaha, Nebraska, and on reaching the Gallatin valley took employment on a ranch. One year later the discovery of gold at Canyon Creek found him with the mad rush of venturesome souls in search of the precious metal, and after four years, during which he met with a fair amount of success in placer mining, he went to Helena, Montana, and was immediately employed as clerk in the mercantile establishment of A. M. Holter, for whom he worked eight months. At that time, learning of the discovery of gold at Clancy and Ten Mile Creek, he was unable to withstand the lure and packed his prospector's outfit and joined the rush, but after a short period, meeting with only indifferent success, gave up mining and for one year was again engaged in ranching. Mr. Crane then decided to embark in business on his own account, and accordingly opened a mercantile establishment at Clancy, which he conducted successfully until 1879, the year that saw his advent in Fort Benton. Here at that time was located one of the large stage stations, although Fort Benton was then little more than a trading post, and Mr. Crane was appointed agent, a position which he held while conducting a general merchandise store until the iron horse came to this point and eliminated the old method of travel. He has continued his business, however, to the present time, and since his first appointment, July 21, 1900, has acted in the capacity of postmaster of Fort Benton, giving universal satisfaction and being one of the most popular citizens of the community. Mr. Crane is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Pythias. A Republican in politics, for thirteen years he served as justice of the peace of Fort Benton, up to 1899, and for the past thirty years has acted as a member of the school board and still holds office. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church. The example Mr. Crane has set is a potent stimulant to public-spirited activity. While others have theorized about benefits to be obtained he has been out working to get them. Citizenship of this type is far too rare, and it is probably for this reason that he is recognized as one of Fort Benton's most representative men.

The marriage of Mr. Crane occurred February 14, 1877, at Helena, Montana, when he was united with Miss Julia Ione Payne. They have had fifteen children, as follows: Edgar Rufus, a prominent newspaper man of British Columbia; Oliver B., a resident of Havre; Ezra L., deputy county clerk of Chouteau county, and a resident of Fort Benton; George W., Jr., Miss Julia I. and Miss Florence E., living at the family residence; and James P., Miss Gladys, Chester A. and Harry H., all of whom are attending the Fort Benton schools, and four who died in infancy.

JOSEPH HIRSHBERG. Prominent among the successful business men of Montana, Joseph Hirschberg is eminently deserving of some mention in a historical and biographical work of this nature, devoted to the state in which he has concentrated his business activities in late years, and where he has won a high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. Mr. Hirschberg was born in Posen, Germany, on January 28, 1847, and is the son of Abraham and Ernestine Hirschberg, also of Posen, Germany, where they passed their lives.

In early life Joseph Hirschberg immigrated to the United States. He came to Montana in 1866.

Mr. Hirschberg was married in New York to Miss Eva Davis, who was born April 1, 1857. She died in Helena, Montana, on August 14, 1907, leaving her husband and four sons. They are named as follows: Edward, born at Fort Benton, Montana, on April 10, 1880; Sidney, also born at Fort Benton, June 12, 1881; Mortimer, June 27, 1883; and Francis J., April 1, 1889.

Edward J., the eldest son, is cashier of the banking firm of Hirschberg Brothers. He is a young man of much ability and progressiveness, and is destined to occupy a prominent place in the life of his community. He married on June 12, 1907, at Missoula, Montana, Miss Gertrude Kohn, daughter of Herman Kohn, an old pioneer settler of Montana, and a well known merchant and jeweler of Missoula. He has been a resident of the state since 1875, and is a heavy property holder in and about his home city. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hirschberg, Eva, born at Missoula on March 7, 1910.

The three remaining brothers are unmarried as yet. Sidney, who is the second born of the four brothers, is a member of the Hirschberg Mercantile Company of Conrad, Montana, in which business he has been active since he was graduated from the Helena high school at the age of seventeen years.

GEORGE A. BRUFFEY. During the past decade various sections of Park county have shown a decided growth and development, both in population and industrial and commercial importance, this increase being commensurate with the activities and progressive spirit of the leading men of the several communities. Not the least of these in point of advancement is the city of Bruffey, named in honor of George A. Bruffey, who came as a pioneer to Montana nearly half a century ago, and who during his long residence in the state has identified himself with business ventures of an extensive nature and rendered his section signal service in high public office. Mr. Bruffey was born in Pocahontas county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 24, 1842, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Call) Bruffey.

John Bruffey was born in Pocahontas county, Virginia, in 1808, and as a youth learned the trade of wagon maker. In young manhood he migrated to Trenton, Missouri, where he worked at his trade for about two years, then removing to Knoxville, Iowa, where he continued to follow the same vocation until the spring of 1848. Returning to Missouri, he spent two or three years in that state, then going back to Knoxville, Iowa, and being in business for five or six years. Subsequently he secured a farm in Clark county, Iowa, where the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring in 1880. He was a lifelong Democrat. His wife, who was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1811, survived him until 1891, and was the mother of ten children, of whom three survive: George A.; Mary, the wife of Jefferson Kilgore; and John, who makes his home in Iowa.

As was the custom of farmers' boys of his day, George A. Bruffey worked on the homestead place during the summer months, and obtained his education in the district schools during winters, thus spending a boyhood in training his mind, while also building up a robust and hearty physique. He was eighteen years of age when he left the parental roof and started overland with ox-teams for Nebraska, where during 1860 and 1861 he was engaged in putting up hay. In the spring of 1862 he continued overland to Denver, Colorado, where he followed freighting until the fall of 1863, on September first of which year he started for the Salmon mines, in Idaho, with ox-teams. Reaching that point, the members of his party agreed to go on to Alder Gulch, Idaho (now Montana), and for about two

years he was engaged in mining there, but subsequently engaged in farming, an occupation which he followed on the banks of the Jefferson river until 1866. That year saw his advent in Butte, where he was engaged in mining until 1866, at which time he embarked in the dairy and merchandise business, and in keeping the Fish Creek station on the overland road, a business with which he was connected for a period covering twenty years. Since leaving Fish Creek, Mr. Bruffey has resided in Park county, and has been extensively engaged in raising cattle and horses, and in general farming, his alfalfa crop in 1911 aggregating 100 tons. He is a shrewd and capable business man, and the honorable and upright manner in which he has conducted his dealings and the fact that his name has been associated only with legitimate transactions, have combined to give him a wide reputation for business probity, and to firmly establish him in the confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Bruffey has been a lifelong Democrat, and stands high in the counsels of his party in Park county. His first public office was that of deputy sheriff in Madison county, Montana, under A. J. Snyder, the first sheriff of that county. In 1872 he was elected to the territorial legislature from Madison county, and in 1876 he was appointed postmaster of Fish Creek by President Grant, and held that office until 1889, also serving as a member of the school board in Madison county. In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature from Park county and served one term, and in 1901, through the efforts of United States Senator W. A. Clark, the Bruffey postoffice was established and named in honor of Mr. Bruffey, and since that time he has held the office of postmaster. In addition he is acting as a member of the board of school directors of district No. 34. As an official he has shown himself at all times to have the best interest of his community at heart, and in the discharge of his duties has shown a conscientious regard for the responsibilities of his offices. He is a valued member of the Montana Pioneers' Society.

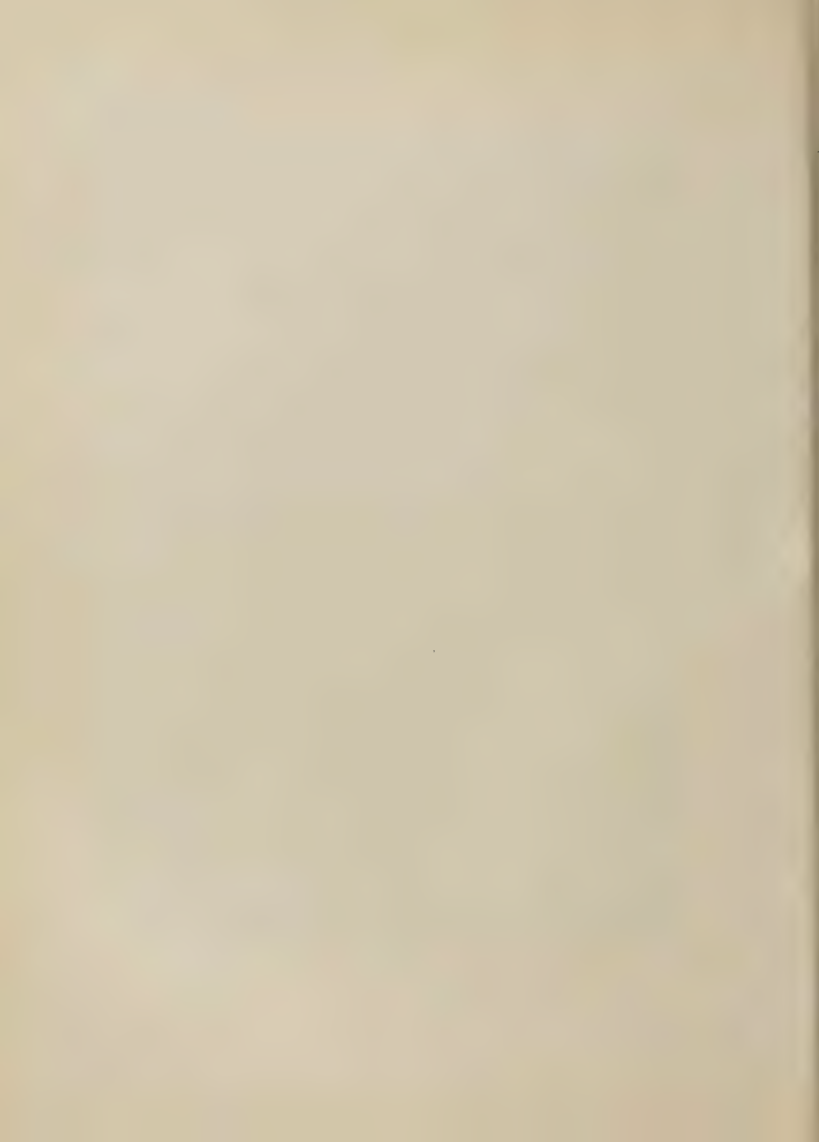
On February 12, 1871, Mr. Bruffey was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Jane Ridlen, who was born in Indiana, daughter of William and Malinda (DeVore) Ridlen. Mr. Ridlen, a native of Maine, came west to Iowa among the pioneers of that state, locating in Mahaska county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits up to his death at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who lived to be eighty-nine years old, was a native of Indiana, and they had ten children, of whom two, Sabra and Mary, are living. Mr. Bruffey's wife died March 2, 1911, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which her parents were lifelong members. She and her husband had the following children: Margaret S., the wife of Montie Cady; Almeda L., wife of S. P. Skillman; Primus A., who married Pearl Baker; Sylvia, the wife of James Gravelly; Fatima, the wife of Frank E. Skillman; Memmours, who married Ella Bouche; Elzina, wife of Matthew Gravelly; Minot and Emma, residing at home with their father; and Ruth, who lost her life in an accident.

WHEELER O. DEXTER, well known among the pioneers of Chouteau county since 1866, was born in Canisteo, Steuben county, New York, on July 31, 1843, and is the son of Bela and Anna (Snyder) Dexter. The father was a New Englander, and the mother was born in New York state. Farming and lumbering occupied the time and attention of Bela Dexter and he passed his life in those occupations in New York, dying there on February 15, 1851, while the mother lived to reach the age of sixty. They had three children, Wheeler O. being the youngest born.

To the age of twenty-two years, Wheeler O. Dexter



RANCH HOME OF GEORGE A. BRUFFEY, BRUFFEYS, MONTANA. LOCATED DECEMBER 25, 1890.



lived in New York state in his native town. He was educated in the common schools of his home community and in the academy at Ithaca, New York, doing labor for his board while at the common schools, labor, haying and harvesting to pay for his academy schooling. When he was twenty-two he left home and came directly west. Arriving at St. Cloud, Minnesota, he joined a wagon train then being organized by one Jim Fisk. Four hundred men, women and children made up the company, and one hundred and forty wheeled vehicles left St. Cloud on June 6, 1866, arriving at Helena, Montana, on the 2d day of September following.

At Helena the party disbanded, but Mr. Wheeler had left the outfit at a place called The Lakes, Chouteau county, then went on to Helena and reaching it in advance of the regular party. His first work in Helena was for his board, and then he secured a position as an engineer in a sawmill, situated in Dry Gulch, and after a short time he was engaged as engineer in a quartz mill, where he remained for a year. He then gave up the work and went up the river where he established a wood yard, in which he continued for a brief time. In the spring of 1868 he went to Benton, where he worked at carpentering for a time, then tried his skill at teaming. The next year, while in search of coal, he was robbed of his team of three horses. He followed the robbers twenty-six days, and finally succeeded in recovering two of his horses, after which he devoted himself to cutting wood on the river for the supplying of boats. That work proved profitable and he continued in it until 1874, when he went to the Gallatin valley and preempted some ranch lands. He stopped there for two years, then sold his right and came back to Benton, which has been his headquarters ever since.

For a time after Mr. Dexter returned to Benton he was occupied in hauling passengers and freight from Cow Island to Helena and Benton, the latter place then famous as a trading post. At the mouth of the Musselshell river three more horses were stolen from him by Indians, but this loss he never recovered, although he pursued them hotly and in a running fight fired eight shots into their midst before he was compelled to seek cover. In 1874 he opened a meat market at Bozeman, which he operated for a time, and at one time he operated a threshing outfit in the Gallatin valley, but for the most part he was engaged in freighting up to 1879, when he introduced the first threshing outfit into Benton and operated it for years. In 1881 he established a sawmill in Highwood which he ran for three years, and when Great Falls was first opened up he built a ferry boat to meet the demands of the traffic. He later built a second one, and these he ran continuously until the railroad went through. He built there the first steam launch, and it was used as a passenger boat on the river. Though his operations were carefully conducted, it is a fact that Mr. Dexter never experienced any measure of financial prosperity while away from Benton, and many an enterprise has known his touch in the years that have passed, many of which met with absolute failure; others with only commonplace success. At one time he operated an express line from Benton to Great Falls. He freighted and threshed all over the county of Chouteau. And he was one of those who had the government contract to haul supplies to Custer from Fort Shaw to the Big Horn river on the Yellowstone. He has seen the ups and downs of western life, has had his successes and his failures, like most men, but through it all has maintained a calm and quiet existence, untouched by worry or doubt of the future. Mr. Dexter is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted on January 4, 1864, in Company F., in the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery,

and serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Ft. Benton.

Mr. Dexter is a Republican in his political views, and at one time served in the office of public administrator in Benton. He is a Mason of the third degree and is the oldest member in the order now living in Benton. He is also a member of the Eastern Star.

Like every pioneer who has lived through the formative period of western growth and development, Mr. Wheeler has had his full share of the thrills and chills which accompany close acquaintance with the uncivilized Indian, but his heart is bound up in the west, and Chouteau county, Montana, he regards as his rightful home, where he has witnessed the progress of almost fifty years of activity.

THOMAS LEWIS. Any record of the lives and activities of the progressive men who have contributed to the development and advancement of Montana would be decidedly incomplete did it not make extended mention of Thomas Lewis, a well known retired citizen of Bozeman, and a resident of this state for nearly a half a century. Mr. Lewis was born in Ohio in 1842, and is a son of John and Nancy Lewis, who emigrated from Wales about 1838, settling first in Ohio and subsequently going to Missouri, where the mother died. Thirty-one years later Mr. Lewis lost his father, who passed away at Emporia, Kansas. After the mother's death the home was broken up, and at an early age he was thrown upon his own resources.

Until he was nine years of age Mr. Lewis attended the district schools to some extent, but his advantages were decidedly limited, and the greater part of his education was secured in the school of hard work and through observation. When he had reached the age of ten years he began to work, and when he was thirteen was a full-fledged hired man, working by the day or month at any employment that presented itself. Thus he was made self-reliant, and this faculty of always depending on his own work and judgment has proved of inestimable value to him in later years. In 1859 Mr. Lewis determined to try his fortune in the west and made his way to the Pike's Peak country, at a time when the whole nation was in a state of excitement over the mineral discoveries there. This did not prove a favorable venture, and to use Mr. Lewis' own words: "When I 'got broke' I was glad to go back to old Missouri." There he remained until the spring of 1863, working industriously and saving his wages, being still convinced that he could win success in the west, to which he decided to return. Securing an outfit at St. Joseph, Missouri, he set forth with four mules, and after a weary journey of ninety-three days on the plains, arrived in Virginia City, June 4, 1863. In 1864-65 he was engaged in mining in Alder Gulch, near Virginia City, and also about two miles below the present city of Butte, then marked by only a few log cabins. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Lewis came to Bozeman, where he was employed in a sawmill and at other work until the fall of 1868, when he rented and operated a threshing machine during the season. In the following spring he traded his outfit for a farm, the first of a number of trades in which he invariably got the better of the agreement, but disposed of his property after harvest, and in 1870 resumed mining operations. In the spring following he assumed the management of a ranch in Gallatin county, and in 1872 took charge of a wagon train for the firm of Rich & Willson, with whom he remained until the spring of 1877. He then purchased the mules and wagons and continued operations in freighting during one season, but in 1878 sold his wagon train and purchased an interest in the mercantile business of General Willson, in Bozeman, this association continuing about one year. In 1880 he was asso-

ciated with Major Pease in a trading post at the mouth of the Stillwater river, and in 1881 took over six hundred head of cattle to the Chicago market, his partner in this enterprise being J. H. Wells. In the spring of 1882 he associated himself with L. H. Carey and began the manufacturing of brick at Bozeman. In the fall of 1883 he purchased the interest of the senior partner of the firm of Rich & Wilson, conducting a grocery business until the succeeding fall, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. In 1882 he was one of the organizers of the Bozeman National Bank, in which he held a directorship, until September 1, 1884, at which time he was elected vice-president of the institution and held that office until September 1, 1888, when he sold his interest, and since that time has been engaged in buying and selling real estate.

A staunch and active Democrat, Mr. Lewis has held various positions of public trust, and is looked upon as one of the reliable wheel-horses of the party here. He cast his first vote in favor of Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1892. In 1889 he was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Gallatin county, was a member of city school board for four years, in 1896 became a member of the city council as alderman from the Third ward and at present is on Gallatin county high school board. In 1866 he became a member of Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as master in 1880, 1888 and 1892. He and his family attend the Protestant Episcopal church and are well and favorably known in church circles. Probably Mr. Lewis is known best for his work in later years in the Pioneers of Gallatin county. He served as vice-president of this society in 1893, being elected president in 1907. He also holds membership in the Montana State Pioneer Society, of which he was vice-president in 1894. With a reputation for the highest integrity, and holding the unquestioned confidence of his fellow citizens, Mr. Lewis takes high rank among the men who have made the city of Bozeman what it is, and is deserving of being placed among the city's representative citizens.

On July 13, 1882, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Kate N. Martin, daughter of Judge Josephus P. Martin. Mrs. Lewis is a graduate of the California State Normal School at San Jose, in the public schools of which city she taught for five years, and also was a teacher in the Bozeman schools for two years prior to her marriage. Miss Edna Lewis, the only child of this union, graduated from the Bozeman high school when but fifteen years of age. She then attended the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, from which she was graduated, and subsequently graduated from the University of California with high honors and received the degree of Master of Mathematics. She has since been teaching in the Bozeman high school. In 1908 she was elected secretary of the Pioneer Society of Gallatin County Sons and Daughters, was re-elected in 1909, and in 1910, 1911 and 1912 was elected president. A young lady of culture and refinement, she is a general favorite in social circles of Bozeman, where her friends are legion.

JOSEPH GANS. Both the pioneer and the modern period of Montana history is represented by the well known citizen of Helena, Mr. Joseph Gans, president of the Gans & Klein Company of this city. Mr. Gans is one of the few pioneers who are still active and vigorous in business affairs, although to a considerable degree he has turned over the management of his business to his son, M. L. Gans. Mr. Gans has been a resident of Montana since 1866, and has had a life of all the varied experience which is typical of Montana history during the last half century. He has been a freighter, a rancher and stockman, a merchant, and through it all, a most public spirited citizen.

Joseph Gans was born in Newstadt, in German

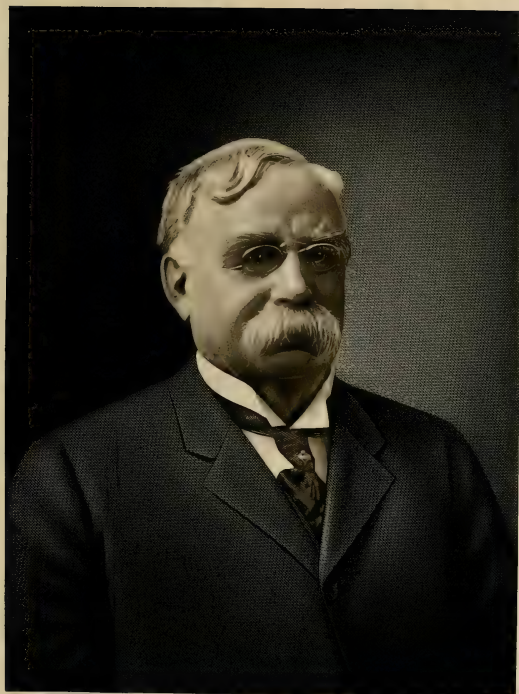
Bohemia, Austria. His father was M. L. Gans, who had served in the Austrian army. The family came to America in 1834 at which time, two brothers, F. R. and Herman Gans settled at Mobile, Alabama, while another brother, S. M. Gans, located at New York City. In the family of M. L. Gans the father, there were nine boys and six girls, and as Joseph, the Montana pioneer was the youngest of this large household circle, he has little remembrance of the older members of the family, some of whom he has never seen.

Mr. Joseph Gans came to America in January, 1861. He had obtained a fairly substantial education in his native country, and since learning the English language, has become proficient in its use, and is a man of broad information and large knowledge of men and affairs. In New York City, after his arrival in this country, he remained one year and then crossed the Isthmus of Panama to California. He remained in the western states six months, after which he went to Oregon, where he was employed in a butcher shop for more than a year. Boise, Idaho, was his next destination, and from that point he was engaged in operating a pack-train for two seasons. During the summer of 1866 he went to Kootenai in British Columbia, but during the same year returned to the states, and in December, 1866, arrived in Helena. Thus he became one of the early traders and merchants of that time, and had a store at the Jefferson Bridge, for three years. From merchandising he turned his attention to ranching and cattle-raising, and was engaged in that industry for some years. In 1876 he became associated with Gans & Klein at Helena, also in the sheep business in Wyoming, where he remained as one of the leading sheep men of that place, until 1904. In the latter year he bought the business known as Gans & Klein Company, and has since been president of this well known concern.

Mr. Gans is a Republican in politics, and though never an aspirant for office, has always fulfilled his duties of citizenship with credit. He is a member of the Jewish church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic lodge of Helena, and has for thirty-five consecutive terms held the office of treasurer. At Helena on November 26, 1878, Mr. Gans married Miss Rachel Kaufman. Their children are named as follows: Sara L. Flatow, Hattie B., David S. and M. C. Gans.

HON. WILLIAM G. CONRAD. From the time of the Louisiana purchase of the great northwestern empire and its exploration by those intrepid men, Captains Lewis and Clark, a halo of romance has hovered over that land, particularly that portion embraced within the confines of the state of Montana. For more than a hundred years it has been the land of gold—the land of promise to venturesome and energetic spirits who desired to get out of the beaten track and hew a fortune for themselves from the primeval wilderness. Among those who were inspired by the glitter of promise in the Rocky Mountains was Hon. William G. Conrad, and that his dreams of future empire and wealth have come true is fully shown by the prosperity of the great state of Montana at this time, and in a personal way by his success as an Indian trader, freighter, stock grower, financier, banker and miner. His coadjutor and partner from the beginning in the greater part of his business transactions has been his brother, Charles E. Conrad. The ramifications of his business are state wide and his interests not only multifarious in number, but colossal in magnitude in a country where business has been and is yet carried on upon a gigantic scale.

Hon. W. G. Conrad, the descendant of old colonial families, was born in Warren county, Virginia, August 3, 1848. His father was Colonel James W. Conrad, whose immediate ancestor, Joseph Conrad, im-



W. L. Conrad



migrated from Germany to the New World and settled in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley during the early settlement of the Old Dominion. Colonel Conrad married Miss Maria Ashby, also a descendant of the colonists who were identified with its history from the earliest period. Her ancestor on the paternal side, John Ashby, a loyal subject of King Charles I of England, was among the first who landed on Virginia soil. Mrs. Conrad's great-grandfather, also named John Ashby, was with General Washington under Braddock at Fort Duquesne, and her grandfather, Benjamin Ashby, was one of that great commander's confidential officers throughout the Revolutionary war. Colonel James W. and Maria (Ashby) Conrad were the parents of thirteen children. They owned a large Virginia plantation, and the father was long a prominent judge in his district, as well as colonel of the state militia. In 1874 they removed to Montana in order to be near their children, who had preceded them to this state, and after many years of happy and contented life they passed peacefully beyond the purple of the mountains to the shining shore that awaits the generations of men.

Hon. William G. Conrad, their eldest son, was reared on the plantation in Virginia, and after attending the district school perfected himself in his studies at the famous Washington Academy. At the early age of nineteen he determined to strike out for himself and together with his brother Charles started for the head waters of the Missouri river, by rail to Cincinnati, thence down the river to Cairo, up the Mississippi to St. Louis and on to Fort Benton, which they reached in safety after a three months' journey, although passing through many perils on the upper Missouri, where hostile Indians were the only inhabitants. On arriving at Fort Benton, Mr. Conrad at once plunged into business, and his career has been remarkable in its upward and onward march. He began as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of I. G. Baker & Company, and at the expiration of a period of four years became a member of the firm. Within eight years he and his brother secured the possession of the immense resources and prestige of the firm by purchase. The business of this firm was one of the most extensive and far-reaching of any conducted by private capital in the northwest and Canada, comprising as it did large freighting operations and numerous mercantile establishments in both the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Enormous quantities of supplies were transported from Fort Benton for both their own use and that of the Canadian government, which service required the use of hundreds of men and thousands of oxen, horses and mules. After the purchase of the Baker interests the Conrad Brothers divided the control of the business. W. G. Conrad took charge of the Montana branch, while his brother Charles had control of the Canadian department. The latter included large stores at Lethbridge, Fort McLeod, Calgary and Fort Walsh, and a bonded freighting line extended from eastern Canada to the Northwest Territory. The firm handled all kinds of military and Indian supplies and furnishes the money to the Canadian government with which to pay the mounted police and Indian annuities. In Montana their freight lines extended almost the entire extent of the territory, supplying Helena, Bozeman, Missoula and many other places with their merchandise, and the government with supplies for soldiers and Indians. In addition to this vast business they also operated a number of steamboats on the Missouri river and several Canadian streams. It was a common thing for the firm to handle more than twenty million pounds of freight in a year, but their executive ability and systematic manner of conducting the business was such that the immense mass was carried on apparently without effort and entirely devoid of friction. The business was discontinued in

1888, when the Canadian department was disposed of to the Hudson Bay Company, the sale being concluded in London. Before the end of that year they had also disposed of the freighting line.

As a side issue to their great affairs, they had become interested in the cattle business in Montana as well as in Canada, and were the possessors of immense herds in both places. The business and assets of the firm became so extensive that Mr. Conrad determined to establish a bank in 1880, and accordingly he started a banking house in Fort Benton, called the First National Bank of Fort Benton, of which he was president during its life there, and together with his brother was the sole owner of the bank when it removed to Great Falls and renamed the Northwestern National Bank. In 1894 they sold one fifth of the stock in the Northwestern to the Boston & Montana Copper Company, and B. D. Hatcher was put in charge of the bank. At the end of two years Mr. Hatcher purchased the interest of the Conrads in the bank for the Boston & Montana Copper Company, and two months later the bank closed its doors. Then it was that the true spirit and sterling character of W. G. Conrad was shown in a conspicuous unmistakable manner. He was in White Post, Virginia, at the time, but when the news was flashed by telegraph that the bank had failed, Mr. Conrad at once dispatched a message, saying: "I want every depositor paid in full!" In this message he also asked James T. Stanford to act as receiver. Through Mr. Conrad's influence in Washington, Mr. Stanford was appointed receiver and the indebtedness of the bank to its depositors paid in full, a fact which is known not only to the people of Montana, but to the bankers of the United States. Legally Mr. Conrad was not liable for the indebtedness of the bank, but he waived all other considerations for the benefit of his friends and neighbors who had deposited their money with him in the full confidence that it was safe because they knew him so well and believed so fully in his honesty and uprightness as a man, and his conduct at the crucial moment amply justified their confidence.

In recent years Mr. Conrad's activities have taken an even wider range. He has recently established a big banking institution in the city of Helena called the Conrad Trust and Savings Bank, and is a heavy stockholder and president of the Montana Life Insurance Company. He is president of the Conrad Townsite Company, which owns large tracts of land, water companies and power plants. He is also a large owner in and treasurer of the Conrad-Price Cattle Company, which ranked among the leading cattle growers of Montana and Canada. He is the principal stockholder of the Spring Hill Mine near Helena, a gold proposition that has an estimated value of one million dollars; and, as though all these interests were not sufficient to occupy the time and exhaust the faculties of this indefatigable man, he controls the stock and is president of the Conrad National of Kalispell, the Pondera Valley State Bank of Conrad, and the First State Bank of Livingston. He is president of the Conrad-Stanford Company at Helena, which firm was established in this city in 1902, when it purchased the assets of the First National Bank and the Merchants National Bank, and is the owner of mines and real estate in various parts of the state.

Only a man of Mr. Conrad's iron constitution could withstand the strain imposed by his various responsible and exacting duties. His operations in the sphere of finance are of colossal magnitude and far-reaching in variety, yet they are all so systematized that they seem as easy of accomplishment by him as though they consisted of an ordinary business of no greater magnitude than the conducting of a cross roads store. He holds high rank among the financiers of the country and pursues a simple, unostentatious life. The Conrad Bank-

ing Company of Great Falls is another of his institutions and he owns in addition large business blocks in that city. In fact, he is one of the greatest factors in the business of the northwest; and so honorable and fair have been his dealings throughout that no one begrudges him the high station in wealth and influence that he has attained.

Politically Mr. Conrad is a Democrat and has been an advocate of the principles of that party since he has been of legal age, and the party has honored him with various offices, which he filled with signal ability. He was county commissioner of Chouteau county when barely of age, and held the office while he was a resident of the county. He was also a member of the state senate in 1879, filled a number of offices in Fort Benton and was its first mayor. He has also been a candidate for the United States senate, and in 1889 lacked but four votes of being elected. His friends have repeatedly urged his candidacy for the office, knowing his great ability and fitness for the position, and he has been favorably mentioned as a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States.

The marriage of Mr. Conrad occurred in 1876, when he espoused the daughter of Hon. Paul L. and Almira (Hopper) Bowen, of Virginia,—Miss Fannie E. Bowen. Five children have been born to them. They are Maria Josephine, the wife of A. Gilbank Twigg, living in Fauquier county, Virginia; Minnie Atkinson; George Harfield, married to Kate Kennedy and resides in Helena, and they have one child, Kathryn; Arthur Franklin married Lanita Randall, and is living in Great Falls, Montana, and they have one son, William H.; and William Lee, who died in 1878, at the age of one year. The wife and mother, who was born October 5, 1853, passed away in Helena on February 20, 1911. Her loss was deeply deplored wherever she was known, and the following comment which appeared in a Helena paper at the time of her death is a fitting commentary on the life of one who was well beloved by all who were privileged to share in her acquaintance: "Mrs. Conrad was the embodiment of southern hospitality, and whether it was at Fort Benton in the early days, in Great Falls in later years, or more recently in Helena, her friends always knew they were more than welcome in her home. In recent years Mrs. Conrad had not been physically able to take the leading part she did in earlier days in the social life and the philanthropies of the commonwealth in which she lived, but those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance and friendship in the early days recall the delightful way in which she did what she could to make others happy. But she never lost her interest in the welfare of those less fortunate than herself, and there were many, not only among her close associates, but among those who looked to her as a friend in time of need, who will sincerely mourn her." The legislature of Montana, in session at the time of the death of Mrs. Conrad, adjourned as a special mark of respect to her memory.

In addition to his beautiful residence in Helena, Mr. Conrad owns a fine estate in Virginia, his native state, as well as that of his wife, and there he and his family have been wont to repair for a season of rest and recreation during the winter months. Mr. Conrad is a member of the Episcopal church; as was also his wife, and he is personally identified with the Masonic order.

In all his relations to his fellow men, Mr. Conrad has been just and upright and unsparingly fair, and as a matter of course, he stands high in the estimation of all business, financial and social circles, and is fully entitled to the distinction accorded to him.

HENRY S. NEAL. As assessor of Deer Lodge county, Montana, the subject of this sketch is held in the highest regard by the people of the entire county and especially of the city of Anaconda. He has held other public

offices, in each of which he acquitted himself with distinction and evidently with satisfaction to the people, for it is by the people's voice that he holds his present honorable position.

Henry S. Neal is a native of Maryland, born in Baltimore, January 15, 1844. His parents moved to Westminster, that state, while he was an infant, and there made their home. He was educated in the public schools and entered college, but at the outbreak of hostilities between the states in 1861, he left college when but seventeen years old and joined the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee. He became a member of Breathitt battery, of the Flying Artillery service, and served in that branch of the army through the entire period of the war up to the surrender of General Lee. Very shortly after the close of hostilities he decided to locate in the west. He traveled from Virginia to St. Louis, Missouri by rail; thence to Kansas City by boat; to Atchinson, Kansas, by rail, where he joined Shrewsbury's train consisting of twenty-four mule and ox-teams and thirty-two men. With this outfit he traveled to Julesburg, thence up Pole creek to Fort Buford, and then by Green river to Salt Lake, where he arrived in September, 1866. He found employment in the planing mills of Decker & Evans in Salt Lake City, and worked there until the following spring, when he went to Virginia City, Montana, and after a very brief stop went on to Helena. At this place he began placer mining, and followed it with varied success for some time. He enlisted in the Montana Militia, serving as Lieutenant under Neil Howe. With his company he made a trip to Yellowstone park, where trouble arose in the ranks, and the entire company, with the exception of the officers, left the service. With his fellow officers, Lieutenant Neal returned to Helena, where he again took up placer mining at Last Chance Gulch.

Becoming tired of this occupation, Mr. Neal turned his attention to stock raising, taking up a claim in the same vicinity. He remained there, meeting with fair success, until 1871, when he sold out his ranch property, and moved to Deer Lodge county, where he leased the Dance Ranch. He remained on this ranch three years, when he again took up mining in the section known as Squaw Gulch and worked there two seasons for wages. Next he returned to Deer Lodge county, where he leased the Bratton ranch, which property he conducted with good success until 1884. At that time he again sold out his ranch and moved to Anaconda. Always an active man, he identified himself with public affairs very soon after locating in the city, and served one term there as street commissioner, at the conclusion of which he moved to Granite county and opened a general store and boarding house in 1885. This venture prospered and he remained with it five years. In 1890, an opportunity presenting itself for advantageous sale he disposed of his property, again located in the city of Anaconda and became interested in public matters. He was elected justice of the peace, which office he held four years. In 1908 he was elected assessor of Deer Lodge county, and now holds that office.

Mr. Neal is a Republican, and active in party affairs, notwithstanding the fact that he fought valiantly in the Confederate army. He is a member of the National Union and one of its prominent officers. He owns a handsome home in the city of Anaconda, where he lives with his family and is the possessor of considerable other city real estate.

On August 9, 1868, Mr. Neal was married in Helena, Montana, to Miss Mary M. Pouquet. They have had four children. One son, A. H. Neal is assistant to his father in the assessor's office at Anaconda. Paul R. Neal, another son, is manager of the Atlas Mines in Granite county, Montana. Harry C. Neal, a third son, is clerk for the Atlas Mining Company. Edna, a

daughter, is now Mrs. Lawrence McPherson, of Portland, Oregon.

The parents of Henry S. Neal were Abner Neal and Mrs. Rose Elizabeth (White) Neal, of Maryland. Abner Neal was a lawyer of much prominence in Baltimore and Westminster. He was uncle to President Grover Cleveland. A sister of Abner Neal was the mother of Mr. Cleveland. Henry S. Neal enjoys the comforts of a pleasant and cultured home in Anaconda. He appreciates the honor accorded him by his fellow citizens, but his chief source of pride is the fact that he has been able to so successfully rear and educate his children, every one of whom has been an honor to their parents.

EDWARD BRASSEY has the distinction of being the oldest white resident of Lewistown. When he first came here there were only five white men in the place so he is able to speak with authority on the progress and development of this section. Moreover he taught the first school ever held in Fergus county and so has been identified with the educational work of the region from its very beginning.

Born in England on October 22, 1844, Mr. Brassey received the thorough and systematic training of the English public schools. His father was engaged in the lumber business and spent all his life in England. He died while on a visit to the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean when he was about seventy years old. His wife was Elizabeth Poyntz, who was born in 1827 and died fifty years later. Edward Brassey is the eldest of the three children of the family. At the age of twenty, Mr. Brassey came to America and spent three years traveling about the country working at various occupations of a clerical nature. In 1867 he made the trip from Omaha to Montana and finished the journey without serious accident, although the party had many skirmishes with the Indians. Like most settlers of that period, Mr. Brassey had been attracted to Montana by the rich discoveries of gold and he took up his residence in one of the camps in the vicinity of Helena. The location he selected was Eldorado Bar and here he worked at mining in the summer and taught school in the winter. The presence of an English public-school man in the raw mining camp was nothing short of a bonanza to the settlers who had brought their families and many a child received a grade of instruction out in the wilds, which was not afterwards equalled in the institutions of cultured and settled communities.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Brassey came to Fergus county. For a number of years he followed ranching along with his work as an educator. Later, as the county became more thickly settled he went into the land and insurance business. At present he is a practicing land attorney besides representing several insurance companies.

On Christmas eve of the year 1876, Mr. Brassey was married to Miss Lucinda Smith, daughter of John Smith of Eldorado Bar. The wedding was celebrated in Helena. They have two children, both of whom live in Lewistown. Lillian is the wife of James H. Charter and William E., makes his home with his parents.

Mr. Brassey is an active Republican Bull Moose and he has long been influential in the ranks of the party. He was public administrator of Fergus county, a member of the city council of Lewistown, register of the United States land office for eight years and is now justice of peace. In addition to these public offices, Mr. Brassey was at one time superintendent of the schools of Meagher county. In every place which he has filled, Mr. Brassey has discharged the duties of the position with characteristic fidelity and efficiency. He feels a proprietary interest in the town which he

has seen grow up from the very foundation and he is eloquent on the subject of its opportunities.

Mr. and Mrs. Brassey are members of the Episcopal church and Mrs. Brassey is one of the most devoted of its attendants. In the fraternal orders of Lewistown, Mr. Brassey is affiliated with the Elks and with the Knights of Pythias. He has filled all the chairs in both these lodges. As is to be expected of one of Mr. Brassey's training he is a great lover of books, and not less fond of music. Being an Englishman by birth and a Montanian by choice, he naturally takes kindly to the rod and the gun. Although he is Lewistown's oldest citizen his activities are by no means restricted to the traditional ones of the "oldest inhabitant." He does not spend his time in recounting the exploits of the past, for he is a representative Montanian, whose eyes are fixed upon the future and whose hands and heart are given unreservedly to the present.

JOHN M. EVANS, unlike most of the prominent citizens of Missoula, was not obliged to come west alone in his early boyhood to coax the smile of fortune. His father, Philip E. Evans, was a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Missouri, living most of his young manhood near Sedalia. He married Mary B. Powell of Virginia and together they started for the west, immediately after the close of the late war. Their first stopping place was Adler Gulch, Montana. Here they took up a claim which they farmed until the spring of 1870, when they moved to Deer Lodge, where they remained until the death of the father in 1889. He passed away at the early age of fifty-five years. Mrs. Philip Evans, his wife, still lives, a joy to her children, with whom she makes her home.

Thus the son, John M. Evans, the subject of this sketch, may almost be considered as a Montana product. During his boyhood, he attended the public schools of Deer Lodge and later obtained the appointment to West Point. Here he remained for only one term as that seemed quite a sufficient length of time in which to convince him that the life of the army officer would never be to his liking. Even then, he seemed to realize that his calling in life was to mingle with his fellow men, to work toward the betterment of social and political conditions. On his return from his year at West Point, his parents desired that he should return to their native state for the completion of his education. Hence, the following autumn, he left for Columbia, Missouri, to enter the state university situated at that place. He was graduated, in 1887, from the law department of this university and returned to Montana to begin the practice of his profession. For the first year he practiced in Butte in the office of Judge W. H. DeWitt, but seeing an opening in Missoula and desiring to establish an office of his own, he made the change in 1888. The very next year he was chosen police judge, so soon was his ability recognized. This office he filled for five years and might have held for a much longer time had not President Cleveland, of whom Mr. Evans was always an ardent admirer, asked him to serve as registrar of deeds in the United States land office. At the close of the administration he resumed the practice of his profession, gathering up without difficulty the loose threads of his practice.

When the first election was held in Missoula under the commission form of government the people were enthusiastic in their desire to place Mr. Evans as one of its heads. They knew that he would bend every effort to give their city a clean, fair and prosperous city government. This time, the people triumphed over all political machines and John M. Evans was elected from a field of eight candidates and by an immense majority. He is still serving in this capacity and although a loyal Democrat, he permits no party politics to enter into his decisions or to bias his judgments. In 1902 he was the candidate of the Demo-

cratic party for congress, and in 1912, on November 5th, he was elected to the United States congress from Montana. For ten years he served his state as vice president of the state board of education.

Shortly after coming to Missoula, he was married, in Helena, Montana, to Miss Helena G. Hastings, a native daughter of sunny California. They are now the parents of two sturdy sons, Beverly P., and Philip C. Evans. These lads are enthusiastic little citizens of their state and their city—the sort of material that is building up a powerful west.

Mr. Evans is interested in a number of secret organizations. Although a member of the Masonic order, it is to the Knights of Pythias that he has devoted most of his time and service. For four years he was head of the order for the state of Montana and for eight years has been a delegate to the supreme lodge.

Mr. Evans' chief interest at the present time, aside from his ambitions for his sons, seems to be to make Missoula a city that will stand among her peers for progress and clean government.

HON. THOMAS C. POWER. One of the most successful business men in the northwest and one whose constructive ability and far-reaching enterprises are conducted on a gigantic scale, is the Hon. Thomas C. Power, of Helena, Montana. His influence in the up-building of the state has been conspicuous and never flagging from the time of his advent into Montana as a permanent resident in 1867. Three years before that time he had touched the eastern boundaries of the state and was from that time on identified with it as a wholesale shipper of goods and merchandise from points in Nebraska.

Identified with the west from his early youth, Mr. Power has known its needs and been able in a large measure to supply them and not only that, but to map out a line of future activity and usefulness that would and did redound to his own credit and to the credit of the people and to the state at large. He had few advantages in early life, but made the most of those which were available, which, coupled with a will and a determination to excel in his particular line of endeavor, served to carry him to the highest pinnacle of success. He has been above all a leader in thought and action in all of the many indispensable things that were essential in establishing a great state of the Union, and his name is engraved on the scroll of fame in enduring work and achievement well conceived and nobly wrought that will benefit his fellow man for generations.

Mr. Power was born in Dubuque, Iowa, May 22, 1839. His father, Michael W. Power, was born in Ireland, and his mother, who was Catherine McLeer before her marriage, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland. Michael W. Power came to the United States when a boy and settled in Iowa, at that time one of the frontier districts, new and undeveloped, and in 1836 was married to Miss McLeer in the village of Peru, a suburb of Dubuque. By occupation he was a farmer and also conducted merchandising for some years, besides engaging in lead mining. He was a true type of the industrious and enterprising emigrant from the Emerald Isle and did his full share in introducing civilization into what is now one of the most prosperous states of the Union. He died near the site of his original settlement in the fiftieth year of his life. Mrs. Power survived her husband for years, reaching the age of seventy-five years before passing into the beyond. They were the parents of four children: John W.; Sarah E.; Mrs. T. L. Martin, of Helena; and Thomas C. Power.

The childhood and youth of Mr. Power were passed on the farm in Iowa, and he being the eldest of the children his services were early requisitioned for farm work. In the country schools of those days he received the rudiments of an education and being of a studious

mind and a natural lover of books, he determined to supplement his early advantages in education with a term at college. He completed a three years' course in the Sissinawa Mound College in Wisconsin, during which he gave special attention to the sciences and civil engineering. After his term at college he engaged in teaching school and followed this occupation for some time. In 1860, however, he found an opportunity to embark in an enterprise more to his liking and gave up the business of teaching school to join a surveying party in the Dakotas. This wild life on the plains appealed to him and he was never more in his element than when with the surveying and engineering squads, exploring new land and setting monuments for the guidance of future settlers. He followed the business of surveying for the government and private parties for a period of two years, finally joining an expedition that ascended the Missouri river. In 1867 he opened a general merchandise store in Fort Benton for the accommodation of the settlers and the military garrison, and also traded extensively with the Indians for furs and pelts. Finding that there was a good profit in the freighting business to inland points and having large consignments of goods to deliver, he added freighting to his rapidly growing business. At that time all freight to Fort Benton, which was transported thence to all the various settlements and mining camps in the southern part of the state, came by steamboat from shipping points tributary to the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. As this business appeared lucrative and profitable Mr. Power conceived the idea of building steamers to enter that trade and he, together with I. G. and George A. Baker, of the firm of I. G. Baker & Brother, of Fort Benton, built the steamer Benton. The venture proved all that was anticipated for it and in 1876 Mr. Power had constructed and launched on the upper Missouri river the steamer Helena, and followed this with another boat called the Butte. No one in the territory was quicker to see and grasp an opportunity for extending his business than was Mr. Power. The overland express and passenger service between Fort Benton and Helena was very extensive, especially during the autumn, when a large number of miners left for the eastern states by way of Fort Benton and the steamboat and Mackinac routes. During this period he operated stage lines between Helena and Fort Benton, and Fort Benton and Billings, which proved successful enterprises. He also greatly extended his merchandise business by establishing stores at Helena and other localities. In 1878 he established his home in Helena and has been a resident of this city ever since. Mr. Power's efforts in behalf of his home town have been far-reaching and effective in all directions looking to its advancement. He was among the first to recognize its future possibilities and showed his faith by investing large capital in substantial and enduring business blocks which are a source of pride to the citizens and which are of use and beauty as well. One of the buildings erected by Mr. Power is occupied by the American National Bank, a fiduciary institution of which he is president and one of its principal founders, and which ranks with the best institutions of the kind in the country. Mr. Power possesses a genius for large affairs but always has an eye to the progress and welfare of his home city and has contributed greatly to its growth and prosperity. He was a leading factor in the successful construction of the water works of the city, now owned by the municipality by purchase. He is identified with stock growing activities to a large extent and is interested in some of the best equipped stock farms in Montana.

Mr. Power has been more or less connected with politics since he first entered the state and has been a consistent Republican and counted as one of the party leaders and an adviser whose careful judgment and keen perceptions have assisted in turning many contests into victory when defeat seemed almost certain. He has



J. C. Parker

been a candidate for office on several occasions and has known defeat but once. In 1878 he was elected to the first territorial constitutional convention and in 1884 was chosen delegate to the Republican national convention. He was defeated for governor owing to the strength of the opposition in 1888, but on the admission of the territory as a state he was one of the logical candidates for the office of United States senator of his party and was elected by the Republican party leaders after a spirited contest on the part of other aspirants, but without any especial effort on his part. He and Hon. Wilbur F. Sanders were the first United States senators from Montana, being chosen to the offices in 1889. He served six years in the upper house of congress and proved one of the most practical statesmen and legislators in that distinguished body. He was a member of the most important committees while in the senate and was enabled to do effective service and to shape legislation relating to the northwest. He was a member of the committee on public lands, mines and mining, transportation, railroads, and others of equal importance. He brought about the appropriation for the locating and building of Fort Harrison; the federal building in Helena, the first of its kind in the state; the fish hatchery near Bozeman; the Indian school on Gun river, near Great Falls; and various land bills assisting early settlers of the whole northwest, also assisting the growth of the Bozeman Agricultural College by securing needed appropriations. On the expiration of his term in the senate Mr. Power returned to Helena and since that time has devoted his energies to the supervision of his wide and far-reaching interests, at the same time taking an active and always perceptible interest in the affairs of the city and of the Republican party.

Mr. Power was married to Miss Mary G. Flanagan of Dubuque, Iowa, in 1867. One son has been born to them, Charles Benton Power, now connected with his father in his vast business enterprises, and who was educated at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and at Columbia College, New York City. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. Power for his long life of endeavor successfully conducted in the upbuilding of a great state and to the conservation and fostering of civic enterprise and that right and beneficent use of private capital for great undertakings for public and semi-public use. As a business man of honor and integrity he ranks among the highest in the land and in the field of politics his sagacity and wisdom stamp him as a leader of force and character. Not only in the various spheres which have been mentioned has Senator Power achieved distinction, but in the common affairs of life he discharges every duty and contributes largely of his means to religion and charity. In private social relations he is companionable and most agreeable as a neighbor and friend. By force of character and unbending will he has been able to follow a career of his own choosing to a successful conclusion and history accords to him a place as one of the strong characters who stand out in bold relief in the great northwest.

AUSTIN C. GORMLEY. In 1909 there was removed from the scene of eminently useful and distinguished services one of Great Falls foremost citizens, Austin C. Gormley, attorney-at-law. Mr. Gormley was a man of splendid legal attainments and was one of the most gifted orators in this section of the state. Very truly might it be said in this case, "Death loves a shining mark," and he was in the very prime of life when summoned to the Great Beyond.

Mr. Gormley was born in Helena, Montana, April 23, 1867, the son of James and Julia (Cook) Gormley. For several generations his forebears resided in New England, that cradle of so much of our national history. His father was a native of New Jersey, however, and he came to Montana among the pioneers, following

in the new country, mercantile pursuits and later mining. He died in Virginia City, Montana, in 1879, when about sixty years of age, and there the remains of that excellent citizen are interred. He married his wife in Springfield, Illinois, and she survives, making her home in White Sulphur Springs. There were five children in the elder Gormley family, the subject of this brief memoir being the third in order of nativity. There is also one sister in Montana, Mrs. Richard Collins, who resides in this city, the mother making her home in her household.

Austin C. Gormley was a young lad when his parents removed to Virginia City, Montana. In that place he grew to young manhood and secured his education in the public schools. In 1886, when nineteen years of age, he matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, that state, and there finished a collegiate course, graduating with the class of 1891. After receiving his degree of LL.B. at Ann Arbor he also took post-graduate work before going to White Sulphur Springs, where in the manner of young lawyers, newly-fledged, he proudly displayed his professional shingle. Here he encountered great success, professional honors, general respect and domestic happiness. He was county attorney of Meagher county for two terms, acquitting himself in this important capacity with the greatest credit. In 1897 he removed to Great Falls and was county attorney of Cascade county for another two terms. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic party and took an active interest in politics, his oratorical gifts making him particularly valuable as a campaigner. He was a practical orator, schooled in all the principles of platform address, rich and fluent of speech and possessing the rare ability to baptise himself in his subject and carry his audience with him to each climax. His popularity always preceded him to any gathering and he acquitted himself amid the enthusiastic acclaim of a satisfied audience.

Mr. Gormley made his first money as a boy in the printing business, following this on a modest scale for a number of years and saving enough in this way to begin his college education. As his father's circumstances were modest it was necessary for him to work his way through the celebrated institution of learning, which was his alma mater. When first a student at Ann Arbor his gifts as an orator became known in an inter-collegiate contest in which he won the prize for Michigan.

Fraternally Mr. Gormley was an Elk. He was an eager, but discriminating reader and a man of remarkable culture. His loyalty to his native state knew no bounds and he was ready at any time to lend his support to all altruistic movements, to all that in his judgment looked towards the general advancement and welfare. He was a staunch advocate of the cause of the laboring man and labor had no warmer friend in the state. Instinctively he took the side of the unfortunate and down-trodden, his charity being bountiful and his tender heart ever alive to the world's cry of pain.

Mr. Gormley was married at White Sulphur Springs, August 9, 1898, Irene Spencer, daughter of Almon and Margaret Spencer, of this city, becoming his wife. The Spencers are an old pioneer family. This union, which was in every respect, the fruition of his youthful dreams, was blessed by the birth of two daughters: Margaret and Doris, both in school. Mrs. Gormley's father was born in Canada and came to Montana in 1863, locating in Meagher county, and engaging in mercantile business until his death in February, 1909, at the age of seventy-one years. The wife and mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Stitt, survives and makes her home in White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Gormley's demise occurred August 14, 1909, and thereby Cascade county lost a valued and noble citizen.

HALVER O. LYG, of Highland, Chouteau county, Montana, has been a resident of the state since 1867, and his accomplishments in the forty-five years that have elapsed since he first cast in his lot with the pioneers of the state have been of a varied and altogether worthy nature, entitling him beyond any question to a specific place in this biographical and historical record of Montana. He came to the west in his early manhood, and he may be virtually said to have grown up with the state of Montana, for the passing years have developed and rounded out his wholesome and genuine nature as surely as they have brought Montana from a state of barren wilderness to one of almost cosmopolitan serenity, and fruitfulness beyond compare. The record of his life is one replete with the frontier experiences which many of the pioneers of the state shared in common with him, and while it would be impossible to give in a brief sketch of this nature any adequate idea of the vicissitudes and hardships of early life in a new country, incidents of peculiar interest may be lightly sketched into the fabric of his life story as a whole.

A native of Norway, Halver O. Lyng, was born in Kongsberg Norge, on September 10, 1842, and is the son of Ole and Enger Lyng. The father was a miner by occupation in his native land, finding ample employment in the silver mines of his district, and he married there in his young life and reared a family of five sturdy sons and daughters. In 1861 the family emigrated to America and settled first in Nebraska. There the mother died, and in 1867 Halver Lyng left home and came to Montana. He secured work on the ranch of Colonel Roosevelt, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, soon after taking over the Overland Hotel at Benton, which he ran for about six months, and later operating a restaurant for a few months. His next venture was in Chouteau county, where he erected buildings for an Indian Agency there for the government. He was occupied nine months in this enterprise, after which he went down the Missouri river and started a wood yard, with a view to furnishing wood to the boats on the river. It was in 1872 that he came to Benton and started up in the cattle business, and so well did he succeed that he has continued in that typically western enterprise to the present time, and Chouteau county has nearly always been the scene of his ranching activities, and holds his chief interests of whatever nature.

In 1872 Mr. Lyng went into a partnership arrangement with Ed. Kelly on what was known as Twenty-eight Mile Spring, and for two years they continued to be associated together, at the end of which time Mr. Lyng sold his interest in the business to Mr. Kelly and withdrew. He then went to Fort McLeod, in Cascade county, and began operations on his own responsibility, continuing there until 1880, when he disposed of his interests in that district and returned to his original "stamping ground," Chouteau county, and here he has been actively engaged in farming and stock raising on a generous scale. His ranching activities have been from time to time interspersed with other occupations, from all of which he reverted to ranch life in due time. In 1873 he drove stage between Sun River and Benton for three months, being in the employ of Gilmore & Salisbury, for many years prominent stage line people, and this little deviation from ranch life gave him an introduction to another phase of western existence, which he found interesting, if not highly profitable.

Like all westerners, Mr. Lyng has had his experiences with Indians, any of which would be sufficient to inculcate the average man with a healthy fear of the Redman. Among his many encounters with them in the early days, Mr. Lyng recounts one which took place in 1869, and which, told in brief, will suffice to convey some idea of what the Montana pioneer was called upon to combat in those early days. Mr. Lyng and a number of men acquaintances had gathered at the mouth of the Musselshell river, where a little log village was being

started. One day while the men were at dinner in the little cabin of the Smiths, Mrs. Smith left the room to gather some chips at the back of the cabin. She was attacked by Indians, shot and wounded, and then scalped. Although the men heard the shot, they were not alarmed, and thought nothing of it until Mr. Smith began to search for his wife. When they discovered what had happened, the men of the camp supplied themselves generously with ammunition and set out on a grim hunt for the marauders. They finally located the Indians on the opposite shore of the river, hidden in the willows, and behind its banks, so that they were inaccessible to their white pursuers. Smith and a companion after some debate hit upon a plan to cross the river at a distant spot, and fire upon the Indians from the rear. The ruse worked admirably, and the Redmen stampeded at the first shot, upon which the rest of the party opened fire. When the smoke cleared away thirty-three Indians had paid for the scalp of Mrs. Smith with their lives, and many others lay wounded and dying. The survivors fled precipitately, leaving beside their dead, wagon loads of robes, blankets, bows and arrows and Indian paraphernalia of every known variety, which the avenging party seized and conveyed by boat to Fort Benton, where it was sold for souvenirs. The Indians were slow to admit themselves beaten, however, and for fully eight months not a week passed but a deputation came back in the hope that they would find the white settlers off their guard. They finally did succeed in killing two and wounding others, after which they left the little community in comparative peace. At one time, Mr. Lyng, while taking into camp the meat of an elk that he had brought down, suddenly found himself surrounded by a dozen Indians on horseback, some within a rod of him. They fired on him, but missed, and throwing himself into the brush close at hand, he took careful aim and fired, killing one of their horses. He then jumped into the river and made good his escape in a most miraculous manner. It is a fact that this pioneer Montanian can relate and give the names of reputable witnesses for more Indian skirmishes than perhaps any other man living in the state today.

In 1880 Mr. Lyng was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Thomson, a native of Norway, but reared at Neenah, Wisconsin, in Winnebago county. Three children have been born to them: Hilman C., the eldest, is engaged in the lumber business and lives at Geiser, Montana; Jennie M., the wife of B. F. Kitt, is a resident of Missoula, Montana; Clara, the youngest of the three, is yet in the parental home.

Mr. Lyng is a Republican, and takes an active and citizenlike interest in all affairs of a political or purely civic nature, and is known for one of the valued citizens of the county. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he was reared by his Lutheran parents, but his wife and children affiliate with the Presbyterian church. The family is one which holds the esteem and confidence of all who share in their acquaintance, and they have many friends in the community which has so long represented their home.

JOHN C. HOUCK. To say that a man is a typical Montana pioneer is to pay him the highest of compliments, for as a class the Montana pioneer stands above par and has indelibly impressed his sound ideals of citizenship upon the state which enjoys a particularly high reputation among commonwealths. No man is worthier of being classed as a representative pioneer than John C. Houck, who has resided within the boundaries of the state since 1867, and here the best of fortunes have come to him—wealth, honor, position and domestic happiness, and he is today identified with several of the largest enterprises in this section of the state. His ranch, situated some ten miles out of Moore, is of the vast proportions, which makes the easterner gasp to contemplate it, for it comprises no less than 2,200 acres,

which are largely devoted to sheep and wool raising, for which Mr. Houck is widely known. There is located his splendid home, where reigns the true spirit of hospitality, in the center of a domain of princely proportions. But his interests are by no means bounded by its limits, for he is president of the Moore Mercantile Company, the largest established business here; is president of the State Bank of Moore; and this is by no means to complete the enumeration.

Mr. Houck is one of the good citizens the Keystone state has given to Montana, his birth having occurred in Lancaster county, that state, October 25, 1844. There he resided until about the age of twenty-two years, when he answered the call of the west, which has sent so many young men across the continent, and came to Montana, reaching here on June 12, 1867. He found his expectations more than realized and has ever since remained here.

Mr. Houck received his early education in the district schools of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and having taken advantage of all that they offered, he entered the State Normal College at Millersville, that state. At the age of about nineteen years he began school teaching and occupied the instructor's desk for some years. It did not take him that long, however, to find that, although he could do the work successfully, it was not congenial, his field of endeavor being too restricted and his soul yearning for the life which took him out into the world among men. Very sensibly, he gave it up and came west, where he was to become one of his community's leading citizens. It is safe to say that no matter where he might have located he would in due time have become a leading citizen, for he possesses in abundance the requisite qualities.

Upon coming to Montana Mr. Houck first settled near Helena in a little mining camp called French Bar, and he engaged in mining there for about six months. Following that he lived for sixteen years in the neighborhood of Canon Ferry and Helena, and during this period he devoted his energies to contracting and mining. In 1881 he set stakes in the Judith Basin in Fergus county and embarked in his present business of sheep and wool growing. He has been in the county ever since and has steadily progressed, until he is known far and wide for his business ability and success, as well as for good principles. The fact that he is president of the Moore Mercantile Company has already been noted. He is also president of the State Bank at Moore and is interested in the Bank of Fergus County at Lewistown, and it is in no small part due to his discrimination and executive ability that these institutions have come to be among the substantial and popular banking houses of the west.

Mr. Houck is one of the influential Republicans of Fergus county and takes an active interest in politics. However, he has never been lured by the honors and emoluments of office, and although often solicited, has always refused to accept office himself. He is a member of no church, but is genuinely in sympathy with the good causes represented by all and contributes liberally to the support of all. In a quiet way he does a good deal of charitable work and does not turn a deaf ear to the case of his less fortunate brother. He has few affiliations, his great business interests leaving him little time for outside affairs, but he holds membership in the Judith Club. He has a number of enthusiasms. He enjoys whirling past the beautiful Montana scenery in an automobile with congenial company and owns a fine car. He is by no means bored by a good game of baseball, good music or a clever play. The subject of Montana is one upon which he waxes eloquent. When asked for his opinion of Montana, he returned laconically: "I have been in Montana forty-five years—that's what I think of it."

Mr. Houck was married in this county about fifteen years ago, the lady to become his wife and the mistress

of his household being Miss DeLes Palmer, a native of this county. Their home, located upon a beautiful portion of the subject's great ranch, is commodious, modern and hospitable and Mr. and Mrs. Houck are among the popular citizens of the county. They have no children.

Glancing at Mr. Houck's parentage, we find that his father, David Houck, was a native Pennsylvanian and lived in that state all his life, following farming and stock raising until his death in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Coover, survived him for a few years, dying also at the age of seventy-five. They are buried side by side near the old home, but they are still remembered as people of fine character and high principles. They reared ten children, Mr. Houck, of this review, being the fifth in order of birth.

The subject may look back over an honorable career and success well won and it is with pleasure that the editors of this work incorporate a review of his life among those of the representative men and women of the state.

JAMES A. MURRAY went to California from Canada, his native country, in 1862, at the age of eighteen, and came to Montana in 1867. He is a citizen of Montana, but a resident of California, residing on the Bay of Monterey, in one of the most beautiful homes in America the "Hacienda Grande." He has been very successful financially. He has been identified with the development of the best interests of the state, and has taken a prominent place in the business, banking and mining circles of Montana. He enjoys the highest esteem and regard of all who have come to be associated with him in matters of business or in other relations of life.

Mr. Murray was married in 1866 to Miss Mary H. Coulter, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

M. M. LOCKWOOD. As the woodman in clearing his land leaves here and there some stalwart elm or oak, which long years after stands alone in the midst of some green and fertile field, a solitary representative of the past, so the grim Reaper, in his relentless harvest of men, has spared here and there a pioneer who forms a connecting link between the past and the present. The honored subject of this sketch is one of the few surviving pioneers of Chouteau county, and his name is indelibly written on the pages of Montana history, and in the military record of his country. M. M. Lockwood was born in 1842, at Madrid, New York. His education was secured during the winter terms in the district schools, as during the summer months he was kept busily employed on the field and in the forests of his father's farm. A vigorous youth, of patriotic spirit, when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, he was one of the first to lay down his axe to enter the famous Army of the Potomac, the great military body organized by Gen. George B. McClellan in 1861. As a member of Company F, Fifth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, he served under "Little Mac" in the Peninsular campaign and later in that of Antietam, was under Generals Burnside and McDowell in 1862, and General Hooker in 1863, in July of which year General Meade was in command at the battle of Gettysburg. Eventually General Grant succeeded to the command, and under him Mr. Lockwood served until securing his honorable discharge. On completing his three years' service, Mr. Lockwood became a veteran by re-enlisting, and when he finally received his papers had attained the rank of sergeant. At the Battle of the Wilderness he received a severe wound from a rifle bullet in the hip, and for a number of months he lay between life and death in the hospital, and the bullet was not extracted for a number of years. On the close of hos-

ilities, Mr. Lockwood, then fully recovered, journeyed west to Omaha, Nebraska, and thence overland to Fort Benton, reaching this city, then only a stage station, June 15, 1867. He secured a position on the Clee farm in the Prickly Pear valley, and worked there until the stampede to Iowa Gulch, which he joined as a gold seeker and was moderately successful. At one time he received a handsome offer for his holdings, but believed they were of considerable value and refused to sell. Later, his mines not proving up to his expectations, he started a dairy farm in the Prickly Pear valley, and subsequently received one dollar per pound for the butter he made, but when he had saved a considerable sum his partner in business went to Helena, then a wide-open mining camp, and lost all the money over the gaming table. Somewhat discouraged, but not disheartened, Mr. Lockwood then secured oxen and took up freighting between Helena and Fort Benton, and was on the fair road to success again, but just at the height of his prosperity he was attacked by a band of hostile Indians, his outfit was burned, and he barely escaped with his life. This occurrence took place on Gallatin Bar, in 1869, the same year that Clark met his death at the hands of the redskins. On December 15th of the same year Mr. Lockwood went with the stampede to Cedar Creek, but the diggings not panning out he returned to French Town and again took up dairying. This again proved successful and for three years he continued to supply the citizens of his locality with dairy products, but in 1873 went to the Bitter Root valley and engaged in stock raising and farming. During the summer of 1877 Chief Joseph and his band of hostile warriors passed up the Missoula valley and through Missoula, claiming to be peaceful, but when they reached Mr. Lockwood's farm they began their pillaging. Mr. Lockwood was in Missoula on business, and his wife, with the baby in her arms, fled to the home of a distant neighbor, where she found safety. When he returned to his home he found his stock all killed and his house and barns burned to the ground, and received reports of the Indians' attack on the settlers. Thinking that his family had been murdered, he made his way rapidly back toward Missoula to give the alarm, but before arriving there was met by Colonel Elliot and the Seventh United States Cavalry, which troop had been on the trail of the treacherous old Chief Joseph for some time. He was immediately engaged as guide, and General Gibbon having joined the party in the meanwhile, he was ordered to lead. The party at once struck the trail, and at four o'clock in the morning of August 9, 1877, the avenging body of soldiers came upon the Indians' camp in the Big Hole country. The engagement which followed was a vicious and bloody one, in which the Indians lost eighty-nine killed, while the whites had forty killed and twenty-nine wounded. Only the opportune arrival of General Howard's command saved General Gibbons' troops from meeting the fate of General Custer's men, for they were greatly outnumbered, they were cut off from their ammunition and supply wagons, and their retreat would have been an impossibility. Even when the battle was practically over, bullets kept coming from some unseen point, and finally an Indian was discovered ensconced in a tree, some thirty feet from the ground, from whence a well directed bullet brought him headlong to the ground. Among those severely wounded was Mr. Lockwood, who had been struck twice by rifle bullets, one of which, the most serious, had passed through and killed Colonel Elliot. He lay on the field throughout the night, unconscious, and was discovered during the next morning and taken to the hospital, where for seven months he lay with a shattered hip joint. When General Sherman was on his tour to the western division of the war department, he visited Mr. Lockwood on a number of occasions, and offered him a life position

at Washington, D. C., which, however, was gratefully refused by Mr. Lockwood, who preferred to spend the remainder of his life in the west. His injuries, while not fatal, have been of such a nature as to make it impossible for him to engage in activities of any kind, although he acted as guard at the penitentiary for four years. In political matters he is a Republican. He takes a keen and active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, where as one of those who sacrificed his future that the new state might advance, he is honored and respected by all who know him. With a clear and alert mind, and possessed of a retentive memory, he has a large fund of anecdotes and delights to recall those stirring times when the young commonwealth was in the making and men's hearts tried.

Mr. Lockwood was married January 6, 1863, at Compton, New York, to Miss Amanda P. Gordon, who died at Hamilton, Montana, in 1904, and of their four children, Frank, a native of Helena, now resides in Portland, Oregon; William Reuben is now a resident of the Bitter Root valley, where he is engaged in ranching; Mrs. Maude Van Duberg is a resident of Chicago, Illinois; and D. G. is one of the leading business men of Fort Benton.

D. G. LOCKWOOD. Everywhere, the better class of druggists are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their activities to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions, and scientific formula. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance rendered the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil, but occasionally one arises whose ability and progressive ideas advance him to a place in the forefront of those of his vocation, and prominent among these may be mentioned D. G. Lockwood, of Fort Benton, president of the Hilger Drug Company, and proprietor of the leading pharmacy of the northwest. Mr. Lockwood was born at Princeton, Montana, March 19, 1871, and is a son of M. M. and Amanda P. (Gordon) Lockwood.

M. M. Lockwood was born at Madrid, New York, and served during the Civil war as a member of a Vermont regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He was severely wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, but after many months in the hospital recovered. After the close of the war he came west, via Omaha, Nebraska, and after a number of years spent in farming, dairying, prospecting and mining, finally settled down as a rancher and cattle raiser in the Bitter Root valley. There the misfortunes which had attended him almost from the start of a stormy career, culminated in his ranch being pillaged by a band of Indians under Chief Joseph, and when he guided the soldiers of the Seventh United States Cavalry to the camp of the savages, received wounds in the battle which made him a lifelong cripple. He now resides at Fort Benton, one of the highly honored citizens of the city. A more thorough record of his stirring career will be found on another page in this volume. His wife passed away in 1902, the mother of four children, of whom D. G. was the youngest.

D. G. Lockwood received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, where he graduated from the Ada high school, and subsequently entered the Ohio Normal University, where he was graduated from the pharmaceutical department and also took a classical course. He subsequently secured employment in the pharmacy of A. M. Flanagan, and after four years bought his employer's interests and began to conduct the business on his own account. During the fifteen years that this establishment has been in existence, it



David Weitzer

has grown from a modest venture into the leading business of its kind in the northwest. Mr. Lockwood has spent these fifteen years in building up a reputation, and this reputation is back of every sale he makes. It is his boast that no goods goes into his house that are not right, and as a consequence no article can leave his establishment which will not stand the test of fair and honest merchandising. In addition to a full stock of standard drugs and medicines, Mr. Lockwood carries a complete line of optical goods. He has interested himself in various business enterprises, being identified with the ranching and stock raising activities of Chouteau county, a director in the State Bank and president of the Hilger Drug Company. A Republican in his political views, from 1898 to 1902 he served very acceptably as treasurer of Chouteau county, and takes an active interest in the work of his party in this section. In fraternal circles he is known as a member of the Odd Fellows, and he also belongs to the Montana State Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Lockwood was married at Fort Benton, in September, 1898, to Miss Belle Freals, daughter of George W. Freals, a well known Fort Benton citizen. Mrs. Lockwood is a member of the Episcopal church and is well known in religious and social circles of Fort Benton, where she has numerous friends.

DAVID HILGER. In almost every new community there is one man or a group of men who organize and develop and encourage the founding of new enterprises, who with unsurpassed energy and unsparring selfishness work unceasingly to forward the growth of the community and improve its social and economic conditions. Such a man as this is David Hilger of Lewistown, Montana. He has been the heart and soul of every big project launched in Lewistown and in the Judith Basin since he came here to live. Realizing that no town, no matter how great her resources or natural advantages, could grow without railroads he put forth every effort to connect Lewistown with the world by this means. Such a story is not unusual in the rapidly growing communities of the West, and in the case of Mr. Hilger, while prosperity must necessarily be his, he has never in all his dealings deviated from the path of honor, and those who know him declare that when David Hilger gives his word it is final. This, perhaps, this high moral ideal to which he holds so closely, this strength of character, and nobility of purpose, is what has made him not only the best known in this section of Montana, but also has made him one of the best-loved.

In the year 1867, there arrived in Montana, under the leadership of Captain Davies, a company of sixty families and three hundred single men; prospective citizens of the territory. They were men and women not unacquainted with the aspects of life in new settlements, for they had come from Minnesota, which had been a state for less than ten years. They had known what it meant to carve a civilization out of the wilderness, and to live unafraid in the constant menace of death at the hands of the merciless savage. When it is remembered that the census of Montana for 1860 showed a population of two hundred and eighty-eight white men, it will be understood that an influx of such proportions was a matter of import. The company came by the northern route, and enjoyed a peaceful journey during the entire quarter of a year which the trip consumed. At Fort Union, four companies of federal troops escorted the emigrants through what they feared might be a dangerous stage of their journey.

Among the families of this party was that of Nicholas Hilger, who was formerly a resident of Sibley county, Minnesota. Probably no one in the whole company enjoyed the trip as did the nine year old David, his son, for fearless of the dangers and unconscious of the real perils, he abandoned himself to the novelty and strangeness of it all with the carefree joy of a

child. He had celebrated his ninth birthday on New Year's day of the year 1867, and that twelve month was a veritable wonder year for him. The Hilger family settled in Helena and their name has ever since been associated with the growth of the city. There are few of the older residents who do not remember Judge Hilger, so long a prominent figure in the life of the capital.

David Hilger grew up in the city, and upon finishing school began his economic career in the cattle business. He located at the famed "Gate of the Mountains," situated in the county of Lewis and Clark and so named by the great explorers themselves. From cattle raising Mr. Hilger turned his attention to sheep, and it was this interest which brought him to Fergus county, a more suitable territory for such an enterprise. In 1881 Mr. Hilger located on Dog creek, in the northern part of the county. He had bought a small band of sheep and an outfit consisting of one wagon and two horses, and with this equipment he began what was something in the nature of an experiment. Sheep-raising was a new industry in that region, but it proved a profitable one, and for twelve years Mr. Hilger continued to carry on his operations in this phase of the business of ranching on a constantly increasing scale.

In the meantime the county had been settling up rapidly, and Lewistown had become important as the commercial center of a large and thriving territory. Mr. Hilger had from the first taken a leading part in public affairs, and in the spring of 1894, he was appointed register of the United States land office. He took up his residence in Lewistown when he entered upon his duties of this office and he has made the city his home ever since. When the four years of his service in the register's office expired, Mr. Hilger and George W. Cook, formed a partnership in the real estate business, with a land office in connection with it. This partnership was very successful and was continued for some time before it was dissolved. Following this the Hilger Loan and Realty Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in Montana, was organized by him, and he has been the president from the first.

From a grazing country, the Judith district has become one of the rich agricultural sections of the state and accordingly, the county has become a place of smaller ranches, instead of vast ranges. Mr. Hilger has sold his extensive ranch properties, but retains his interest in the business project which he has put into successful operation.

What Mr. Hilger has done for Lewistown is a story in itself. The development of new communities is a work which might be said to be an inherited taste with him, for he is the son of a pioneer, and might easily have accepted the achievements of his father as a starting point for his own career. But he preferred to follow the paternal example and to leave a new field for one still newer, and so the work which his father accomplished in Helena, the son did in Lewistown.

In 1890 the Judith Hardware Company was organized through the efforts of Mr. Hilger and some of the other good business men of Lewistown. Mr. Hilger is now president of this company which is the largest establishment of this sort in the county. He is also president of the First National Bank, and in this position fills an important place in the financial world of this wealthy county. These are only a few of his many interests, for he is one of the first of the commercial representatives of Lewistown to come forward to the support of any enterprise for the benefit of the city, and his prudence and foresight combined with his initiative in business undertakings have been of incalculable value to the community.

Leadership in political affairs was almost inevitable for Mr. Hilger, when he had once allied himself with the Democratic faction of Fergus county. He was selected to preside over the first county convention held

in the county by the party, and when the first county central committee was appointed, he was chairman of that. At the organization of the party in Lewistown, the chairmanship of the first Democratic municipal convention was unanimously assigned to him.

The marriage of David Hilger and Christina H. Fergus took place on October 20, 1884. Mrs. Hilger is the daughter of William Fergus, a brother of James Fergus of this county, which bears his name, and the family is known to every old timer in this part of the state. Two sons, Edward and David J., and three daughters, Maud H., Agnes and Christine L., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hilger. Edward and Agnes died in childhood, while the eldest daughter, Maud H., was married in October, 1912, to Mr. George H. Osborne of Chicago, the son has entered upon a business career, and the other daughter, Christine L., is attending school.

The only fraternal order to which Mr. Hilger belongs is that of the Elks, being a charter member of the Lewistown Lodge No. 456, and he was district deputy of this order for Montana in 1906.

The belief which Mr. Hilger has in the future of Montana is founded not alone upon his knowledge of her great resources, but also upon his acquaintance with the citizenship of the state and its high average of industrial efficiency, of which he is himself an excellent example.

No sketch of Mr. Hilger's career would be complete without some reference to his public services, given not only without remuneration but at an actual loss of time and money to him. He served as a representative from Fergus county in the eighth legislative assembly in 1903-4 and aside from the regular session, took part in two extra sessions, one to appropriate money for a Montana exhibit at the St. Louis International Exposition, and the other to consider the fair trial bill, which was enacted into law.

Mr. Hilger's legislative services were given during a most important and interesting period of the state's history, and the record made by him is one in which his friends take just pride.

He was one of a group of men who succeeded in getting the proposition for the creation of a county high school before the people and did his full share to accomplish that object. He then served as chairman of the board of trustees while the high school building was under construction, and devoted much of his time and energy in getting the school fairly established.

He also served as a member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie library and had active charge during the period that the library building was under construction. At this writing Mr. Hilger is still a member of the board, having tendered his resignation several times only to have it refused.

As a member of the commission appointed by Gov. E. I. Norris on the conservation of our natural resources, and drafting the present laws governing the state land of Montana, Mr. Hilger again rendered the state valuable service. The task was a particularly difficult one, and in the solution of the many problems presented, Mr. Hilger's intimate knowledge of the land laws and of the needs of the people proved invaluable.

DUNCAN DINGWALL is the owner of one of the finest general merchandise establishments in Drummond, where he has maintained his home since 1907. He came to Montana in 1868 and has been a prominent and influential citizen of this state during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1912. The best evidence Mr. Dingwall can give of his faith in Montana is that he has invested considerable money in ranching property, his holdings, mostly in Granite county, amounting to four thousand acres. His land is in a fertile section of the country and has proved wonderfully productive for the raising of grain and for grazing purposes.

A native of Canada, Duncan Dingwall was born in the province of Ontario, March 31, 1847, and he is a son of John and Catherine (McGruer) Dingwall, the former of whom was a native of Scotland and the latter of whom was born and reared in Canada. John Dingwall came to America as a young man and settled in the province of Ontario, Canada, there engaging in farming and stock-raising, which lines of enterprise he followed until his demise, in 1867, at the age of seventy-four years. His cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1885, aged seventy-eight years. They are buried side by side in Canada. The Dingwall family consisted of eleven children, of whom Duncan was the tenth in order of birth. Mr. Dingwall has one brother in Montana, William, who is married and resides in Granite county, where he is a rancher of prominence.

Mr. Dingwall, of this notice, received his educational training in the public and high schools of his native place and at the age of seventeen years began to teach school, following that occupation for two years in Canada. For a short time he also worked in a hardware store and when he had reached his legal majority he came to Montana. His route was by train to Sioux City, Iowa, thence up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and from the latter place overland to Helena. He remained in and around Helena for six months, working in a saw mill, and he then went to Henderson Gulch, where he was engaged in mining operations for a period of three years, at the end of which he turned his attention to ranching and stock-raising in Granite county, where he is the owner of four thousand acres of land, which is now under the management of his brother, William Dingwall. In March, 1873, Mr. Dingwall accepted a position at Henderson Gulch as manager of a general mercantile establishment there and he continued to conduct that concern until the business was sold out, six years later. This experience was what interested Mr. Dingwall in the mercantile business, and he went from Henderson Gulch to New Chicago, and there started a business of his own. In 1907 he came to Drummond and opened a general store, which with the passage of time has grown to be one of the most important business enterprises in this city. Mr. Dingwall is the first president of the Drummond Commercial Club, organized in 1912, and is also a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers.

In politics Mr. Dingwall is an uncompromising Republican, and while he manifests a deep and sincere interest in public affairs he does not have any desire for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description. In religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various departments of whose work they are active factors. Camping-out has its attractions for Mr. Dingwall and he is very fond of horses and stock of all kinds. He shows by his actions that he has absolute confidence in the Treasury state. He says: "If you have ambition in your system and the courage to back it up and will work—if you believe in honor and honesty and real success—move to Montana and your dreams will come true."

In the city of Helena, Montana, in April, 1890, Mr. Dingwall was united in marriage to Miss Lodema Bingham, who was born in Canada in 1857 and reared in Minnesota and who came to Montana in 1880. They are the parents of one child, Earl D., who was graduated from Wesleyan University, Helena, in 1911, and who is now associated with his father in business at Drummond.

WILLIAM DINGWALL. Prominent in the public affairs of Granite county as chairman of the board of county commissioners, William Dingwall is one of the state's pioneers and for more than forty-four years has been identified with business and the development of the great



John O. Burns.

material resources of the Treasure state. He came here a young man, with the strength and enthusiasm required for the best pioneer achievements, and the sum of his accomplishments and his standing and influence in his county are worthy subjects for pride.

Born in Ontario, Canada, on the 14th of October, 1844, he is a son of John and Catherine (McGruer) Dingwall, and a brother of Duncan Dingwall of Drummond. William Dingwall spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native locality, where he attended the public schools through the grades and two years in high school. His practical career began at Buffalo, New York, where for six years he was a clerk in a lumber company's office. By the end of that time he was prepared for larger adventures, and he possessed the spirit of courage and resourcefulness which is in its proper element when in contact with the fresh and undeveloped greatness of the west.

After a short visit to his parents he, with his brother Duncan, set out for Montana. Through Chicago and to Sioux City their journey was by rail, thence overland to the Missouri river, where they took a boat to Fort Benton. At this old frontier post the brothers joined a party of eighteen in engaging a freighting outfit to take them on to Helena, where they arrived in the year 1868. For three years Mr. Dingwall was employed in the lumber business at Helena, his previous experience proving valuable in this connection. He and his brother then bought a herd of cattle and came into the Flint creek valley, which for more than forty years has been the scene of his varied endeavors. He has been a continuous witness of the development which has brought this part of the state out of wilderness conditions into one broad area of fertile productiveness, and few men have done more in a practical way to bring about this modern prosperity. He has followed merchandising and ranching and stock raising, and has much to show for his labor and business management. His home ranch at New Chicago, four miles from Drummond, consists of over three thousand acres, while he and his brother have a separate holding of five thousand acres.

Mr. Dingwall was married in Deer Lodge, Montana, December 20, 1877, to Miss Katie Price. Mrs. Dingwall's parents were James and Amanda Price, whose home was formerly in the state of Nebraska. To their marriage four children, three sons and a daughter, have been born, namely: John, who is associated with his father in the stock business; Leona, at home, is a splendidly educated young woman, being a graduate of the local public schools and the Presbyterian College at Deer Lodge, and also took a course in the State Normal at Dillon; William D., who is also associated with his father's business; and James A., who after graduating from the public schools attended the State University at Missoula six years and is now a senior of the Washington State University at Seattle.

In religion the preference of Mr. Dingwall and wife is for the Presbyterian faith. He takes an active interest in Republican politics, and his sterling citizenship has brought him important official honors and responsibilities. He has been a county commissioner since 1908 and is now chairman of the board, and has been a member of the local school board for the past sixteen years. He is a director and one of the organizers of the new First State Bank of Philipsburg, and is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers. Though most of his life has been occupied with the serious practical affairs, he has many diversions. The national game of baseball, hunting, horses and music and drama all appeal to him, and in his own home he passes many profitable and pleasurable hours with his books. Montana during more than forty years of residence has given him the satisfaction and contentment which are among the greatest prizes of human life, and no more

loyal citizen of the state could be found than William Dingwall of Drummond.

JOHN P. REINS, one of the old time pioneers of Montana who crossed the plains with a mule team before the days of railroads, and who has lived to see the Treasure state take a foremost place among the commonwealths of the great west, has been a resident of Butte for well on to forty years, and has seen that city grow from a typical mining camp to one of the most progressive and up to date cities of the northwest. Mr. Reins has attained the Psalmist's allotted three score and ten years of life, and is yet possessed of alert mentality, and a physical vigor well becoming one many years his junior.

He comes from a fine old Virginia family that has long been identified with the growth and development of that state, where he was born September 10, 1842, a son of William H. and Susan (Ashworth) Reins. The father, also a Virginian, was born on March 6, 1810, and by occupation was a farmer. He lived to the age of more than eighty-six. He married Miss Susan Ashworth, whose father, Louis Ashworth, was a minister of the gospel.

John P. Reins was the younger of the two children of his parents, and like most of the sons of well to do parents in that section of the country, had the advantage of a good education. He passed through the public schools and graduated from Hillsville Academy. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was not yet nineteen, but at the beginning of that great struggle in 1861 he joined Company H, Twenty-fourth Virginia Infantry, made up from students of his alma mater. He participated in the first and second battles of Manassas, the siege of Knoxville, the battles of Saltville, Crow's Nest, Charleston, West Virginia, Salt pond Mountain, Cloyd's Farm and Gawley River. Subsequently he joined the Eighth Cavalry, under General Eckels, commander of the Department of Southwestern Virginia. During this service he was wounded by a saber cut in the knee at Clinch river.

In 1865 he began the study of medicine, which he pursued for one year, when he was obliged to give up further work along that line, owing to the loss of his right eye. In 1867 he removed west and located in Kansas, where, for a year he engaged in farming. In 1868 Mr. Reins came to Deer Lodge, Montana, by mule team across the plains, via Poll Creek, and shortly afterward located in what is now Powell county, where he was employed in the stock business for about twelve months. During the next two years he was prospecting and mining, after which he went to Butte and subsequently to Philipsburg and Deer Lodge county, still engaged in mining, and in 1875 he returned to Butte, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Reins has had varied interests since his coming to Montana, his first business venture in the territory being in the butcher business, which he followed for about one year. Subsequent years found him in other lines, being heavily interested in real estate, mercantile, mining and for a while in the wholesale liquor business. But during his entire business career in Montana he has always been, more or less, interested in mining. He was one of the organizers of the Reins Copper Company, of which he is the vice-president.

In 1884 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. Rumans, of Missouri, who died in 1894. They were the parents of a daughter, Mary E., who died May 18, 1894. Mr. Reins is a member of Butte Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M. His political associations have always been with the Democratic party, and he has served three terms with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents as alderman from the second and eighth wards of Butte.

Doctor Reins, as he is known and addressed by a wide acquaintance, is one of the substantial citizens of

Butte, whose sterling character and superior business ability have gained for him a foremost position among the most highly respected residents of his city.

REINHOLD HENRY KLEINSCHMIDT. Among the progressive men of Montana, big both mentally and physically, who have played a prominent part in the affairs of the territory and state is Reinhold H. Kleinschmidt, from 1866 to 1900 a successful and dominating figure in the commercial life of the capital city of Helena, and whose business extended throughout the length and breadth of Montana.

From the time he first entered the confines of the state in 1867 he has been a force to reckon with in commercial affairs and a most dependable and able man to respond to the needs of the commonwealth. As a business man he stands without a superior in the northwest and has been able to maintain his position by square dealing and an unflinching observance of all the amenities due between men of honor. His business experience in the state extends over nearly half a century and covered all of the settled portions. His executive ability has been proven beyond the capacity of ordinary men and stamps him as of extraordinary mold. His entire interests extended over several states and territories and embraced everything from large commercial enterprises to mining, freighting, stock raising, irrigating and so on. In all of these he was successful, at the same time having leisure to assist in promoting the welfare of his state and city, in both of which he takes a just and honorable pride as having been instrumental in their establishment upon sound principles of business and morality.

Reinhold H. Kleinschmidt is of sterling German stock and comes of that virile race which has done so much to infuse the spirit of independence and character into the life and institutions of his adopted country. He was born near Magdeburg, Prussia, November 4, 1847, and is a son of Carl and Elizabeth (Kuphal) Kleinschmidt, the former from the Hartz Mountains and of Hanoverian birth, and the latter a native of Prussia. The father dying and leaving the widow with orphaned children to make their own way in the world, she soon determined that she and her children would have a better chance to succeed in a new country, so she determined to immigrate to the United States and she possessed the true Spartan spirit and daring and was soon aboard a sailing ship bound for the new world, accompanied by her children. They landed in the city of Baltimore in 1856 and soon after began farming in Allegany county, Maryland. Not long afterward they determined to move west and established a home in Bloomington, Illinois. In that town the subject of our sketch obtained employment in a nursery. Conditions proving unsatisfactory in Bloomington, the family removed to Hermann, Missouri, and resumed farming. Reinhold Kleinschmidt again securing employment in a nursery. In 1860 the family, which still kept together, located in Boonville in the same state. Here Mr. Kleinschmidt attended school for about six months. This schooling, which supplemented the groundwork of an education received at excellent schools in the old country, together with a wide and varied business experience, made of him a very well informed man, indeed. Lexington, Missouri, was the next home of the family, and in that place Mr. Kleinschmidt found employment in a printing office, where he remained until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. Then the family moved to Liberty, Missouri, and later on Mr. Kleinschmidt went to Liberty and secured a clerkship in a store, which was his first experience in a business that he was later to make illustrious in the Rocky Mountains. He went to Leavenworth for a short time and on returning to his home in Liberty volunteered for enlistment as a soldier in the Union army. He was little more than a boy, but his spirit of patriotism and love of

country was paramount and he desired to march to the front and help repel the foes of the government. He was sworn in and his name was placed on the muster rolls, but he was not permitted to remain in the service owing to his youth, he being only fifteen years old at the time of his enlistment. He received his discharge and at once sought employment, which he secured in a confectionery store, where he remained until 1863 when he and his brothers started a store in Liberty. They later had a store in Leavenworth, Kansas, and at Lawrence in the same state which they conducted until the close of the war. In 1865 the brothers extended their business to Las Vegas, New Mexico. By this time Mr. Kleinschmidt and his brothers had acquired a good knowledge of the grocery business and felt able to compete in that line anywhere. In 1867 they determined to try their fortune in the gold fields of Montana and in the following year established a store of general merchandise in Helena, which was owned and conducted by R. H. Kleinschmidt and his brother Albert. This store was a success from its inception and established a record that is unsurpassed in the annals of commercial enterprise in Montana. Its prosperity continued to grow with the passing years and established the character of Mr. Kleinschmidt as a careful business man and an executive of high and commanding ability. He possessed great sagacity and strong organizing powers together with his other business traits of recognized merit. The necessity for expanding the business he saw at a glance and it was not long before the firm had thirteen separate and distinct stores in different parts of the state. In addition to this they added mules and cattle trains for the transportation of merchandise to points where needed. The wagon trains had a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons and consisted of about eighty wagons.

May 19, 1880, Mr. Kleinschmidt was married to Miss Amelia Mau, in San Francisco, a daughter of H. Albert Mau. They occupy a spacious and comfortable home in Helena, where they delight to entertain their friends and where Mrs. Kleinschmidt makes an ideal hostess. Mr. Kleinschmidt is an honored member of Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., is a Republican in politics and has always advocated the principles of that party, although he has never sought public office. He made frequent visits to the principal eastern cities while engaged in business and became acquainted with cosmopolitan commercial life and the conductors of big business, purchasing largely for his extensive trade in Montana. He found time to also make frequent visits to California and became familiar with the beautiful scenery and life of the Pacific coast. In 1872 he visited the Exposition in Vienna, Austria and the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. After his marriage he visited in company with his wife the greater part of Europe and enjoyed a most delightful time. They also made a tour of the United States in 1883 and extended their visit to Alaska. The Columbian Exposition in Chicago was also visited and the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco and the Yellowstone National Park. Altogether Mr. Kleinschmidt has been one of the most extensive travelers in the state and has gained much information and a knowledge of other peoples and lands that are a source of satisfaction and of pleasure. In 1908 he made a tour of Mexico in company with Mrs. Kleinschmidt, visiting the principal cities of that country.

His business has included every enterprise worth mentioning in the state of Montana. He owns extensive mining interests both in Montana and Idaho. In the latter state in the Seven Devils country he is the principal owner of what are considered the richest and most extensive copper mines in the world. He assisted greatly in locating the permanent capital at Helena and has contributed of his means in many other ways toward the advancement of his home city and has always been a decided factor in the advancement of the state.



Fred Gammer

At the present time Mr. Kleinschmidt is not engaged in mercantile pursuits, having retired from that line some years ago. He still has large business interests in Helena and throughout the state that occupy his time and he is quite extensively interested in real estate. He is the owner of some of the finest city property, including the Granite block, a substantial structure on Main street. He is a conspicuous figure and a force in the affairs of his state and city and possesses many friends. He is active, energetic and contrives to derive a great deal of pleasure out of life.

JACOB M. SCHIFFMAN, of Butte, Montana, represents that type of the well-bred foreign-born American citizen whose inherited tendencies of industry and frugality have added so much to the growth and prosperity of our nation. He was born at Zoludok, in the province of Wilner, Russia, August 20, 1868, and is the son of the late Moses and Mary Schiffman of Zoludok, the former of whom was a well-known and wealthy dealer and exporter of lumber and grain of that city. Moses Schiffman was born in Zoludok in 1827, and after a long and active career, he died in his native city in 1907. He gained prominence and wealth as a dealer in lumber and grain, which he exported to foreign countries by the shipload. Mary Schiffman also a native of Lida, province of Wilna, Russia, born in 1841, and died there in 1901. It will thus be noted that the boyhood and youth of Jacob M. Schiffman were spent in the environment of a well-regulated home. He was educated in the public schools of Zoludok, and during his youth he assisted his father and in that manner gained a practical knowledge of the lumber and grain business, a knowledge that proved a valuable asset to him in after years.

In 1868, or when eighteen years of age, he resolved to seek his fortunes in the New World, and bidding farewell to his parents and his native land, he took passage for New York. He soon found employment at various kinds of work, for he was willing to engage in any toil that assured him an honest dollar. However, he did not remain long in New York, as he learned that he could secure more work and better pay in the West. His first stop on his way westward was in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained a short time and there learned of the many advantages awaiting an energetic young man in Montana. Therefore, within a year of his arrival in New York, he became a resident of Butte, and from the day of his arrival to the present time he has been convinced that nowhere else in this country are there so many opportunities open to the young man of merit as there are in Butte and its vicinity.

On his arrival there, Mr. Schiffman secured employment in a small store, but he soon resigned his position to open up a confectionery establishment of his own. This business proved a success from the start and when he disposed of it in 1901, he was regarded as one of the successful confectioners of that city.

Mr. Schiffman decided that ere he again embarked in business he would see a little more of the New World, and made a prospecting tour to Central and South America. He found in those countries many opportunities for a man of large capital, but he found no place that suited him as well as Butte, and after an eight months' trip he returned there and again engaged in the confectionery business. He continued in that line until 1903, when he disposed of it at a large profit and became a traveling salesman for a cigar manufacturer. After one year on the road, he resigned his position to engage in the mercantile business at Gregson Springs, Montana. In 1903, President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster at Gregson Springs, and he held that position until 1907.

As early as 1895, Mr. Schiffman had become interested in mining timber and engaged actively in the

business at Gregson Springs. But believing the city of Butte to be a better location, he removed there and opened a finely equipped office in the Owsley building. Besides handling mining timber on an extensive scale, he also handles grain and hay in carload lots. His business has grown by leaps and bounds and among his many large customers is the Anaconda Copper Company of Butte, which he furnishes with all of its mining timber.

At Spokane, Washington, on October 11, 1910, Mr. Schiffman married Miss Nellie Kilburn, a native of Westfield, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Charles Kilburn, also a native of Massachusetts and a prominent whip manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Schiffman have a son, Moses J. Schiffman, born September 6, 1911.

Mr. Schiffman is a staunch Republican, and during campaigns he is ever alert and active in the interests of his party. He has served as a delegate to state conventions and is prominent in the councils of the party. Mr. Schiffman gives liberally to charity and is one of the directors of Jewish Charities in the city of Butte. He frequently contributes to the poor and lowly, quietly and without ostentatious display. While Mr. Schiffman devotes the most of his time and attention to his large and increasing business interests, yet he is fond of various sports, especially of hunting and fishing. He is prominently affiliated with several fraternal orders, having attained the 32nd degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the Masonic order and being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Butte, and of the Jewish society, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

GAMER BROTHERS. Among the prosperous and enterprising business men of Butte may be mentioned Messrs. Charles W., J. Fred, and E. Walter Gamer, who conduct the oldest established retail shoe store in Butte, and who are also proprietors of a thriving confectionery business in the same city. These gentlemen are natives of Montana, and are the sons of Fred and Emma M. (Fink) Gamer. The father was a native of Germany, born in Baden Baden, and he emigrated to America when he was a youth of seventeen years, coming with his parents and settling on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the city of Chicago. In that city Fred Gamer learned the shoemaking trade, and after the Chicago fire he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he took employment with John P. Fink, who operated one of the first shoe factories in Missouri, and who had a chain of stores located at various points in the territories. He was a man of excellent business ability, and he kept the shoe stores stocked with merchandise hauled from his factory by mule teams which he owned. He had stores in Denver, Georgetown, and other points in Colorado, and later operated stores at Deer Lodge and Helena in Montana, on every occasion the establishment of his shoe stores following the discovery of gold in these places.

Fred Gamer was sent to Georgetown, Colorado, to take charge of one of these stores, and later, in 1868, was sent to Deer Lodge, Montana, and a little later to Helena, Montana, where he managed the Fink shoe stores. In 1873 he was married in St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Fink, as previously mentioned. She was the daughter of his employer, John P. Fink. Immediately following their marriage they came to Helena, the nearest railroad point to that city being Corine, Utah, and from there the trip to Helena was made overland by stage. Less than a year after their marriage, John P. Fink died suddenly in St. Joseph, and Fred Gamer purchased the Helena store from the estate. Some little time later, when ore was discovered in Butte, he started a branch store in the then mining camp. This store was a success from the first days of

its existence, and it has been in constant operation since that time, being the oldest store of its kind in Butte today. It has grown consistently with the development and growth of Butte, and is a representative and prosperous shoe shop, which has been operated in its present location for more than thirty years. Besides operating these two stores, Mr. Gamer owned and managed a horse ranch ten miles north of Helena for many years, in which business he was also successful and prosperous. The shoe store at Helena he eventually sold to S. L. Smithers Company, and the ranch was purchased by the Masonic fraternity of Montana, where is now located the Masonic Home for Aged Masons. The Butte store is still owned and operated by his two sons, Charles W. and J. Fred Gamer.

In 1906 the three sons enlarged their business interests by launching a confectionery establishment at 133 West Park street. They have a thoroughly modern and sanitary plant where they make all the confections used and sold in the place. The store has proved a great success, filling a well defined want in the city, and is one of the most popular resorts in Butte today.

Fred Gamer and his wife became the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. They are here named: Milton A., Charles W., J. Fred, E. Walter, Ada M., and Sarah Emma. Milton A. died suddenly in April, 1912. Ada is the wife of W. R. Miles of Helena; Emma married Percy W. Holter, of the same city, where they now reside; Fred married Sophia Schwab; and Walter married Stella Goodnow, both being daughters of Helena families.

Early in 1911 Fred Gamer, Sr., met with an accidental death in Anaconda, Montana. His widow still survives and lives in the old home at Helena, having lived in the same house since 1874. This home is located next door to the residence of W. A. Chesman on the one side and of Col. W. F. Sanders on the other, while Benjamin F. Potts, one of Montana's first governors, lived for many years directly across the street from the Gamer residence.

CHARLES CALLAGHAN. Since the days of the stage coach, when he drove between Bozeman and Helena, Charles Callaghan has been identified with pursuits of a varied nature, and through industry, energy and the ability to recognize and grasp opportunities, has advanced himself to a position of prominence among the citizens of his community, where he is known as an excellent business man and a public official of irreproachable integrity. Mr. Callaghan was born in Joliet, Will county, Illinois, April 22, 1850, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Quinn) Callaghan, natives of County Monaghan, Ireland. Patrick Callaghan came to this country as a young man by sailing vessel, landing in New York and drifting thence to Illinois, where he opened one of the first stone quarries in Joliet. He continued in the business until 1855, when he removed to Cass county, Michigan, there engaging in agricultural pursuits, and clearing a farm from the wilderness. He died in 1859, at the age of fifty-five years, having been the father of eight children, three of whom are living: Charles; Katherine, the widow of John Glass; and Thomas, a resident of Seattle. Mrs. Callaghan was married (second) to Martin Gill, and two children were born to them: Edward and John J. In 1905 a family reunion, the first in twenty years, was held at the home of Mrs. Gill, in Seattle, Washington, and her death occurred October 27, 1910, when she was eighty-four years of age.

The boyhood days of Charles Callaghan were spent under the parental roof, but when he was sixteen years old he started working in the Ewing Hotel, Joliet, Illinois, where he spent two years. In the spring of 1868 he came west as far as Omaha, Nebraska, where he secured employment with the Union Pacific Railroad, and was connected with its construction depart-

ment while the road was being built through to Wyoming. He subsequently went to Ewing Canyon, Utah, where he was engaged in cutting wood for Camp Douglas, and later became a driver of a bull team, which he brought overland to Silver Star, Madison county, Montana. Arriving in the fall of 1868, he began work as a miner in the Green Camel mine, and worked there until 1871, when he became proprietor of the Silver Star Hotel, a hostelry which he conducted for one year. In the fall of 1875 he resumed mining operations, but subsequently went overland to Nevada, and was engaged in mining and working in a smelter until the fall of 1878. At that time he returned east to Indiana, and in the spring of 1879 went to Pottawatomie county, Kansas, and followed farming for about one year. During the spring of 1880 he came to Montana, and went up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, then to Three Forks, where he continued prospecting for about one year. During the summer and winter of 1881 and 1882 he drove the stage between Helena and Bozeman, and in the spring of 1883 established himself in the liquor business in Three Forks, but disposed of his interests therein in 1892. From the fall of 1880 to 1895 he was also engaged in horse dealing, but in the latter year became identified with the ranching business in Gallatin county, having a property three miles from Bozeman. This he sold in 1899 to purchase another property thirty miles north of Bozeman, and also engaged in the livery business in this city, but sold out after one year. He still owns his ranch, the operation of which he superintends, and from 1902 to 1909 was engaged in railroad contracting, but since the latter year has been practically retired from business pursuits.

Mr. Callaghan is a staunch Democrat in his political views and in 1910 was elected county commissioner for a six-year term. He is giving the citizens of his community an excellent administration and has demonstrated that he possesses abilities of a high order. With his family he attends the Roman Catholic church, belongs to the Knights of Columbus, No. 1413, and also holds membership in Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E., and Bozeman Lodge No. 64 Woodmen of the World, in which he is very popular. Mr. Callaghan was married May 1, 1883, to Miss Lucille B. Monroe, who was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Bridget Monroe, natives of County Galway, Ireland. Mr. Monroe came to the United States as a young man, and was married in Pennsylvania. After residing for some time in that state he removed to Pottawatomie county, Kansas, became a pioneer farmer, and there spent the rest of his life, dying in 1877, in the faith of the Roman Catholic church. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living, as follows: Mrs. Callaghan, Rosa, Matilda, Agnes and Elizabeth, twins, Ellen and James. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan, nine are still living: Charles H., who married Hattie Lyons; William E., who married Mary McAttee; and Margaret, Mary, Agnes, Eugene, Lawrence, Leo and Anna.

EVERETT HIRAM BRUNDAGE. Among the men who have acted prominent parts in the business and financial history of the Beaverhead valley, Everett Hiram Brundage, of Dillon, is conspicuous. Honored and respected by the people of city and county, he enjoys a large measure of public esteem, not alone on account of his prestige in financial circles, but also by reason of the straightforward business policy he has ever followed and the worthy standing he has achieved in the domain of private citizenship. Mr. Brundage, who has resided here since May, 1869, conducts the largest undertaking business in all the Beaverhead valley.

Mr. Brundage was born at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, April 13, 1863. When an infant he removed with his

parents to Pennsylvania, where he remained until about six years of age. In May, 1869, they came west again, locating in Virginia City, Montana, where they resided for about nine years and then went to Sheridan, Montana, where they remained for some two years. In 1880, Mr. Brundage came to Dillon and he has been here off and on ever since that time. His first experience in business was in his father's machine shop at Virginia City and subsequent to that he was engaged in the printing business with his father at Sheridan, Montana. He then tried ranching for a time, experiencing the free life of the plains for over five years. He then came back to Dillon and again became identified with the printing business. He then became an editor, and for three years managed the *Dillon Tribune*, but he did not remain permanently engaged with the Fourth Estate, and at the end of the period above mentioned he embarked in the furniture and grocery business with O. E. Morse. Upon the demise of Mr. Morse he decided to establish himself in business independently, and bought the furniture stock of the late firm. However, at the time of starting in business he traded his furniture stock to another dealer and took over his undertaking department, and now conducts the latter department exclusively. He has a fully equipped and up-to-date business making use of the finest and most scientific mortuary methods, his, in truth, being the leading undertaking business in Beaverhead valley. He has also a special department for cabinet workframing, etc.

Mr. Brundage earned his first money as a boy at the age of about twelve years by herding the town cows during vacation time, and proved such an efficient capitalist that he made from fifty to sixty dollars a month. Thus his unusual executive ability was manifest at an early age. He is an active member of the Episcopal church, as is also Mrs. Brundage, and his political faith is that of the Republican party, although he takes no active part in politics. He is a Mason, being master of the blue lodge, and he has filled nearly every other office in the fraternity. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and has filled all the chairs in this organization. He finds his favorite diversion in hunting and fishing, being an expert with rod and gun, and he is an enthusiast on the subject of baseball; in fact he used to play the game and was at one time quite a hero among the fans. He is never happier than when listening to good music.

Mr. Brundage is one of the loyal sons of Montana, having absolute confidence in the future of the Treasure state and it has been proved that nothing could induce him to become a citizen of any other state. He once visited his father in California and the elder gentleman put forth many good arguments to get him to come there to live. Mr. Brundage, however, sang a little song, beginning,

"Take me back to old Montana
Where there's lots of room and air,"

and proved impervious to all inducements.

He belongs to that typical American product—the self-made man, and has made his own way quite without assistance since the age of fourteen, and in him the fine results of industry, thrift and good management are very apparent, for he is one of the leading business men of Dillon.

Mr. Brundage was married in Montana, the young woman who became his wife being Louise C. Staudaher. Four sons and a daughter have been born to the union: Everett D., born in Dillon, now resides in Butte; Hiram M., a native to Dillon, is associated with his father in business; Thomas, born in Dillon, died at the age of ten years; Justin, now attending school, as is Dorothy, the baby, are like their brothers,

natives of Dillon. Their home is a very popular and pleasant one.

Mr. Brundage's father, Hiram Brundage, was born in Canada, came to the United States when a boy and first settled in Indiana. He came to this state in 1863, and has ever since been in the west. During Indian war times he was telegraph operator at Bridger, driving through the country under the escort of soldiers and assisting in getting the first telegraph line through to Salt Lake City. It was he who established the *Dillon Tribune*, one of the leading newspapers of Montana. Now retired, he resides in Lower California, and enjoys universal respect. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Holiday, married in Pennsylvania and died in Virginia City, Montana, where she is interred. There were five children in the elder Brundage family, the subject being next to the eldest. The remainder are located as follows: John is married and resides in Beaverhead county; Anna, now the wife of Thomas Shaw, resides in Madison county, Montana; Adelaide is married and makes her home in the state of Washington; an infant sister, Elizabeth, died at the age of two years.

HENRY BUCK. The story of the life work of Henry Buck, one of the best known and most influential citizens of the Bitter Root valley, is a thrilling narrative, the chapters of which mark the way from a little country school in Michigan to the ownership of one of the finest orchards in the state of Montana. Starting as a ranchman near Florence, some forty years ago, he reached a proud position of commercial supremacy by methods which in these days of higher criticism of business practice have never been assailed, and his achievements are ascribed by those who know him commercially to strict and conscientious attention to business coupled with honor and rectitude of a high order. Mr. Buck is a native of Ohio, having been born in Sandusky county, near Bellevue, August 13, 1846, and is a son of George and Susan (Shell) Buck, natives of Pennsylvania. Some time after their marriage, Mr. Buck's parents removed to Monroe, Michigan, and there Henry, the youngest of thirteen children, secured a primary and high school education, and supplemented this training with a year in Albion Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1867.

For the two years that followed Mr. Buck was engaged in teaching school in Michigan, but believed that greater opportunities awaited him in the west, and accordingly came to Montana, making the trip up the Missouri river on the steamer "Nile," to Fort Benton. In 1868, he moved to Lincoln gulch, where he spent two years in mining, and then went to Cedar creek with his brothers and spent another year as a miner. At that time (in 1871), Mr. Buck purchased a ranch in the Bitter Root country near Florence, and for two years followed farming and stock-raising, but at the end of that time returned to Cedar creek, his brothers having developed valuable mining interests. During the fall of 1875, Mr. Buck returned to his ranch, but in the following spring, in company with his brothers, Amos and Frederick, bought a general store at Stevensville, and under the name of Buck Brothers conducted the establishment until Amos sold his interests, at which time the firm style was changed to F. & H. Buck. On January 31, 1890, Fred Buck passed away, but the firm name continued the same until an interest was purchased by a nephew, Charles Buck, when the concern became known as H. Buck & Company. In 1911 Henry Buck disposed of his interest in the store in order to give his entire attention to the cultivation of his orchard of six thousand bearing apple trees, adjoining Stevensville, one of the finest in the state. As early as 1872, Mr. Buck was one of the first to introduce apple-growing in the Bitter Root valley, and the crabs and other varieties on the

Bass ranch, and found all over this section, had their parent stock in his orchard. In 1894 he started an orchard of forty acres, given principally to apples, and since that time he has been engaged in experimenting in numerous varieties. He has had more than ordinary success, and in 1909 was the recipient of the silver trophy cup, first prize for McIntosh apples grown in the state. In addition, Mr. Buck is energetic, eager, enthusiastic, broad-minded and ready to do large things in a large way. Like many others, he has risen step by step, by reason of sterling integrity and business methods that have been above reproach. However, he has not been content with the mere attainment of success, as education, charity and morality have all found a place in his life. Any movement that has for its object the betterment of his community always receives his hearty support, and during the building of the training school at Stevensville, he gave both of his means and of his services as treasurer to its successful completion. In political matters he is a stalwart Progressive. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons. Mr. Buck can review a long and active life, back to the days of the outbreak of the "non-treaty" Nez Percés Indians, in 1877, when, on the arrival of Gen. O. O. Howard in Stevensville, Mr. Buck took his own four-horse team and wagon and carried provisions for the soldiers. He remained with the command for about two months, and was discharged at Bozeman.

On April 2, 1878, Mr. Buck was married (first) to Miss Clara E. Elliott, of Hamilton, who died March 28, 1897, leaving two children, Fred E. and Clarence H. On April 5, 1900, Mr. Buck married Miss Nellie Belle Haynes, a daughter of William Haynes, a farmer near Miles City, and a native of Iowa City, Iowa.

HON. CHARLES W. HOFFMAN. Every hamlet has its representative and efficient men, and as the community enlarges and the responsibilities grow greater, here and there come forward from the masses, men of peculiar fitness for public duties and business enterprises. Montana has been rapidly and wonderfully developed, not only because of her natural resources and vast mineral wealth but rather from the fact that she early became the chosen home of men of energy and foresight, of discriminating judgment and of a public spirit that has been exercised to win her a prestige wide and permanent. To this class particularly belongs Hon. Charles W. Hoffman, who, for many years was closely identified with banking and ranching interests and whose public duties made his name familiar from one end of the state to the other. His home has been maintained at Bozeman for more than forty years and Gallatin county has frequently honored him with election to important offices.

Charles W. Hoffman was born at Niles, Michigan, September 2, 1846, and is a son of George W. and Esther Louise (Wheeler) Hoffman, a grandson of William and a great-grandson of John Conrad Hoffman. This last named ancestor was born in Germany in 1750 and he was the pioneer of the family in America. In 1781 he was married at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to a daughter of Sir John Steinfort, king's commissioner at Halifax, and widow of Colonel Allgood, a British officer. Their two children, William and Leonard Hoffman, were born at Halifax and accompanied them to New York City.

William Hoffman, grandfather of Senator Hoffman, was born September 29, 1782, and in 1803, in the city of New York, he married Catherine Driscoll, who was a daughter of Adam and Mary Driscoll, native of Norwich, Connecticut. Of their eleven children, George Washington, father of Senator Hoffman, was the fourth in order of birth. William Hoffman was a military man. He entered the service of the United States and was commissioned first lieutenant in Captain Gilbert's company, Forty-first Regiment, United States Infantry,

Col. Robert Bogardus commanding, in November, 1813, and served in that arm of the service until his death on November 26, 1845, at Corpus Christi, Texas, his official rank being lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Infantry, United States army. During this long period of military service he saw much of the danger and hardship of frontier campaigning, serving in such frontier outposts as Sackett's Harbor, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Niagara, Fort Mackinaw and during the Seminole war was at Fort Smith, Arkansas. One of his sons, William Hoffman, served forty years as a soldier and was then retired at his own request and received the brevets of brigadier and major-general, United States army. Another son, Alexander T. Hoffman, was second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, at the time of his death after serving in the Seminole war. Satterlee, the youngest son, was killed at the battle of Churubusco, in the Mexican war.

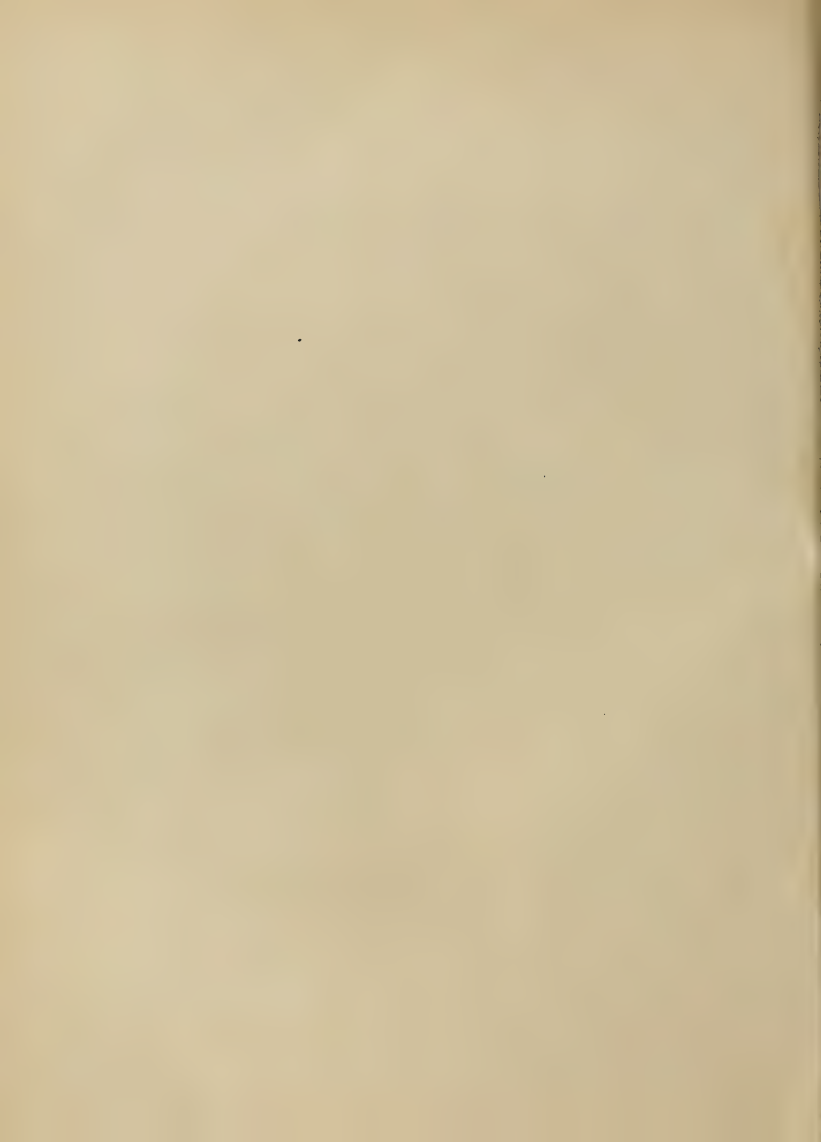
George Washington Hoffman, father of Senator Hoffman, had less taste for a military life than his father and brothers, but became a civil employe of the government in 1824 and continued until 1830, at Jefferson barracks. He was born October 10, 1809, in the city of New York, and thus was but fifteen years of age when responsible duties fell to his share. In 1831 he went into business at Niles, Michigan, where he resided until 1857, when he removed his family to Detroit and became cashier of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. He left Detroit in 1866, having accepted the office of secretary of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, New York City, but in 1871 returned to Detroit and became state agent for several old line insurance companies and continued so interested until his retirement, his death occurring January 5, 1886. While a resident of Niles, Michigan, he served six terms as town clerk, was also a justice of the peace and in 1840 was elected probate judge. Although not of military fibre, he was a man of sterling qualities and successfully carried through all the responsibilities he assumed throughout a long and busy life.

On September 18, 1834, at Beardsley's Prairie, Michigan, George W. Hoffman was married to Miss Esther Louise Wheeler, who was a daughter of Preserved and Polly (Johnson) (McNeill) Wheeler. Five children were born to them, as follows: Catherine Louisa, Caroline Amelia, Charlotte Williams, George Brown and Charles Wheeler. This youngest son was twelve years old when the family moved to Detroit and he had already made excellent progress in his studies, and two years later, in order that he should enjoy exceptional advantages, he was sent east and continued in school at Burlington, Vermont, until 1862.

An inherited military leaning, perhaps, led the young man then to the west and he joined the forces at Fort Randall, on the Missouri river, and when Fort Buford was established, in 1866, he was appointed post sutler. This was in the period of Indian warfare when the dangerous Sioux were constantly on the war path and Mr. Hoffman, with the others at that remote outpost, was constantly in danger from this savage tribe. He remained in the west until 1868 and then made a visit to the east but with no expectation of remaining as he had already been appointed sutler at Fort Ellis, Montana. When he returned, however, it was not alone, as he had been married at Buffalo, New York, April 27, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth B. Penfield, who is a daughter of George W. and Jane Eliza (Van Ness) Penfield. Immediately afterward Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman came to Montana and established their home at Bozeman, with which city he has ever since been identified. He has been one of the founders of many of the city's prospering enterprises and since those early days has been interested in mining, merchandising, farming, ranching and banking. He was president of the Bozeman National Bank until its merger in 1905 with the Commercial National Bank, of which he is a stockholder.



C. W. Hoffman



Mr. Hoffman was reared to believe firmly in the principles of the Democratic party and has never swerved from this allegiance and has always taken active interest in public affairs that marks the useful and efficient citizen. As alderman of the city of Bozeman he has been of great service, on many occasions, in municipal matters and equally valuable to the public as county commissioner of Gallatin county. He was elected to represent the fifteenth territorial assembly of Montana, and in the sixteenth assembly was a joint member of the council for Gallatin and Meagher counties. He served with distinction as senator in the first state legislature and was reelected to the senate for a second term, and served in the senate continuously until 1904. In 1888 he was appointed quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Leslie, and was successively re-appointed by Governors White, Toole and Rickard, during the administration of the latter being retired, at his own request.

To Senator and Mrs. Hoffman two children were born, Eugene B. and Mary L., the latter of whom is now deceased. Eugene B. Hoffman was born December 3, 1870. He is a graduate of the law department of Columbia College, New York, and at present is a resident of Washington, D. C., and is connected with the international law department of the United States. He married Miss Ellen Gottschalk, of Bozeman, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Hoffman has advanced rapidly in his profession and is a young man of brilliant parts. Senator Hoffman is mainly occupied with looking after his farm which lies one mile south of Bozeman, its cultivation and improvement being a constant source of pleasure to him.

WECKFORD MORGAN. After spending many years in agricultural pursuits, the average Montana farmer, be he enterprising and industrious, is loath to turn over his affairs to the hands of others, and so studiously keeps on tilling his fields and working energetically even at an age when most men would consider they had earned a rest from business cares and activities. When they finally do leave the country for their village or city home, however, they at once take rank with their new community's citizens and are a welcome addition to any section. In this connection a brief record of the life and work of Weckford Morgan, a well-known retired citizen of Bozeman, will not be inappropriate. Mr. Morgan was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, October 1, 1837, and is a son of Josiah and Susanna (Hoskins) Morgan.

Josiah Morgan was born in the state of Virginia, February 22, 1802, and as a young man became a pioneer farmer of Vermilion county, Illinois, from whence he removed in 1849 to Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa. He was one of the first county commissioners of that county, and Morgan township is named in his honor. He was a school director for many years, held numerous other township offices, and was known as one of the most substantial farmers and stock-raisers of his community and as an old line Whig and later as an influential Democrat. His death occurred in 1865, while his widow, born March 6, 1813, survived him until April 5, 1898. Of their seven children, six are still living, as follows: Uriah M.; Weckford; Nancy, the widow of James Metier; Philene, the widow of William McVey; Zade S., and Josiah, Jr.

Weckford Morgan secured only limited educational advantages, the greater part of his boyhood being spent in hard work on his father's farm. He was twelve years of age when he removed with the family to Iowa, and lived on the homestead there until the year 1863, at which time he went overland to Virginia City. From August of that year until the following fall Mr. Morgan was engaged in mining there, and after he had spent the winter on the Iowa farm returned to Montana and located on the Missouri river, between Helena and old Diamond City. There he was engaged in cutting hay

until the fall of 1867, when he returned to Iowa, and was there married, continued to reside in the vicinity of his old home until 1869. He then removed to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming until 1881, but the dry climate of the Sunflower state made him have but little success in spite of industrious labor, and he eventually came overland to Gallatin county, Montana. Locating about twenty-two miles from Bozeman, he engaged in farming and wheat-raising, and met with such success in his efforts that he was able to retire in 1892 with a handsome competency, and since that time has been living quietly in Bozeman, where he owns a comfortable, modern residence at No. 202 Black avenue, South. Since his advent in this part of the country numerous changes have taken place, and he has done his full share in the development of the valley, being at all times ready to give his aid to movements of a beneficial nature. He is an honored member of the Gallatin County Pioneer Society, and in his political views is a Democrat, but has never held nor cared for public office. During his long residence here he has made numerous friends, and he is held in universal esteem by the citizens of the community in which he has spent so many years of his life.

Mr. Morgan was married December 12, 1867, in Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth J. Morgan, who was born in Wood county, Virginia, near Wheeling, daughter of Oliver and Rowanna (Springer) Morgan. Her father was born May 6, 1813, and was engaged in farming in Wood county, Virginia, until 1852, in which year he became a pioneer farmer and stock-raiser of Madison county, Iowa. There the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring November 16, 1877. He and his wife had thirteen children, of whom eight are living, as follows: Sylvester, Beersheba, Louise, David, Elizabeth J., Josephine, Jerome and Albert.

To Mr. and Mrs. Weckford Morgan there have been born ten children, namely: Bruce, who died when he was seven years of age; Bertha, the wife of Perry Knowlton; Kate, who died in infancy; Oliver, who died in 1912, when thirty-seven years of age, he having been one of the first to graduate from the Agricultural College; Josiah, who served in the Spanish-American war, and died at the age of twenty-seven years; Gertrude, the wife of Allen Cameron, postmaster of Bozeman, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this volume; Emma Belle, the wife of Charles Cameron, residing in Bozeman; Herbert, residing in San Diego, California; Claude died in infancy; and Zade Springer, who graduated from the Valparaiso (Ind.) University, now in the employ of the Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANK L. REECE. The present clerk of the district court at Helena has spent thirty years of his life in Montana, and his family is among the older residents of this state, dating back to the days of pioneer settlement and development.

Frank L. Reece was born in Wales, September 3, 1864, a son of Dr. Thomas and Mary E. (Charles) Reece. The mother was a daughter of Henry Charles. Dr. Thomas Reece was born in Wales in 1833, and he and his wife were the parents of three sons. The oldest, Thomas H. Reece, died in Butte, Montana, in 1908. Edward D., who was born in Wales in 1866 is now a resident of Seattle. Frank L. is clerk of the district court and the second of the family. Dr. Reece in 1868 sold his practice and closed up his business affairs and came to America. The following year he established his home in Helena, Montana, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

Dr. Reece was one of the early physicians of Helena, and a man highly esteemed for his thorough professional ability and his quiet unassuming citizenship. He was never interested in political life but enjoyed his Masonic relations, having been past master of the Royal Arch

Masons, in his native country, and active in the order in Montana. Dr. Reece died at his Montana home in 1881, and his widow passed away on the eighteenth of February, 1906.

Frank L. Reece was two years of age when the family came to America, and during his boyhood in Montana began his education under private tutors, later attending the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he left school and has since then been self-supporting. From 1884 to the fall of 1901 he was connected with the United States land office, and when he left that office was chief clerk. In association with Mr. S. W. Langhorne, he became an authority on the land and mining laws of this state and is still regarded as one of the most capable advisers on all matters and subjects connected with the interpretation of these laws of Montana. For five years, Mr. Reece was a justice of the peace in his community and in 1906 was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of clerk of the district court at Helena.

Mr. Reece is a member of the Elks' Club, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Woodmen of the World. His father and mother had long been members of the Congregational and it is with that denomination that his own church affiliations remain. Outside of his career in public business he has given considerable attention to horse ranching and is general manager of the House Mining Company at Maryville, Montana.

Mr. Reece was married on May 12, 1891, to Miss Marguerite Southerland, a daughter of John Southerland, who was a native of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Reece, who have no children, have an attractive residence on Benton avenue in Helena.

WALTER COOPER. Since earliest youth, when as a lad of twelve years he became self-supporting, the career of Walter Cooper, one of the most prominent figures in the business world of Bozeman, and Eastern Montana has been strikingly illustrative of well-defined purpose, steadfast endeavor and persistent adherence to principle. As the years have passed it has been marked by successful business ventures, large accomplishments in various fields and the gaining and maintaining of a reputation for probity and integrity in all the walks of life, while the benefits derived from his activities in the line of public service have been of incalculable value to the state and community in which he has resided for more than forty years. Mr. Cooper is a native of the Empire State, having been born in the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, New York, the third son of Andrew H. and Sarah E. Cooper, of Argyle, Washington county, New York.

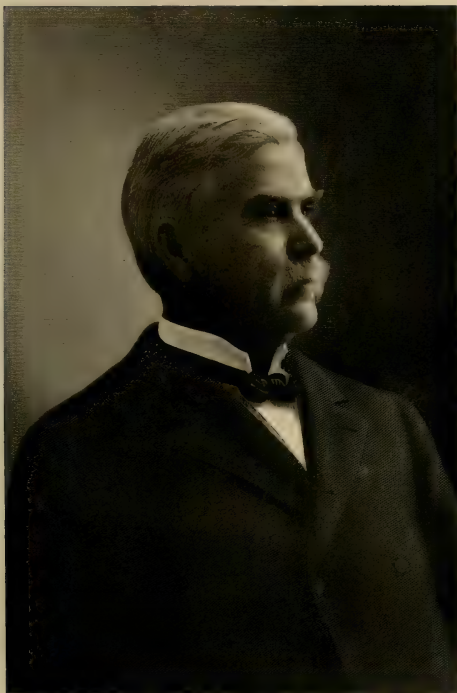
The paternal grandfather of Mr. Cooper was of Irish descent, while on his mother's side the family originated in Scotland. Argyle, New York, was founded by Donald McGillvra, the great-grandfather of Mr. Cooper, and was named by him for his birthplace, Argyle county, Isle of Mull, Scotland, where he was born in 1723, and whence he came to Canada as a private soldier in the British army. He served with General Wolfe during the latter's campaign against the French, participating in the struggle of the Plains of Abraham, September 13, 1759. This sturdy Scotch soldier gained an enviable reputation for courage and stability, and was honorably discharged with the rank of lieutenant September 14, 1763, the original discharge being still in the possession of the family. After completing his service he went directly to New York City, where he remained three years, and then located at the town of Hebron, Washington county, continuing to reside there a number of years. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he joined the army of patriots and fought gallantly in the struggle for independence, and in 1789 again settled in Washington county, founded the town of Argyle, and there died in 1812, aged eighty-nine years.

George Cooper, paternal grandfather of Walter

Cooper, and Daniel McGillvra, son of Donald, emigrated from Washington county to the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, New York, where they arrived April 27, 1827, being among the early settlers of that section. George Cooper served in the War of 1812, being stationed at Fort Oswego, where he was taken prisoner by the British squadron under Sir James Yeo, who captured the fortress in 1814. His son, Andrew H., father of Walter Cooper, was born at Argyle, Washington county, New York, in 1813, and married Sarah E. McGillvra, daughter of Daniel McGillvra, at the town of Sterling, Cayuga county, October 30, 1812. She was born in Washington county, November 29, 1814. Mr. Cooper lived in the near vicinity of Sterling until 1845, when he emigrated with his family, consisting of wife and four sons to Shiawassee county, Michigan, and there his death occurred June 24, 1851, when he left a widow and six sons.

When he was eight years of age, shortly after the death of his father, Walter Cooper was sent to Lansing, Michigan, to live with a maternal aunt, his mother subsequently returning to New York with her second and three youngest sons. After he had continued to reside with his aunt for something more than three years, young Cooper became dissatisfied, and when he was only twelve years of age ran away to make his own way in the world, and during the three years that followed he worked as a farm hand during the summer months and in the logging camps in winters. During the fall of 1858 he started West, reaching Leavenworth, Kansas, in the month of November, and there devoted himself to whatever occupation presented itself until February, 1859, when he joined a party that crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. In the spring of 1860 he became a member of an expedition that was organized at Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of prospecting in the San Juan mountains, but failing in the object of the expedition he visited Old Mexico, returning to Colorado in the winter of 1861. Mr. Cooper spent the summer and fall of 1862 near Colorado Springs, acting at times as scout for the First Colorado Regiment, and in November, 1863, started for Montana (then Idaho), arriving at Virginia City in February, 1864, and engaging in mining in Alder Gulch. In May he became interested in a freight train, with which he started for Fort Benton to meet the steamboats, expecting to return to Virginia City with freight, but during that year the water was so low in the Missouri river that little freight reached Fort Benson and he was forced to return with his teams empty. Arriving at Virginia City in August, he disposed of his train, fitted out a team with supplies for winter, and passed the winter of 1864-5 in the Missouri river valley, spending his time in hunting. In the spring of the latter year he engaged in mining and until the fall of 1866 met with varying success, at that time settling in Bozeman, Gallatin county.

The year 1870 saw Mr. Cooper engaged in a mercantile business at Bozeman, and he also interested himself extensively in the fur business in 1872, giving this branch of the business such energy and attention that, as a result of his efforts, Bozeman in three years became second in importance in Montana as a shipping point for furs, robes and skins. Mr. Cooper invented and patented many improvements in fire-arms, and at one time manufactured the most famous long range hunting rifle ever used in the west. He was selected one of the incorporators of the city of Bozeman in 1883 and was a member of the first city council, and was nominated for mayor of the city in 1888, but declined on account of business reasons. On the organization of the board of trade, in 1883, he became its first president. In 1884 he was elected to the constitutional convention as delegate at large, and was made chairman of the committee on Rights of Suffrage and a member of the committee on address, and was again elected to the constitutional convention in 1889 on the admission of Montana to the



Walter Crozier.





Robert A. Vickers

Union, and was made chairman of the committee on appointment and representation. As chairman of this committee Mr. Cooper reported and advocated the adoption of an article giving one senator to each county, this being ratified by the convention and becoming a part of the constitution, and has been greatly appreciated, being considered a safeguard against reckless legislation. Mr. Cooper was selected as delegate at large to the national Democratic convention held at Chicago in 1892 and served on the committee on credentials, and in the same year was nominated as an elector on the Democratic ticket. He was elected president of the State Pioneer Society in 1892, serving two years, and has acted as president of the Gallatin County Pioneer Society three terms. He is also ex-president of the Gallatin Valley Club. He was one of the organizers of the Yellowstone Expedition of 1874 and chairman of the executive committee, also chairman of the ordinance committee, in 1883-4 and in 1884 and 1889 was a member of the State Central committee. In 1895 he was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from Gallatin county, as the only member of the legislature elected by a straight Democratic vote, and secured the passage of an act which made possible the erection and equipment of the buildings now occupied by the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In 1892 he was made a member of the first executive board of this institution, and served six years in that capacity. In 1910 he was chosen president of the Bozeman Chamber of Commerce.

In 1889 Mr. Cooper rendered a valuable service to the city of his adoption by organizing the Bozeman Water Works Company, which under his direction caused the erection of the most perfect system of water-works in the northwest, assuring Bozeman of a plentiful supply of water for fire protection and domestic use. He became vice-president and one of the largest stockholders in this firm. In 1884 he secured control of the coal fields of Rocky Fork, and with his associates brought about the building of the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railway, and the development of this great coal field, with its unlimited supply of fuel. As an enterprise bearing upon the development of the state it will doubtless rank among the most important achievements of the last three decades. Mr. Cooper was the founder of the town of Red Lodge, which now has a population of 4,860 people, Bridger with 514 inhabitants, and Laurel, which has a population of 806. Among other things, he has devoted some of his attention to mining, and was also instrumental in organizing the Bozeman Milling Company, operating one of the largest flouring mills in the state, of which firm he was the first president and a heavy stockholder. He is identified with several other enterprises of a public and private nature. In politics a staunch Democrat, he has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party since the formation of Montana as a territory, and was actively identified with the political affairs which agitated the state in 1898 and 1900, conducting the preliminary campaign which culminated in seating the regular Democratic delegates at the Kansas City convention, July 4, 1900. He also served as a member of the notification committee from Montana which notified Mr. Bryan of his nomination in 1900. Later he successfully conducted the preliminary contest by which the regular Democratic party secured control of the state convention, and was made its chairman. He was elected by the state convention chairman of the State Central committee, and conducted the great campaign of 1900, which resulted in a complete victory for the regular Democratic national and state tickets, and the election of a large majority of the legislature, insuring the election of two Democratic United States senators. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Montana and Bozeman Commercial Clubs, and is fraternally connected with Gallatin Lodge No. 6. A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master.

On April 19, 1870, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage with Miss Mariam D. Skeels, only daughter of Nelson Skeels, of Boulder Valley, Jefferson county, Montana, the latter born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1822. His father, Reuben Skeels, was born in the state of New York, a son of Lanman Skeels, a Revolutionary soldier, who was born in New York in 1753 and died near Columbus, Ohio, in 1804. The family has since resided at Bozeman. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been the parents of one son and two daughters, of whom one survives, Mariam, the other two having died in infancy. Mrs. Cooper has long been a prominent worker in the Presbyterian church, was one of the founders of the Bozeman Free Library, and served as alternate lady manager at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

ROBERT A. VICKERS is editor and general manager of the Times Publishing Company at Virginia City and he has been identified with local journalism practically all his life. The dissemination of news, the discussion of public questions and the promotion of the general welfare of his community through the columns of the *Times* constitute life's object with him as a private citizen. He is strictly a self-made man, and as such the success which crowns his efforts in a business way is the more gratifying to contemplate. In addition to his interest in the newspaper business he is the owner of a fine ranch of one hundred and thirty-three acres in Yellowstone county.

Mr. Vickers was born in Virginia City, Montana, the date of his nativity being the 30th of January, 1870, and with the exception of seven years he has passed his entire lifetime thus far in the place of his birth. His father, Robert Vickers, is a native of England, where he was born in 1830 and whence he immigrated to the United States in the year 1854. In England he was engaged along marine lines for eight years prior to coming to America, visiting the principal ports of the world, and after his arrival in this country he settled in California, where he followed mining and mercantile lines for the ensuing eight years at the expiration of which he located in Austin, Nevada, remaining there until April, 1865, which date marks his advent in Virginia City. Here he has resided continuously ever since and it is interesting to note that he came to this place on the stage that bore the sad news of Lincoln's assassination to the citizens of the far west. His interest in business has been along mercantile lines and he is still an active and capable citizen in spite of his venerable age of eighty-three years. He is interested in politics as a Democrat and has served as city alderman and as county assessor on different occasions. He is very prominent in the time-honored Masonic order, in which he has passed through the circle of the York Rite branch and in which he has held many important official positions. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha E. T. Borrell, was likewise born in England, where her marriage to Mr. Vickers was solemnized and whence they came to America immediately after their wedding. She is still living and has reached the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Vickers have nine children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated.—Robert A. is the immediate subject of this review; Mary F. is the wife of George E. Gohn and they live in Virginia City; Dean W. is married and resides in Weed, California; Nellie E. is the wife of Luther V. Buford and they are residents of Long Beach, California; George D. is married and lives in Virginia City; Bessie M. married Walter M. Brown and their home is at Searchlight, Nevada; Martha F. is the wife of Ben H. Stutenburg, of Seattle; Richard B. is married and resides in Butte; and Ella R. is the wife of Paul L. Mitchell, of Miles City, Montana.

To the public schools of Virginia City Robert A.

Vickers is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which discipline was later supplemented by a course of study in the Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana. He earned his first money as a boy of sixteen years of age, when he began to serve a three-year apprenticeship at the printing trade in Virginia City. With the money earned in this way he paid his way through college. In 1892 he went to Monroe, Nebraska, where he ran a drug store, engaged in the newspaper business and acted as postmaster for a short period. In 1895 he returned to Virginia City and entered the printing business. In the spring of 1896 he was appointed postmaster to fill out an unexpired term and he served in that capacity until January 1, 1898. He then turned again to the printing business and in June, 1899, in company with Fred L. Gibson, now a prominent attorney of Livingston, Montana, he established the *Alder Gulch Times*. A coincidence in this connection is the fact that this paper was started in the building in which the first paper in Montana, the *Montana Post*, was published. Two years later Mr. Vickers bought out his partner and ran the paper alone for the next two years, when he disposed of his plant to the Times Publishing Company, of which prominent concern he is now editor and general manager. Mr. A. J. Bennett is president of the above company, which publishes the *Virginia City Times* and also does a great deal of jobbing work.

In Virginia City, February 26, 1891, Mr. Vickers was united in marriage to Miss Selma C. Nelson, a daughter of John Nelson, of Monroe, Nebraska. Of the nine children born to this union seven are living, in 1912, namely: Robert A., Jr., who is running a ranch for his father at Waco, Yellowstone county, Montana; and Ellen I., J. LeRoy, Llewellyn N., S. Edna, J. Russell and Dorris M., all of whom are at the country home at Waco. Mr and Mrs. Vickers are devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is treasurer of the vestry committee, in 1912.

Fraternally Mr. Vickers is a valued member of the time-honored Masonic order, being a past master of Virginia City Lodge No. 1 and past patron of Virginia Chapter No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star. He is likewise affiliated with the Woodmen of the world, in which he has passed all the official chairs; the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, in which he is present correspondent; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is a charter member. In politics he is an ardent Republican and he has filled the offices of public administrator and city alderman. He enjoys hunting and fishing and is a great baseball fan. He is a highly cultured gentleman and is a member of the local Dramatic Club. He says that Montana will soon rank as one of the greatest agricultural states in the Union and that her water power for the various great industries is unlimited. He is an earnest and enthusiastic citizen and one of whom any community would have good reason to be proud.

HENRY O. WORDEN. At this juncture in a volume devoted to the careers of representative citizens of Montana it is a pleasure to insert a brief history of Henry O. Worden, who has ever been on the alert to forward all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare and who is a prominent and influential citizen at Ravalli, where he manages his brother's mercantile establishment and fills the office of assistant postmaster.

Henry O. Worden was born in the city of Missoula, Montana, April 26, 1869, and he is a son of Frank L. and Lucretia (Miller) Worden, the former of whom was born and reared in Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Worden came to Montana as pioneers and settled in Missoula, where he followed the general merchandise

business during the greater part of his active career. Mr. Worden was summoned to the life eternal in 1887, at the age of fifty-three years, and his cherished and devoted wife, who still survives him, is a resident of Missoula. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Worden and concerning them the following brief data are here incorporated: Lucina is the wife of Fred T. Sterling and resides in Missoula, as does also Caroline, whose husband is United States senator, Joseph M. Dixon; Frank L. is a prominent merchant and rancher and makes his home at Missoula; Louise M. is deceased; Horace B. is the owner and operator of a fine ranch in the vicinity of Ravalli; Ruth remains at home with her mother; and Henry O. is the immediate subject of this review.

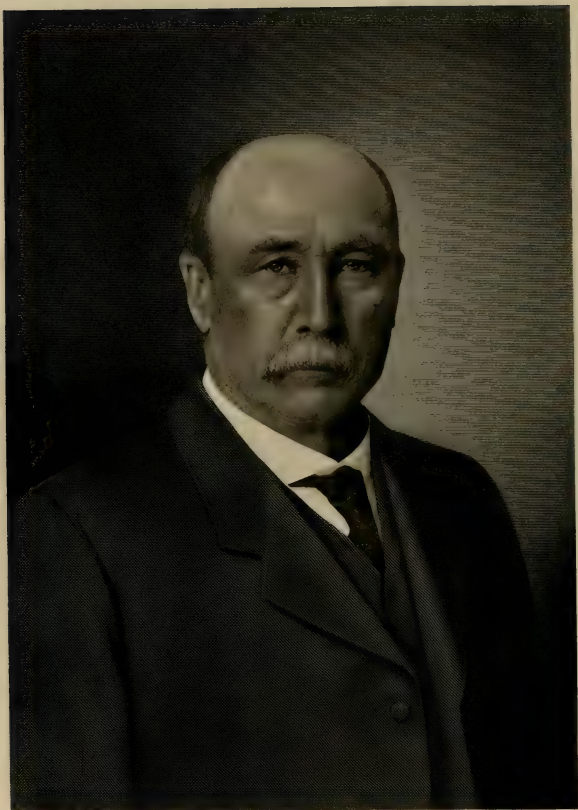
To the public schools of Missoula Henry O. Worden is indebted for his early educational training, which discipline he has since supplemented with extensive reading and home study. He earned his first money at the age of fifteen years, when he began to work in a store as delivery boy, with a salary of ten dollars per month. He has always been interested in the general merchandise business and in 1911 came to Ravalli to assume charge of his brother's large mercantile establishment here. He is a business man of fair and straightforward methods and is honored and esteemed by all with whom he has dealings. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party and while he does not participate actively in public affairs he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all projects advanced for progress and improvement. He was appointed assistant postmaster at Ravalli and as the incumbent of that office is discharging his duties with the utmost efficiency. Mr. Worden says: "I was born and raised in Montana and any one in my position knows there is no state in the Union like it. It is substantially prosperous and progressive and its natural and numerous advantages excel in every way." Mr. Worden does not affiliate with any fraternal organizations or clubs, preferring to spend all his leisure time in his attractive home in the company of his family and numerous friends. He is a man of broad sympathy and innate kindness of spirit and is always ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunately situated in life than himself.

In Missoula, in February, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Worden to Miss Mary Jorden, who was born and reared in Indiana but who came to Montana. To this union has been born one child,—Frank, who is a student in the high school at Missoula.

HON. ERNEST O. SELWAY. In the recent political annals of Beaverhead county no name has figured in a more prominent and praiseworthy manner than that of Hon. Ernest O. Selway, state senator and former state representative, now serving his seventh continuous year in the state assembly. To him may be paid that highest praise—that he is a typical westerner, independent, democratic, able, clean; his personality is strong and fine and the people instinctively grant him perfect confidence. The Hon. Mr. Selway, it must be mentioned, has two passions; for great as may be his love for and knowledge of Republican principles, they are equalled in degree by what he knows about sheep raising in Montana. He is president of the Selway Sheep Company, breeders of Hampshire and Cotswold sheep, and in his company's flocks are found the finest blooded sheep in the west. As some one has said: "Sheep are his hobby. He knows the sheep business from the bottom up. While others are predicting that the sheep business will soon be on the wane, Mr. Selway takes an entirely opposite view of it, and knowing Mr. Selway to be a far-sighted man when looking into the future of such business and knowing that his judgment during past years has not erred, we are con-



E. O. Selway.



Dan Levalley

vinced that the sheep business is destined to grow in Beaverhead county."

Mr. Selway is one of Beaverhead county's native sons, his life record having begun within its boundaries October 14, 1870. Here he has lived all his life and he has acquired a deep love of its institutions. He received his early education in the county public schools and then pursued a commercial course at Albion College, Albion, Michigan. At the age of sixteen he first became interested in the cattle and stock-raising business, and he has ever since been identified with it.

Mr. Selway is a most loyal disciple of the policies and principles of the Republican party. He has always delighted in its honorable history and held its articles of faith in high affection. Since first attaining to his majority he has been actively interested in politics and ever since casting his maiden vote he has been a fighter in the ranks and taken an active part in every campaign. He is a born politician, but happily of the clean and honest type. He was first elected to the legislature in 1904 and he served two terms as such and immediately following he was elected to the senate. He was re-elected upon the termination of his first term and is now upon his seventh year in the legislature. In the best possible manner he has represented the interests of his constituents and has been effective in bringing about considerable wise legislation. It is probable that even higher preferment lies before him and he is fitted for big responsibilities and honors. He has a trio of affiliations, being a Mason, an Elk and a member of the Beaverhead Club.

The subject's father, John R. Selway, was born in England and came to America when a boy. In 1866 he arrived at Montana and located in Beaverhead county, following stock business and ranching. He was one of the county's pioneers and of the staunch stock which insured the future high standing of the section, morally and materially. He was summoned to the "Undiscovered Country" at the age of sixty-five years. The mother, Jane Selway, was born in Wales and came across the Atlantic with her parents when a baby. She met and married Mr. Selway in Wisconsin and it was subsequent to that they came to Montana. She passed away in July, 1890, aged fifty-two, and she and her cherished and devoted life companion are buried side by side in Dillon. They became the parents of eight children, six being boys and two girls, and the immediate subject of this brief biography is the fourth in order of nativity. The two sisters are deceased; Charles resides in California; Lloyd is married and a citizen of Custer county, Montana; Robert, married, is established in Sheridan, Wyoming; Delos, married, resides in Custer county; and Richard, married, maintains his home at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The Hon. Mr. Selway was married in Kansas City, Missouri, December 30, 1897, his chosen lady being Lillian M. Bulla. They are both popular and charming members of society, held in confidence and esteem by "all sorts and conditions of men."

DAN LEVALLEY. The various changes that have marked the advance and development of Montana from an untamed wilderness to civilization and commercial and industrial activity are vividly illustrated in the career of Dan Levalley, one of the leading business men of Miles City. Coming to this state more than forty years ago as a hunter and trapper, he subsequently drifted into the cattle business, and when the value of this section as a sheep growing locality was demonstrated he cast his fortunes with the pioneers in this line, and is now widely known in the sheep raising industry. Mr. Levalley is an excellent type of the sturdy, industrious class of men who have brought the state to its present prosperity. He was born on his father's farm, twenty miles from the city of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, January 15, 1849,

and is a son of John and Jennett (McCartney) Levalley.

John Levalley was born on the Isle of Guernsey, in the English Channel, in 1817, his parents, Daniel and Mary Levalley, being of French birth. When he was still a lad he was brought to America, and his education was secured in the schools of the Province of Quebec, where as a young man he was engaged in fishing, often traveling up the coast as far north as Labrador. In his later years he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and his death occurred on the old homestead, December 24, 1908. Mr. Levalley was a home-loving man, rarely ventured beyond his own estate, and never rode on a steam-boat, railroad train or electric car in his life. His wife, who was born at Ayreshire, Scotland, in 1822, lived to be seventy years of age. Of their nine children, eight still survive, as follows: Dan, John, Thomas, Jennett, James, David, Benjamin and Alexander.

Like many farmers' sons of his day and locality, Dan Levalley divided his youth between the farm and the district schools, attending the latter until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he left the parental roof and went to Detroit, Michigan. Subsequently he went to Alpena, Michigan, on Lake Huron, where for three years he worked in the lumber camps, then removing to Omaha, Nebraska, where he spent a short time. From Omaha he went by rail to Salt Lake City, Utah, and on May 3, 1870, left the latter place with a party of ten or twelve men, having a small mule team to haul their goods, while the men traveled on foot. About the last of May, 1870, this little party reached Helena, Montana, and at that city Mr. Levalley secured employment chopping wood for the United States government to supply Fort Shaw. After working on the Missouri river for about six months, he joined several others and went to Fort Benton, where a party of about a dozen was organized, and during the next six or seven years Mr. Levalley was engaged in hunting in the United States, British Columbia and the Alberta country in Canada, and also carried on considerable trading with the Indians. His next employment was carrying the mail for the Northwest Mounted Police from Fort McCloud, Canada, to Fort Shaw, Montana, but after about six months gave up his position, came down the Yellowstone river, and assisted in building Fort Custer, on the Big Horn river. When the fort had been completed, Mr. Levalley continued in the employ of the government for some time in hay cutting, but later again turned his attention to hunting, and became very successful in securing hides of buffaloes and wolves. In 1883 he invested his small capital in a bunch of cattle and for a number of years ran his stock on the range on Powder river, in Custer county, but with the advent of the sheep herders he sold his cattle and gave his attention entirely to the sheep business in Dawson county, in which he is engaged at the present time, owning three fine bands. Although Mr. Levalley makes his home in Miles City, he still superintends the running of his sheep and gives his careful attention to every detail of his business. He has interested himself in a number of business enterprises, and is a director of the Commercial State Bank of Miles City, in which he owns considerable stock. Politically he is independent, and takes but a good citizen's interest in public matters, his own enterprises always having claimed too much of his attention for him to enter the political arena. However, he is always ready to assist in advancing movements for the betterment of his community, and can be relied upon to give his influence to anything that promises to be for the public welfare.

On December 5, 1891, Mr. Levalley was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Pitcher, in Miles City, she being a native of England, and a daughter of Robert Pitcher. Three children have been born to this union:

Mina, who died when two years old, John and Thomas. They also have a step-daughter, Annie, who became a member of the household when three or four years old.

DR. RUDOLPH HORSKY. The family of Horsky has been prominent in Helena from 1865 until the present time, the worthy lives of a father and three sons contributing much to the advancement and growth of the city in divers manners. Dr. Rudolph Horsky has been busily engaged in the practice of his profession in Helena since 1895, and has in the years that have elapsed since that time made rapid strides in the establishing of himself in his work in Helena. His ascent during the first few years of practice was in no sense meteoric, but a gradual rise marked his endeavors, and today his place is secure and his reputation among the medical fraternity is one of considerable satisfaction to the doctor.

Born November 27, 1870, in Helena, Montana, Rudolph Horsky is the son of John and Louise (Seykora) Horsky, both natives of Austria. The father was born in that far off land on May 15, 1838. He came to America in 1864, locating first in Virginia City and later in Helena, in which city he has made his home continuously since that time. The marriage of the young immigrants occurred in December, 1869, in Iowa, and of their union three sons were born. Edward the eldest, is at present the mayor of Helena and enjoys an enviable reputation in that city; Rudolph, a practicing physician of Helena and the subject of the review; and John Jr., engaged in the drug business in Helena.

Rudolph Horsky as a boy attended the grade and high schools of Helena, and following his graduation from the latter school he was entered in the Iowa City Academy preparatory to the State University of Iowa, after which he returned to Montana and entered the Wesleyan University at Helena, from which he was graduated in due season. He then entered the Philadelphia school of pharmacy and took a preparatory medical course between the years of 1891-92, followed by a medical course in the University of Pennsylvania, from which fine old institution he was graduated with high honors in 1895. Immediately after his graduation Dr. Horsky returned to his home in Helena, where he began the active practice of the profession, in the preparation for which he had spent so many years of close and careful study. The advance of the doctor in the first years of his practice was but gradual, and he admits that the first six months of his practice did not bring him more than thirty dollars monthly. He was able to bide his time, however, and after the first year or two of up-hill work was over he has made large and worthy advancement in his chosen profession, and is ranked among the leading physicians of the state. He maintains an elaborate suite of offices in the Horsky block, and is the owner of an extensive and valuable medical library.

Dr. Horsky is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Sons of Hermann. He is a member of the Montana Club, and is an enthusiastic sportsman. Automobiling is one of his favorite diversions. He is affiliated with the Republican party and casts his vote in the interests of that party, but further than that he does not go in political matters. He is a member of the County State American and National Medical Associations, in the line of his profession, and is actively interested in the movements of all these societies.

On October 5, 1898, Dr. Horsky was united in marriage with Annie E. Brooke, the daughter of Dr. Benjamin C. Brooke. One child has blessed their union, Brooke R., born August 6, 1899, at Helena.

IRA T. WIGHT, attorney-at-law, was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 21, 1879. After completing

the usual public school education he attended the law department of the Lake Forest University at Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in 1901. In 1902 he began the active practice of his profession with the law firm of Toole & Bach, of Helena, Montana. Upon the death of Mr. E. W. Toole, Mr. Wight became the partner of Judge Thomas C. Bach, which relation continued until the elevation of the latter to the bench. Mr. Wight entered into partnership with Mr. Charles E. Pew in 1907, under the firm name of Wight & Pew.

Mr. Wight is the son of Henry T. Wight, who was born in Michigan, in 1850. He is now retired from active business life and with his wife resides in Chicago. In Michigan he wedded Miss Amanda Scofield, a native of Vermont, in which state she was born in 1850. To their union were born five children, of whom Ira T. Wight, our subject, is the eldest. The others are Mrs. C. T. Christensen, Mrs. Ella Borst, Mrs. E. M. Cheney, and H. L. Wight, all of Chicago.

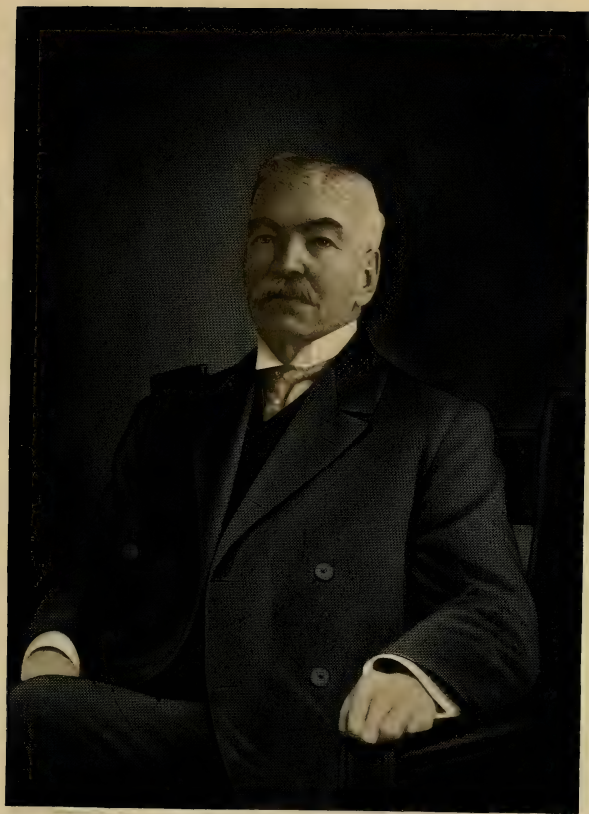
On May 6, 1903, at Helena, Montana, Ira T. Wight was united in marriage to Miss Marjorie Tipton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tipton, of White Sulphur Springs, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Wight have three children, as follows: Craig T. Wight, born in Helena, February 29, 1904; Edward Scofield Wight, born at Helena March 12, 1906; and Doris Wight, born in the same city on October 21, 1907.

Mr. Wight is a member of the Montana Club, the Lambs Club and the Helena Athletic Association and in politics is a Democrat.

WILLIAM P. GWIN. Among the men still living who bore conspicuous parts in the eventful pioneer era of Montana's history, perhaps none is better known and more highly honored by his community and state than William P. Gwin, of Anaconda. Nearly eighty years of age, and remarkably well preserved, Mr. Gwin is one of the grand old men of Montana. He stood side by side with other of the notable and historic personalities of the state. His own activities had a wide range, and the generous success that rewarded his efforts and judgment was never tainted by a single dishonorable act. Those who know him well and those who have had only occasional business or personal relations with him would unite in voicing a tribute of respect and esteem for him such as any man might regard as the finest element of success.

William P. Gwin was born on a farm back in New York state, on December 14, 1832. His early life was spent among conditions far removed from those of the modern age, and he has really been on the line of frontier advance most of his career. As there were no public schools in the neighborhood, in fact none in New York state at that time, he was educated in a private school and in a Brothers school. Work on a farm at about twenty-five cents a day gave him his first earnings. Then as he became older he found employment on that great thoroughfare of those days, the Erie Canal, working on the boats in various capacities, and running from Buffalo to the Hudson river, and to New York city. In this way he continued until he was twenty-five years old, and by training and experience was ready for the career that awaited him in the west. He early learned to be careful in business ventures, and to see clear to the end of every move. To this has been due his success in material affairs.

Mr. Gwin's parents were both natives of Ireland. His father, Michael J. Gwin, brought his wife to America in 1831, settling in New York state, where he was engaged in different occupations during the rest of his life. He died in 1866, while the wife and mother passed away in 1835, and they are buried side by side in New York state. There were only two children, and William is the older. Catharine married Christopher Johnson.



William P. Lewis

In 1857 William P. Gwin embarked on a steamer at New York City and made the long journey around the continent to California. He was a resident and participant in the golden activities of that state until 1865, engaged in mining chiefly, and was a member of the famous Eureka Mining Company in Placer county.

On the 4th of August, 1865, after an overland journey, Mr. Gwin arrived in Virginia City, which was his first introduction to the pioneer region that has since blossomed into the Treasure state. With Virginia City as his headquarters, during the next few months he took part in every stampede to the different discoveries or reported finds. Later he went to Colorado, where he mined and was also in the government service, in the quartermaster's department. In 1870 occurred his return to Montana, but the Cortez country mines where he located, proved a failure, and he left with most of the other inhabitants of that region. In South Dakota he again entered the government quartermaster's department, at Fort Laramie and was also a sub-contractor for supplying wood and hay to the army posts. This was a period of active hostility from the Indians, and Mr. Gwin and his associates had many unpleasant experiences.

After a visit to his old home in New York he came out to Omaha, and as merchant and trader followed along the route of the Union Pacific Railroad, opening an establishment in each new town. Finally at Corinne, Utah, he abandoned merchandising and went to the mines of that territory. While at Ophir, Utah, he served as deputy sheriff seven years, finally resigning the position. Then, in March, 1877, at the solicitation of the late Marcus Daly, with whom he enjoyed a warm friendship, he located in Butte, and has been a permanent resident of this state ever since. In all these years he has been engaged in mining, ranching, real estate dealings, merchandising, etc. He now gives only casual attention to business and is leading a quiet life retired from the strenuous activities of former days.

During the historic Daly and Clark political fight, Mr. Gwin as a Democrat took an active part in politics, but now for some years has interested himself as a good citizen will in local and general public affairs. He and the late Colonel Sanders were personal friends, though of opposing political faith. During campaigns they fought each other unsparingly, but when each contest was decided they shook hands and either one would go to a great deal of trouble in order to favor the other. In religion Mr. Gwin is a Catholic. During his residence in Butte he was a member of the Silver Bow Club.

As a venerable citizen who has been identified with Montana from the days when it was an unorganized territory, Mr. Gwin has a fond affection for the state. He says: "I love Montana for many reasons, mainly because it is my home. I love its exhilarating atmosphere, its miles and miles of beautiful valleys, its hills and mountains so grand and picturesque, its fabulous mines of precious metals, and above all the sincere brotherhood between man and man. To my mind Montana's future will be greater than its past."

Many men have cause for practical gratitude to the sturdy character and liberality of Mr. Gwin, who has furnished to them the means of financial recuperation when they most needed it. Loyalty to friends, a splendid integrity in every transaction, and high ideals of duty and action, have gained for him a peculiar place in the affection of the people, and when they familiarly speak of "Billy" Gwin it is with a sincere regard that is more eloquent than official dignities and honors. Mr. Gwin is unmarried and resides at 316 W. Park avenue in Anaconda, at the home of his niece, Catherine, who is Mrs. Leo La Salle, and a daughter of Christopher Johnson.

JOHN E. FORREST. There are comparatively few families of the west whose history in this part of the country deals with three continuous generations. That of John E. Forrest, Butte's well-known grocerman, is one of those few. Mr. Forrest's grandparents of that name were among the '49ers who made that long, tedious trip across the plains to California by team. The party met with misfortune on the way, however, and the grandfather died en route to the Golden state. The mother of the family thus left fatherless did not remain long in California, however, and soon removed to Deer Lodge county, Montana, she becoming one of the earliest settlers there. She later married a Mr. Stone, also an old Deer Lodge settler, and a ranchman of large property. They lived happily together for many years, their home being located on the site which is now the town of Melrose, where Mrs. Stone died. Mr. Stone resides in the state of Arkansas.

William Forrest was one of the members of the family that made the California trip from Illinois, in which state, near Woodstock, he was born October 11, 1841. In 1867 he went to Montana as a prospector seeking gold, following on his trip the Missouri river to Fort Benton, thence overland to Deer Lodge county. His mining operations were not highly successful and in 1870 he started out as proprietor of a stage station, thus becoming one of the pioneer men of Montana in that line. He also conducted a hotel at the home station which was located in Deer Lodge county and known as Forrest station. Mr. Forrest conducted the station until 1878, three years before the advent of the railroads to that section of the state, and then engaged in ranching and stock raising. This ranch, comprising four hundred and fifty acres of land, is located in township 1, range 9, Silver Bow county, and Mr. Forrest, who still resides there with his wife, is accounted one of the leading stock-raisers of this state. Assisting him in the operation of the ranch are his daughter, Mary A., and her husband, Getford Lindlie. The mother, who was in maidenhood Mary Deno, is a native of Canada, born in August, 1843, and was taken by her parents to Illinois when she was a child of two years of age.

John E. Forrest was born at German Gulch, Montana, May 31, 1870, of Scotch and French Canadian ancestry, a son of William and Mary (Deno) Forrest, an outline of whose lives has just been sketched. He was a member of a family of three children. His older brother, Henry, died in 1879. He attended the country school near his home until sixteen years old then continued to assist in the conduct of the ranch of his father until his marriage, July 21, 1891, to Miss Mary J. McMurrin, daughter of Robert McMurrin, a native of Sheffield, England, but of Scotch descent, her parents being natives of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have one daughter, Mary Louise, born at Divide, November 11, 1893, and at present a popular student at the Butte high school.

After his marriage Mr. Forrest settled with his wife at Anaconda and for nine years held a responsible position with the Anaconda Copper Smelting Company in that city. In 1903, however, he decided to make a change of location and employment, and resigned his Anaconda connection and went to Butte. The first year and a half that he resided in this city Mr. Forrest was connected with the International Commercial Company. He was seeking for an opportunity to establish himself in business for himself, however, and soon succeeded in purchasing a half interest in what was then the Rhodes Grocery Company, but since his admittance to the firm it has been known as Forrest & Hauswirth. The firm is dealers in groceries, produce, etc., and the business which is conducted under the executive management of Mr. Forrest is one of the most healthy and prosperous of its

kind in the city. The firm carries a large, well assorted stock of the best grade of goods and enjoys the patronage of many of the leading citizens here. The store is located at 715 Utah street.

Mr. Forrest is a man of many-sided interests and takes part in the numerous activities that go to make up the life of an up-to-date city of the first class. Religious, social and civic matters all receive their share of attention and contribute toward making him the broad-minded, progressive citizen he is. He is an influential member of Grace Methodist church, of which he is a trustee, and is a generous contributor to the support of that institution, as well as many charitable and benevolent causes that are presented to his attention. His lodge connections are numerous and include the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand master; the Woodmen of the World, in the council of which he has served as commander for two terms; also the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the society of Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers, and is accounted one of the valued members of the executive committee of the Butte Merchants Association, ready to give his support to all measures that have for their object the promotion of the commercial prestige and influence of this city and state. He is a man of unimpeachable personal integrity and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout this section of the state.

ALBERT B. KNIGHT. As the years relentlessly mark the milestones on the pathway of time, the older generation slowly gives way to the new and gradually there passes from our midst the men who made our country what it is and who built up this western empire for the men of now. In every generation and in every community some few men leave an indelible imprint upon the history of that community and upon the memories of those who have known them by their ability to fight and win even against great odds, and by that kind of character which wins lasting friends because of that innate quality which people know as loyalty. Albert B. Knight, who passed into the great beyond on the 26th of September, 1904, was one of those. Mr. Knight came to Montana, in 1870, and was identified with mining and other interests in this state from that time until his demise. He was a man of broad and noble ideals and he never neglected an opportunity to advance the general welfare of Butte and Montana at large.

A native of the fine old Empire state of the Union, Albert B. Knight was born at Livingston, New York, on the 23d of February, 1844. His father was identified with agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his active career and he died in the state of Michigan. Mr. Knight, of this notice, received his elementary educational training in the public schools of his native place and later at Utica, Michigan, and subsequently he was matriculated as a student in the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated. Just after Mr. Knight had initiated his college career the national horizon was darkened with clouds of Civil war and on the 31st of August, 1861, while visiting a brother in Indiana, he enlisted as drummer boy, being under age, in Company E, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of Gen. Lew Wallace. He served throughout the entire period of the war, participating in a number of representative engagements and being severely wounded on a couple occasions. He was mustered out of service on the 7th of August, 1865, being then but a little over twenty-one years of age. After the close of hostilities he returned to college and completed his university course, as above noted. From the time of his graduation until 1870 Mr. Knight was variously engaged and in that year he came west to Montana, locating first in

Virginia City, where he established the first signal station in Montana, and also engaged at civil and mining engineering. He came to that place overland from Salt Lake City, the terminus of the railroads in those early days. After a time in Virginia City he located at Butte for a short time, later returning to Virginia City and again removing to Butte in 1885 which city was his home until his death. He followed civil and mining engineering in Butte and vicinity. Was very competent and widely known. For one year, until failing health caused him to resign, he was a professor in the School of Mines. In politics Mr. Knight was aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and while he was never incumbent of any public offices he was ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures projected for the good of the general welfare. In a fraternal way he was affiliated with the Free & Accepted Masons, and he was also a valued and appreciative member of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World.

At Butte, in December, 1881, Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Maria P. Purmort, a descendant of fine old French-Huguenot ancestry. The original progenitor of the Purmort family in America came to this country about the year 1630. Mrs. Knight is a daughter of Nathaniel and Pamela (Harwood) Purmort, the latter of whom was born in Vermont, in 1807, and the former of whom was a native of New Hampshire where his birth occurred in 1709. There were no children born to Mr. and Mrs. Knight. Mrs. Knight is a woman of most gracious personality and rare intellectual attainments. About the year 1907 she took up the practice as attorney before the general land office. She has been successful and has made considerable money in her profession as an attorney. Mrs. Knight is a devout member of the Baptist church.

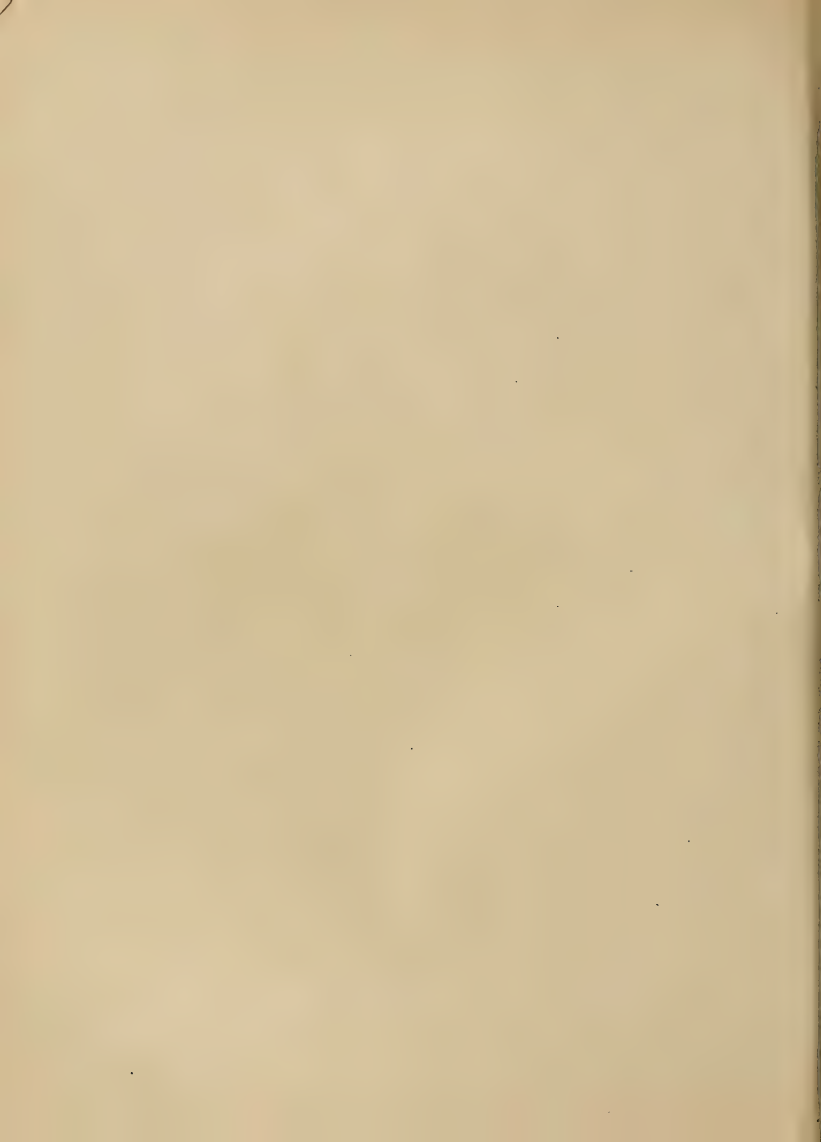
HON. LLEWELLYN L. CALLAWAY. Even as his father, Col. James E. Callaway, is regarded with pride by the states he so nobly served, so does Montana value the character and service of that distinguished son of her adoption, Llewellyn L. Callaway. His legal talent, his administrative ability and his judicial acumen have here been demonstrated, and his growing and broadening importance as a statesman is here anticipated. To speak of his immediate progenitors at length is perhaps needless, in view of the distinction of Colonel Callaway and his noble Kentucky ancestors.

While the Colonel and his wife, Mary (Link) Callaway, were living in Tuscola, Illinois, the scene of James Edmund Callaway's earliest successes as a lawyer, the son was born who was named Llewellyn L. The date of his birth was December 15, 1868, and he was but a babe of two years when his parents removed to Montana, which has ever since been his home. His early education was that obtained from the public schools of Virginia City, and was succeeded by two years of study in private schools. In spite of his intellectual interests at this and later periods, it is nevertheless not to be thought that Llewellyn Callaway lived the life of books alone. Every phase of practical life has ever held attractions for him. At the early age of nine he began riding the range for his father during the spring and summer months, and by the time he was eleven years old he took in all the round-ups.

At the age of sixteen Llewellyn Callaway entered the Hamilton Preparatory School in Philadelphia and two years later was graduated from that institution. The following autumn, that of 1886, he became a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. His freshman year here was followed by a period of ranching on his father's land, that he might be financially independent in pursuing his professional course. Returning to the University, he became a law student, and from that famous school he received his degree in



Albert B Knight.



the year 1891, being honored at the time with the highest recommendation of the legal faculty. In May of that year he was admitted to practice in the superior and supreme courts of the state of Michigan, receiving similar admission in the state which became his home a few months later.

In August, 1891, Mr. Callaway began his legal career in White Sulphur Springs, Montana. He began work as an assistant of Mr. Max Waterman, and three months later became his partner. In 1894, when he visited his former home at Virginia City, Mr. Callaway was there requested to become a nominee for the office of county attorney. He accepted, but returned to White Sulphur Springs to continue his professional work at that time. He presently received the nomination, after which he went again to Virginia City, where he conducted a six weeks' campaign for the Madison county office. He was elected by a majority of four hundred and twelve out of seventeen hundred and ninety-one votes. Entering upon the duties of that office, he again located in Virginia City as a permanent resident. He was re-elected to the office of county attorney in 1896, by a majority of one hundred and fifty-four votes over the combined fusion forces. This office was one carrying with it heavy responsibility and requiring penetration and force. Of the many important cases in criminal litigation, despite their difficult nature, Mr. Callaway failed but four times to convict during the combined years of his two terms in office.

In 1900 a new honor came to him in his election to the office of mayor of Virginia City. A second time and yet a third was he asked to assume this responsibility, and during his incumbency of this office his administrations met with the most exceptional approval, for his comprehension of the general municipal needs, clear and inclusive as it was, never prevented his appreciation of individual situations.

Again was a high tribute paid to Mr. Callaway's ability when in March, 1903, the supreme court of Montana, pursuant to an act of the legislature, appointed Mr. Callaway, together with Judge John B. Clayberg and Judge W. H. Poorman, as supreme court commissioners. They served with the court for two years, performing the same service as justices. In 1904 Mr. Callaway was elected district judge, and at a judicial convention, composed of the delegates from the three counties comprising his district, Madison, Jefferson and Beaverhead, he was re-nominated for the office of district judge by acclamation. After that, over his own protest, he was nominated by acclamation for the office of associate justice of the supreme court by the state convention. While he made a strong race, being one of the leaders upon his ticket, the entire Republican state ticket was defeated. He however, received more votes than any one else on the Republican ticket. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law.

Judge Callaway's ability is such as to make inevitable the extension of his service into a field as wide as the state; even now its probable transcending of those limits is discussed among those who have skill in reading a political horoscope. In 1908 Governor Norris appointed him in conjunction with Rudolph Van Tobel and David Hilger the Montana Conservation Commission, and in this capacity he played an important part in the preparation of the conservation laws of this state. A further legal service to this commonwealth has been rendered by Judge Callaway in his formulating, with E. B. Howell of Butte, of the present mining laws of Montana. He has furthermore presented to the legislature various bills, many of which are now incorporated in the laws of Montana. A high value is set upon the Judge's legal opinions and his decisions in typical cases. Since he has held the office of district judge he has been twice called upon to sit

in the supreme court of the state as justice pro tempore. A number of his opinions have been reprinted and annotated as selected cases, because of his superior judicial estimate in regard to each. Opinions of his are to be found in Volumes 28 to 31, inclusive, of the supreme court reports of the state of Montana.

The judge's political affiliations have always been emphatically those of the Republican party, and yet it must be said that to bound his economic ideal by party lines would be doing injustice to the breadth of his political understanding and his judicial perception. Partisan he is, but withal of a political status much larger than that of any faction, however rational and powerful.

At that period of his life when his legal career was beginning to be merged into that of his public service, Llewellyn Callaway's home was established. At White Sulphur Springs, on December 12, 1894, he married Miss Ellen N. Badger, the daughter of Baker W. and Frances L. (Woodson) Badger, of that place. The children of the judge and his wife are a quartette of two sons and two daughters,—Miriam, James E., Frances L. and Llewellyn L., Jr., the three eldest of whom are now in school.

In fraternal societies Judge Callaway holds rank of exceptional dignity. In the Masonic series he is a member of the blue lodge, the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar, and the Mystic Shrine, and he is at present chairman of the committee on jurisprudence in the Grand Lodge, a post which he has held since 1905. He was grand master in 1904-05, and is present grand scribe of the Grand Chapter of the R. A. M. He is also grand standard bearer of the Grand Commandery of Montana. In the order of the Eastern Star he is past grand patron. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks claims him as past exalted ruler, and he was in 1893 the president of the state association of that order.

It is not too much to say that in every capacity in which Judge Callaway has met the public he has reflected high honor upon his distinguished family, his home locality and his state. In view of his brilliant successes, past, present and in anticipation of those yet to come, it is quite within reason to look to see him take a much higher place than he has yet achieved.

ROBERT E. GRUWELL. Business enterprise has marked the career of Robert E. Gruwell, a representative business man of Billings, Montana, ever since his school days ended, and he is an important factor in the great livestock industry of this section, his name being as well known in the eastern markets as it is on the western ranges. He is a native of Montana, born in Deerlodge county, December 28, 1870, and is a son of Oscar C. and Sarah Jane (Bohannon) Gruwell, and a grandson of Robert and Melissa (Davis) Gruwell.

In tracing the history of many families, very little can be found differing in great degree from that of thousands of others, but this can scarcely be said of the Gruwell family. The men of this name have never been commonplace; on the other hand, they have been unusually energetic, enterprising and courageous. The grandfather, Robert Gruwell, who once owned a farm on which a part of the city of Quincy, Illinois, now stands, disposed of it for what he considered a satisfactory compensation, and moved to Iowa. In 1849, with his family and neighbors, he started for California, and after reaching Salt Lake, Utah, continued to Los Angeles over what was known as the southern route, his train of sixty wagons being the first to cover this trail, having made the whole distance between April 22 and December 22, 1849. In California he spent the remainder of his life, following farming, mining and stock raising, in 1861 acquiring an excellent farm near San Jose. Both he and his wife were Ohio people,

solid, thrifty and resourceful, and their children inherited many of their best traits.

C. Oscar Gruwell, son of Robert and the father of Robert E. Gruwell, is well known to the people of Montana, both for his years of useful public service and for his business activities in different sections. He now lives retired at Billings, one of the city's most substantial citizens. He was born on December 18, 1837, in Lee county, Iowa, accompanied his parents to California and was educated at Santa Clara College. In those days adventure awaited almost every young man who endeavored to establish himself in business in the territories west of the Mississippi river and Mr. Gruwell had many exciting experiences. After reaching Helena, Montana, in July, 1865, in prospecting he discovered and opened a mine, and by its sale was assisted to a transportation business between Helena and Fort Benton. In the following year he conducted a stable at Fort Benton and afterward entered the employ of Carroll & Steel, of the Diamond R. Freighting Company. He remained with this company as wagon boss, hauling government supplies from Camp Cook to Sun River Crossing until January, 1867, when he went to the Salmon River, Idaho, mining fields, and from there returned to Montana, locating in Deerlodge county. Between 1867 and 1870 he was variously engaged, operating hotels, cutting hay for the government at Fort Benton and conducting stables and also dairies. In the fall of the latter year he bought a ranch of six hundred and forty acres, on Flint creek, on which he carried on farming and stock raising until 1883, when he sold it, afterward driving his sheep and cattle to the Big Horn Basin, in Wyoming, where he remained for one year, and then bought a ranch in Custer county. Two years later he sold this property, at the same time purchasing land near Junction City, on which he continued to raise stock until 1893, when he secured a tenant and took up his residence in the city of Billings. Here he has been a very useful, public-spirited and active citizen. In 1901 he erected the Gruwell business block, one of the best at that time in the city.

As a public man and a leader in the Democratic party he has gained considerable distinction. He served for four years with the greatest efficiency as commissioner for Yellowstone county, and in 1898 was elected state senator and served through two terms. His sterling honesty and his determination to live up to his convictions and give his support only to those measures which he deemed beneficial to his constituents, made Senator Gruwell valuable as a statesman.

On October 7, 1867, Senator Gruwell was married to Sarah Jane Bohanon, at Leesburg, Idaho, and seven children were born to them, namely: Frances, who was born in July, 1868, was the second white child born at Fort Benton, and is now the wife of Charles Spear of Billings, Montana; Nettie, who died at Butte, in February, 1900, was the wife of Dr. Johnson; Robert E., of this review; Oscar, who died at Billings, in his nineteenth year; Dora, who died in May, 1906, was the wife of Arthur Blair, of Butte; Maude, who is the wife of a Mr. Ferris; and Warren, who is in the stock business in Oneida county, Idaho.

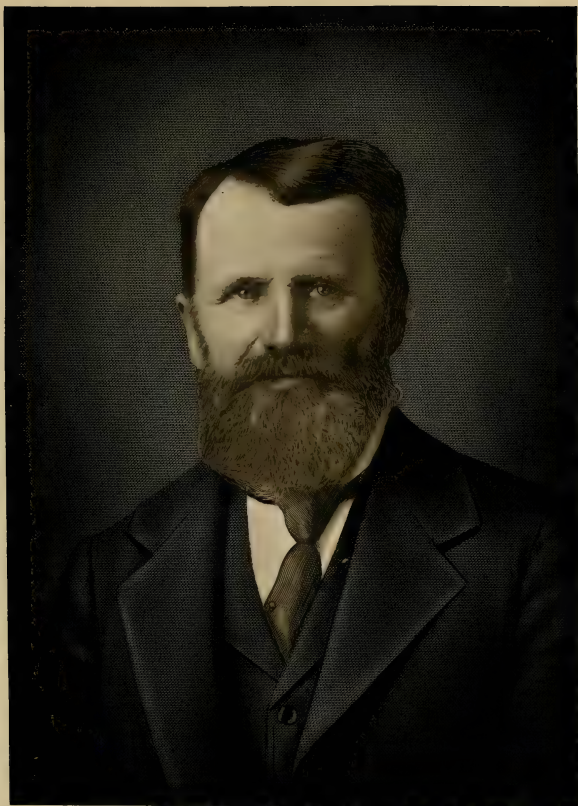
Robert E. Gruwell was given excellent educational advantages, including attendance at Montana College and a course at the Helena Business College, and was then associated until 1897 with his father in the live-stock business in Yellowstone county. He then turned his attention to merchandising, purchasing Paul McCormick's general store at Junction City, Yellowstone county, and continued for about three years under the firm style of Spear & Gruwell, and after disposing of his interest visited Alaska, on a prospecting tour. He remained in the far north for a year and then returned to Montana, taking up his residence at Billings. He resumed his former stock activities, and ever since has

been extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle, sheep and horses.

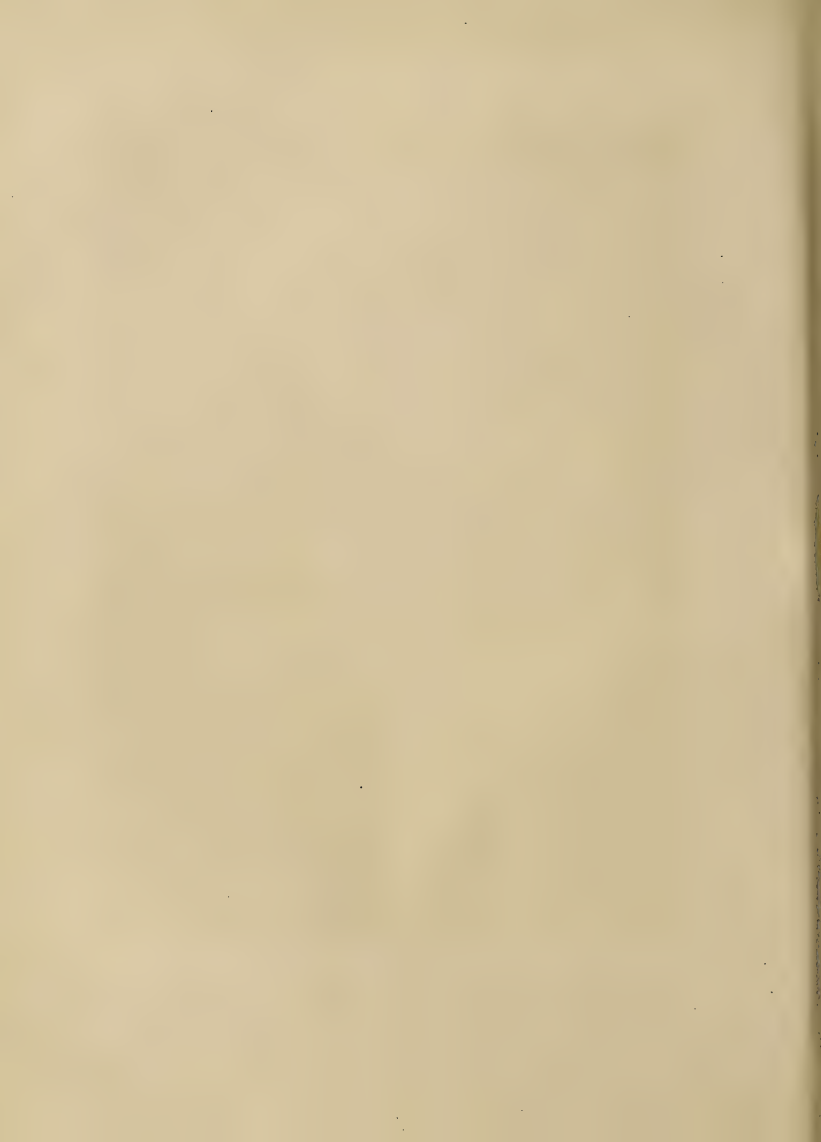
On October 22, 1900, Mr. Gruwell was married to Miss Helen Orrick, and they have four children: Oscar Orrick, Margaret, Marian and Roberta. Mr. Gruwell is a member of Billings Lodge No. 394, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY F. WELLHOUSER. The great big historical story of how the continent has been cleared is an epic too boundless for one generation to absorb, but the separate tales of individual heroism, of achievement, of adventure and of unending struggle possess a value that can not be overestimated. Thus it is singularly appropriate that the biographies of Montana's leading citizens should contain the records of the pioneers, those who furnished here the real foundations on which were built the great structure of statehood, the men who made possible the work that has been prosecuted by the succeeding generations. Prominent in this class may be mentioned Henry F. Wellhouser, citizen and patriot, who after completing a valiant service in the Civil war came to the west as an Indian fighter, and remained to engage in and assist to develop the great industry of stock raising, and who is now living retired in Cascade. Mr. Wellhouser was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 15, 1847, and is a son of William and Mary (Roemer) Wellhouser. William Wellhouser was born at Hessen Kassel, Germany, and during the early forties came to the United States, settling in Newark, where he followed the trade of carpenter until his death, March 4, 1847. His wife, a native of Schwartzburg, Germany, died in 1851.

Left an orphan when only four years old, Mr. Wellhouser was reared in the Newark Orphan Home until fourteen years of age, at which time he was bound out to a farmer, with whom he remained until January, 1864. At that time he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, with which he served for seventeen months under General Sheridan. He participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1864, Maryland Heights, July 4th, 5th and 6th of that year; Opuam Creek, Winchester, September 19th, Fisher's Hill, September 22d, and Cedar Creek, October 13th, where he was taken prisoner, and continued to be detained in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, until February 15, 1865. When released he was so emaciated from lack of proper food and care, and so weak in body from ill treatment, that he had to spend two months in the hospital before he had recuperated sufficiently to rejoin his regiment. He was discharged June 10, 1865, at Fort Stone, and on July 10 following was mustered out of the service at Harper's Ferry. The greater part of Mr. Wellhouser's service was in the service in the Shenandoah valley, in the campaign against Early, and he proved a faithful, willing and gallant soldier. When he had completed his three months' service he learned the plumber's trade, but received only five dollars a week for his work, and decided to apply himself to something that promised greater remuneration. On August 1, 1866, he again entered the service of his country, enlisting in the Thirteenth Regiment, Regular United States Infantry, with which organization he came to regimental headquarters at Fort Shaw, Montana. He continued in the service three years, during which time, on January 22, 1870, he had a brush with the Blackfoot Indians in which 180 of the hostiles were killed, while the soldiers lost only one man in four companies. Mr. Wellhouser received his honorable discharge March 18, 1870, and at that time took employment on the ranch of a Mr. Ford until December, when he removed to the Missouri river with two army comrades, locating near the town of Cascade. Engaging in the timber business, he worked in the woods until the following spring, and then returned to ranching and worked for Nimrod Ford during the summer.



Henry F. Wellhausen
Cascade
mont



Subsequently he went to Helena, and there was engaged in the manufacture of charcoal used in black-smithing, and for a long period continued to work in and about Helena. In 1874 he left for the east, and until the spring of 1877 remained in New Jersey, then returning to Sun river, where he worked for Nimrod Ford in 1877, 1878 and 1879, and in the latter year took up a ranch in that locality, purchased dairy stock, and engaged in the dairy business on his own account. During the fall of 1881 he returned to New Jersey, where he was married, and on March 29, 1882, brought his wife back to Montana with him, and continued the dairy and stock business until March, 1886. Selling out this property, he then moved to Antelope Creek, three miles west of Cascade, taking up land on pre-emption and residing there until February 1, 1910, being engaged in raising cattle and hogs, and also carrying on diversified farming on his tract of 320 acres. His next venture was in the City Stables, which he purchased, but seeing a good opportunity of disposing of this acquisition at a profitable figure, and feeling that he had earned a rest, he sold this establishment April 20, 1911, since which time he has lived a retired life. Mr. Wellhouser is a stockholder and director in the Cascade Lumber Company. In political matters he is a Republican, and takes a keen interest in the success of his party's candidates, although never himself an office seeker. He belongs to Sheridan Post No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, is a member of the Montana Pioneers, and attends the Methodist church. He is junior commander of his Grand Army post.

On February 2, 1882, Mr. Wellhouser was married at Lyons Farms, Union county, New Jersey, to Miss Sarah M. Frazee, born in Washington Valley, May 31, 1851, daughter of Moses and Susanna Frazee, and a member of an old and prominent family, her great-grandfather, Joseph Frazee, being the American founder. Four children have been born to this union: Howard F., born on Sun river, December 17, 1883, who died November 20, 1886; Jay Grant, born August 1, 1885, engaged in ranching in Mid Canyon, married Sadie Angerbright, and has one child, Bertha Mabel; Frank H., born on Antelope creek, April 25, 1888, married Laura Craig, of Craig, Montana, and has a son, Henry F.; and Henry Miller, born December 25, 1889, on Antelope creek, single.

Mr. Wellhouser's life is strikingly illustrative of the reward that comes after years of faithful endeavor. Thrown upon his own resources at a time in his life when most boys are receiving the solicitude and care of loving parents, he bravely did what he believed was his duty to his country and himself, nor did he fail when the real test of manhood came. As he was a faithful, brave and gallant soldier, so he became a good and loyal citizen, performing the duties of peace as well as those of war. Now, looking back over a long and useful career, in the evening of life he can have no regrets. His activities have benefited those about him and he is honored and esteemed as a man who has not lived his life in vain.

GEORGE HERBERT. One of the old and honored residents of the Yellowstone valley, now living somewhat retired at the age of eighty years on his 160-acre tract of land near Laurel, has during a long and active career experienced the vicissitudes that have attended the careers of many of Montana's pioneers, although at the present time no citizen is held in higher esteem in his section or has more friends than George Herbert. He was born in 1833, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, the eighth in order of birth of the eleven children of John B. and Martha Herbert, natives of Germany and England, respectively.

Mr. Herbert secured his education in the public schools and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he went to

Franklin county, Kentucky, and there attended school for six years. He spent the following four years in working on a Kentucky farm for wages, and continued to follow that vocation until 1863 in the neighborhood of St. Louis, Missouri, from which section he went to Salt Lake City. After spending two years in driving stage between Muddy Station and Green River, Mr. Herbert removed to Virginia City, Montana, and subsequently located in Alder Gulch, where he was engaged in mining for gold. He was successful in these operations, but later lost his fortune in mine speculations. In the fall of 1866 he went to Norwegian Gulch, thirty miles west of Virginia City, where he mined until 1868. In July, 1867, in company with four others, he made a trip to what is now the Yellowstone park, spending about three months prospecting. This was one of the earliest prospecting parties to visit that locality, and the journey was attended by many dangers from the Indians, as well as many hardships and privations. In 1870 he prospected at Cedar creek, but without success, and the same year came to Gallatin valley and purchased some land which he cultivated until 1879, in which year he sold it, and removed to his present location in 1880. While farming, in 1874, prior to leaving the Gallatin valley, he joined a gold-hunting expedition to Big Porcupine, on the Yellowstone, and had constant trouble with the Indians. The expedition had to be fighting them nearly all the time. On one occasion it was attacked by 1,500 of them in one body, but succeeded in repulsing them. In 1880 Mr. Herbert came to Laurel, as has been noted, and took up 160 acres of land, through which the Northern Pacific now runs. He erected good buildings, and for many years followed agricultural pursuits, but of recent years has lived a somewhat retired life. He has seen numerous changes since the days when he was compelled to ride heavily armed to resist the attacks of highwaymen bent on holding up the stage, and can remember vividly an experience he once had with desperadoes, the robbers coming out second best in the encounter.

Mr. Herbert was married in 1881 to Miss Nancy Seright, who was born in Illinois, and six children have been born to this union: George, Arthur J., Emma, Martha, Joseph and Henry, all of whom were given good educational advantages. Their mother died in 1889. In politics Mr. Herbert is an old line Democrat, but being personally acquainted with Mr. Lincoln before he was elected president, voted for him on personal grounds. In religious matters he favors a universal church. During his long residence in his present locality he has made numerous friends, who know him as a whole-souled, big-hearted man, thoroughly typical of the generous West.

SHELBY IRVINE. Born and reared in the state of Montana, Shelby Irvine is a distinctly western product and his nature partakes freely of those characteristics of breadth and freedom which have rendered that state so charming to all who have come within its influence. Himself the son of a man who was for years identified with the big mining interests of Montana, Shelby Irvine has, since reaching man's estate, been connected with mining affairs, and for fourteen years has been affiliated with the Boston & Montana Mining Company, his present position with that company being that of cashier. Beginning as a surface laborer, he has advanced rapidly from one position to another until two years ago he was appointed to his present responsible position, which he has since filled with a high degree of efficiency and with satisfaction to all.

Born at Deer Lodge, Montana, May 24, 1871, Shelby Irvine is the son of Edwin H. and Anna E. (Forbis) Irvine. The father was a native of Kentucky, born in that state on the 11th of October, 1837. He died on December 12, 1898, at Butte, and is there buried. He

was an early pioneer of Montana, and was engaged in mining and real estate up to the last few years of his life. He came to Montana in 1864 and settled in Virginia City. His mining ventures were eminently successful and he was connected with some of the best paying enterprises in the state up to the time of the panic of 1893-94, when he lost practically everything he possessed. He owned a one-third interest in the Eveline mine and was identified as a stockholder in many another mining enterprise of note in the days previous to the panic. Mr. Irvine was always active and foremost in the good works of Butte, and in his duty as a loyal citizen he was faithful to the uttermost. He was one of the founders of the Christian church in Montana and was an earnest member of that body in Deer Lodge and Butte. At the time of his death he was president of the Montana Christian Association.

The death of Edwin H. Irvine was felt keenly in the city where he had made his home for so many years, and he is still remembered with tenderness by a large circle of old-time friends. Anne E. Forbis, his wife and the mother of the subject, was a native of Kentucky, like her husband, and was born there on April 7, 1839. She was the daughter of Jonothan F. Forbis, who came to Montana in 1864 and engaged in stock-raising. He died in Helena in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine became the parents of seven children; four sons and three daughters. They are: Forbis F., a resident of Cardwell, Jefferson county, Montana; Ella, the wife of Wiley Mountjoy, of Cardwell, Montana; Agnes, who married Galen Wood, of Seattle, Washington; May, widow of W. H. Haviland, also of Seattle, Washington; Katherine, the wife of J. O. Bender, resident of Hollywood, California; Edwin, died at the age of four years, and Shelby, who was the fifth in order of birth.

Shelby Irvine was educated in the public schools of Deer Lodge, Montana, and in the University of Kentucky, finishing his studies at the age of twenty-one. When he returned from college he entered the real estate and mining business with his father, with whom he was thus associated for about four years, after which he entered the employ of the Boston & Montana Mining Company in a humble capacity and he has continued with them up to the present time.

Like his father, Mr. Irvine is a man highly respected in his community, and occupies a high place in the esteem of all who come within the influence of his personality. He is a member of the Christian church, in further accord with the precepts and examples of his honored father, and his sturdy Scotch ancestry stands forth in his worthy citizenship and his high moral character.

On April 12, 1893, Mr. Irvine was united in marriage with Miss Lillian De Mordaunt, a native of Virginia City, Nevada, and a daughter of Julius and Delphine (Colby) De Mordaunt, the latter being of Russian extraction, and the scion of a family of noble birth. Two children have been born of their union. Willis De Mordaunt Irvine, born in Butte, on the 16th of September, 1894, and Mildred D. Irvine, born October 18, 1895.

HENRY BURMEISTER. Although Henry Burmeister had been a resident of the west for a number of years previous to 1881, it was not until that year that fortune deigned to smile upon him. His business experience since that time has been the exact opposite of his experiences of former years, and he became one of the prosperous ranchmen of the state, sheep raising being his main activity, but is now retired from business and makes his home in Great Falls, where he is the owner of valuable realty properties.

Born in Hanover, Germany, on November 27, 1841, Henry Burmeister is the son of John and Katherine Burmeister, both natives of Germany, where they passed their lives and died, the father passing away in 1850

and the mother in 1868. Henry Burmeister was educated in the public schools of Germany, and when he was fifteen years old left school and engaged in farm work. In 1862 he was drafted into the service of his country in a military way, and he became a member of grenadiers in the city of Hanover, in which he served until 1867. He came to America in 1867, and he first settled in Cook county, Illinois, where he engaged in farm work for a year, but left the farm to go to Burlington, Iowa, there securing a position first as brakeman on the railroad, and then as fireman, in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He remained thus employed until the winter of 1870, when he came to Helena, Montana, and there secured work in the mines. He worked in the mines for two seasons, then went to the Frickley Pear valley, in the vicinity of Helena, there securing a position as foreman of the ranch of John Thomas. He remained there until the spring of 1876, when he wearied of the quiet life and joined one of the first prospecting parties bound for the Black Hills. His success as a prospector was nil, and in 1879 he returned to Helena, and once more he united himself with John Thomas as the foreman of his ranch, in which work he was successful enough. He then operated the ranch for a time on shares, continuing until 1881, when he moved to Chestnut valley, five miles south of Cascade, and there became associated with F. S. Reed in the sheep business. They started with one thousand head of sheep, with a winter pastorage of three thousand and two hundred acres. Success has ever since attended his efforts, and he and his partner became known far and near as being among the biggest sheep men of the Montana region. When he had accumulated a competency, however, Mr. Burmeister was willing to retire from active business, and he is now making his home in Great Falls, where he is enjoying to the full the results of his years of strenuous activity.

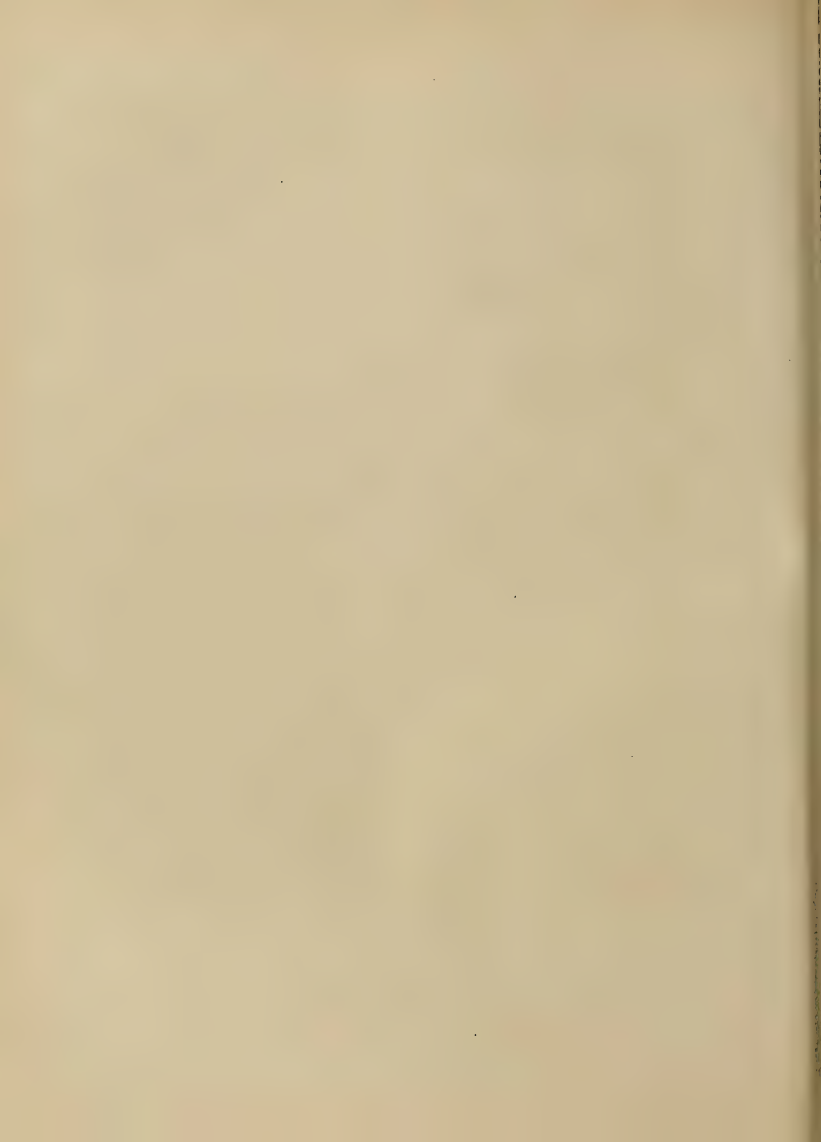
Mr. Burmeister owns considerable real estate in and about Great Falls, and at one time owned the site of the Rainbow Hotel, selling it to the company which reared that building. The political affiliations of the subject are with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the Knights Templar and commandery of Great Falls. He is a man well beloved of all who know him, and his reputation for straightforwardness and uprightness in all his relations with his fellow men is one which speaks most eloquently for his splendid character. In 1903 Mr. Burmeister sold his ranch and invested the proceeds in Great Falls property, which now yields him a handsome return. His winters for the most part are spent in California, Los Angeles and San Diego being his usual wintering places. He has traveled a great deal in the years that have passed since his retirement from active business made it possible, and while he has found many a pleasant spot, Montana still retains her hold upon his affections, and he will make this state his home as long as he lives.

He has never married.

SIMEON V. KEMPER. One of the strong and resourceful characters which have been so distinctively in evidence in connection with the development and progress of the great state of Montana is this well known and essentially representative citizen of the metropolis of the state. Mr. Kemper has been a resident of Montana since his boyhood days and has had the prescience to determine opportunities and advantages and to make such use of the same as to give him consecutive advancement and to place him eventually among the substantial capitalists and influential citizens of the state, his success being the direct result of his own efforts. He has been specially prominent in connection with the development and upbuilding of the city of Butte, where his interests are large and varied and where he has fostered



Henry Burnester



progress in a significant degree through his well directed operations in the handling and development of real estate. He has not only been the architect of the splendid structure of his business and material prosperity, but has stood exponent of those sterling principles which ever beget objective confidence and esteem. His career well represents how manifold have been the opportunities offered in Montana to men of courage, determination and industry, and as one of the honored and representative citizens of this commonwealth he is eminently entitled to specific recognition in this historical work.

Simeon Vandeventer Kemper was born in the city of St. Joseph, the metropolis and judicial center of Buchanan county, Missouri, and the date of his nativity was June 21, 1855. He is a scion of families whose names have been identified with the annals of American history since the colonial epoch, and the genealogical record is one in which he may well take pride, the while his course has been such as to make his a worthy contribution to the history of the family of which he is a member. Mr. Kemper traces his ancestry in the paternal line back to stanch German origin, and the authentic record covers a period of fully three centuries, with its initiation in the person of Johann Kemper, a resident of the village of Musen, near Siegen, province of Westphalia, Germany, and about sixty miles southeast of the historic old city of Cologne. Representatives of the Kemper family immigrated from Germany to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, and records extant show that some of them settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, about the year 1714. They became substantial planters of the Old Dominion and several representatives of the name were found enrolled as valiant soldiers in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, after the close of which one of the number served as governor of Virginia.

William Kemper, grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Virginia, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Rogers and who was of Scotch descent. They removed to Kentucky in an early day and were numbered among the pioneers of that state. There William Kemper became a successful planter and an influential citizen of his community. Both he and his wife were most zealous and devout members of the Baptist church, and their lives were spent in accordance with the faith which they thus profess, so that they merited and received the high regard of their fellow men. Both attained to venerable age, Mr. Kemper being eighty-four years old at the time of his death. Of their eleven children, Thompson Kemper was one, and he was born in Kentucky in the year 1806. He was there reared and educated and in 1845 was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Ann Smiley, who was born in Nelson county, Virginia, in 1821, she likewise having been a representative of one of the sterling old families of Virginia, where she continued to reside until her marriage. Her father was of Irish extraction and her mother was of stanch Scotch lineage. Thompson and Lucy Ann (Smiley) Kemper became the parents of three sons and one daughter, and all of the sons—James W., Edward W., and Simeon V.—are now residents of Montana. The two former maintain their homes in Dillon, and the latter is a resident of Butte, the youngest of the three being him to whom this review is dedicated. The sister, Virginia Ann, who died in Montana, February 10, 1875, had married Milton Provence. Thompson Kemper passed the closing years of his long and useful life in the city of Butte, where he died on the 21st of March, 1891, and here his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1895, so that in death they were not long divided. Mrs. Kemper was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church from her girlhood days until her death and soon after their marriage her husband became a member of the same church, in the activities of which he continued to

be most earnestly concerned during the residue of his life. He filled various official positions in the church, including those of class-leader and superintendent of the Sunday school, and the lives of both him and his noble wife were marked by concentration and by observance of those high ideals which make human existence justify itself. In his early life Thompson Kemper had been a successful teacher, his education having been of considerable scope and his intellectual ken one of broad horizon. The names of this honored pioneer and his wife merit enduring place on the roll of those who have aided in the development of the state of Montana, and their memories are revered by all who came within the sphere of their gracious and kindly influence.

In the early '50s Thompson Kemper established his home at St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1862 he removed with his family to Kansas. Later he made the overland trip to Colorado, in which state the family home was maintained until 1865. Thereafter the migrations of the family continued from state to state in the west until 1871, when a permanent location was made in Montana, the subject of this sketch having been a lad of sixteen years at the time. The journey to Montana was made by rail to Corinne, Utah, from which point it was continued with team and wagon to Radersburg, Broadwater county, Montana. Near that place Thompson Kemper entered claim to a tract of government land and during the ensuing five years he put forth strenuous efforts to develop the same into a productive farm. The family endured many trials and vicissitudes during this period, as the grasshoppers destroyed the crops for three successive years and the financial resources reached a low ebb. Under these conditions Simeon V. Kemper, the youngest of the three sons, assisted in providing for himself and his parents by working for wages. He was thus employed at carpenter work, mining, shearing sheep, etc., but found none of these occupations specially productive in a financial way. Owing to the various removals of the family from state to state, his early educational advantages had been very limited, but his was not a mentality to make this handicap a great one. Through self-application and through the lessons gained under the direction of that wisest of all headmasters, experience, he has become a man of broad and accurate knowledge and really may be said to have a liberal education.

In 1875, when twenty years of age, Simeon V. Kemper decided to seek more attractive fields of endeavor than those in which he had previously directed his efforts. He had a seeming prescience of the splendid growth and development in store for Butte, which was then a mere mining town, and in 1877 he here established his permanent home. He purchased forty acres of land near the town and turned his attention to market-gardening, in connection with which he gave special attention to the propagation of strawberries. Soon afterward the other members of the family joined him in the new home and they continued a successful gardening business for five years. The smoke from the many smelters in the vicinity eventually interfered with this industry, as plant life withered under the conditions. The rapid growth of the city thus led the Kemper family to subdivide their land and place the same in the market. The lands were platted into city lots, under the title of the Kemper addition, and from this beginning Simeon V. Kemper finally became one of the leading factors in the real estate business in the Montana metropolis. He rapidly acquired other realty and soon gained prestige as one of the most enterprising and influential business men of Butte. In an individual way he continued his successful operations in the real estate, loan and insurance business until 1895, when he effected the organization of the Butte Land & Investment Co., which is incorporated under the laws of the state and of which he is vice-president. His son, William A., is president of the company, and E. Sterrett

Shields is secretary. This concern has wielded great influence in the development and upbuilding of Butte and in the handling of realty in other parts of the state. Mr. Kemper was associated with W. V. Lawler, in the platting of the Lawler & Kemper addition, on the west side of the city of Butte. In initiating this noteworthy enterprise they purchased, for a consideration of seventeen thousand dollars, a tract of eleven acres, and from the sale of lots in the first year they realized sufficient money to pay for the entire tract, while they retained, in that addition, property which was valued at thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Kemper and his brother, J. W., had the good fortune to locate the famous Ground Squirrel mine, which they eventually sold for two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Kemper was one of the organizers, in 1891, of the State Savings Bank of Butte, which became the strongest bank in the state prior to 1906. He is now a director in the Miners' Savings Bank & Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He also assisted in the organization of the Montana Land & Security Company, of which he is president, and is vice-president of the Washington, Butte Mining Company. His mining interests are of important order and it may be noted that he is president of the Brooklyn Mining Company and vice-president of the Salmon River Mining Company.

The career of Mr. Kemper has been such as to offer both lesson and incentive. He had as his available financial resources when he arrived in Butte, less than ten dollars, and he was further burdened by an indebtedness of several hundred dollars. He had determination and ambition, and with increasing success and responsibilities he developed admirable powers in the mastering of expedients and in the handling of affairs of broad scope and importance. In his youth he felt the lash of necessity, but this spurred him to further effort, and he has won large and definite success, the while it has been gained by honest and straightforward means, so that no shadow rests on any portion of his singularly active and productive career. He is one of the sterling citizens of the state in which he has found it possible to win such large and worthy success and in which his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. For the past decade Mr. Kemper has lived virtually retired from active business, and has given over to E. S. Shields, secretary of the Butte Land and Investment Co., and his son, William Arthur Kemper, much of the responsibility of his extensive interests—a trust to which they have proven fully equal.

Though, as already stated, Mr. Kemper received but limited educational advantages in his youth, he has ever been an appreciative student and reader and has become known as a man of broad views and well fortified convictions. His range of reading has covered the best in literature and he keeps in close touch with the vital questions and topics of the hour. He finds great pleasure in the attractions of the large and select private library of his home and has made a special study of mathematics, ethical and philosophical subjects and also theology. His life has been guided and governed by strict principles of integrity and while he is not formally identified with any religious organization he has a deep reverence for moral rectitude. In politics he maintains an independent attitude and gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, the while he has shown himself to be signally progressive and public-spirited as a citizen. Mrs. Kemper is an active member of the First Presbyterian church of Butte, and is a popular factor in the social life of the community.

At Butte, on the 19th of November, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kemper to Miss Sallie B. Shields, who was born at Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, and who is a daughter of William Shields, who was a prominent resident of the state of Kansas.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the

children of Mr. and Mrs. Kemper: William Arthur, who is more familiarly known by his second name, was born on the 21st of August, 1881, and is one of the representative business men of the younger generation, in his native state, being closely identified with his father's extensive interests, as has previously been noted; Mary B., who was born on the 1st of July, 1883, died in July, 1899; Sallie Virginia, who was born on the 21st of September, 1885, is the wife of Claude Wheeler, of Los Angeles, California; Helen E., was born July 15, 1892, and remains at the parental home; and Simeon V., Jr., who was born October 20, 1895, is now a resident of California. The older son, W. Arthur Kemper, married Miss Constance Richardson, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Richardson Vandeverne Kemper, was born to them May, 12, 1912. Merrie Frances Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Wheeler, was born May 1, 1912.

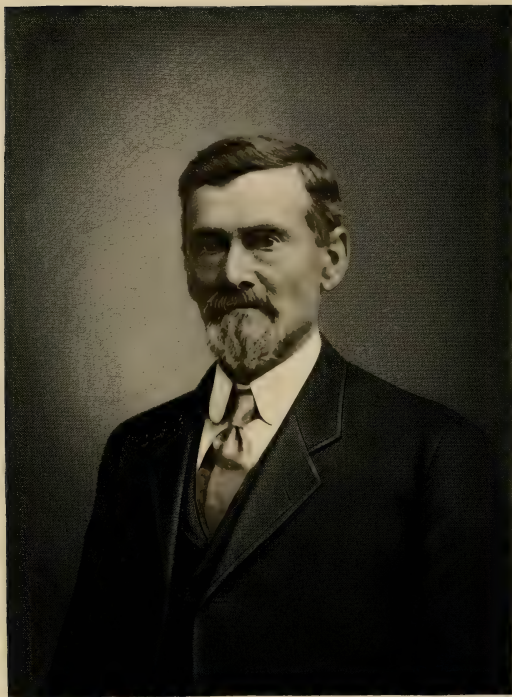
JOHN W. DUFFY, commissioner of Granite county and a well-known rancher of Philipsburg, has been a resident of the state of Montana since 1871. He settled first in Granite county, has remained within its borders during the years that have intervened, and in that time has been actively identified with the live stock business. He has also found time to take a lively interest in mining activities, and since 1903 has been a member of the board of county commissioners, during six years of that period having been president of the board.

Mr. Duffy was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on October 9, 1858, and is the son of Michael and Mary (Cleary) Duffy. The father was born in Ireland, coming to the United States when a mere boy. He saw considerable of the United States before he finally settled in Montana in 1865. In Granite county he followed mining for some years and later became interested in ranching. He was a man of considerable prominence in Granite county and held a prominent position in the political life of the community. He died in April, 1887, aged fifty-six. His wife, whom he met and married in Minnesota, survived him until 1909, aged seventy-eight years, and both are buried in Philipsburg. They were the parents of but one child, John W. of this review.

Until he was thirteen years of age John Duffy attended the public schools of Minneapolis. In that year (1871), his mother moved to Montana, locating in Philipsburg, and there he continued his studies in the public schools for a year or two. When he was about fourteen he earned his first money working for his father on the ranch, and it was under the care and guidance of his father that John Duffy learned the ranching business, in which he eventually engaged on his own responsibility. For some time he followed mining and at one time he carried the mail between Philipsburg and Cable City under contract. It was after these experiences that he became identified with the ranching industry, and he has in recent years reached a place of prominence and importance in that business.

Mr. Duffy is a Democrat in strength and assurance and is active in the political affairs of the county. As previously noted, he has been a member of the board of county commissioners since 1903, and was chairman of the board for six years. He is a member of the Yeomen and of the Catholic church.

In June, 1881, at Deer Lodge, Montana, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Duffy with Miss Winnifred Murphy, the daughter of Thomas and Bridget Murphy, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Twelve sons and daughters have been born to them, named as follows: Mary Estella, deceased; Benjamin Harrison, died in infancy; Thomas F., resident of Philipsburg; John P., married and living at Philipsburg also; Edward M., Nellie; Michael; Annie; Nora; Joseph; William; and Margaret. All the unmarried members of the family are living at home, and such of the number as are of



J.W. Blair

school age in attendance at the Philipsburg public schools.

HON. JOHN W. BLAIR. Distinguished among Montana's pioneers is the Honorable John W. Blair of Helmvile, Powell county,—a man who has, without self-seeking, attained political prominence; without blemish of integrity has achieved material success; and, without egotism, has won a high reputation throughout the region where he is best known.

A native of the middle west, Mr. Blair is of Scotch-Irish ancestry in his father's line and of Virginia ancestry through the Saylor lineage of his mother's side of the family. The latter branch were closely related to the Ball family, of which Martha Washington was a representative, and with that family shared in the famous Ball estate, including much valuable property in Washington and other great eastern cities. Of this relationship was Samuel Saylor of Virginia, the father of Mary Saylor, who was born in Ohio. In that state she married Thomas Blair, also a native of the Buckeye state. They resided near Berwick, in Seneca township, Seneca county, Ohio, for many years, and there to them was born in October, 1841, the son whom they named John W.

As a youth, John W. Blair was given the opportunities of the public schools, which he attended until he had acquired a general education, sufficient for all practical purposes. He was a young man of energy and initiative, and had a lively interest in the undeveloped west. When he had reached his majority he entered upon an adventure which defined the entire course of his subsequent life.

This project with which he identified himself was a migration to Alder Gulch, Montana, in which he made one of three hundred men who traveled overland with mule teams. The journey was a memorable one, with many privations and risks, but they finally reached their objective point, arriving at Virginia City, Montana, on July 12, 1864. Mr. Blair spent several months among the novel scenes and exciting activities of a mining camp in which gold was found in abundance. The winter of that year he spent in Utah and in the spring he made his way to Last Chance gulch. He remained there for six years, at the end of which time he came to Helmvile, reaching there in the autumn of 1871, and that place has ever since represented his home.

Here Mr. Blair developed a fine ranch two miles from the town and gradually expanded his possession of land until he has become the proprietor of a ranch of 28,000 acres, one of the most extensive in the state of Montana. His great specialty was the raising of sheep, for which he is quite famous throughout the state, and his large herds of Shorthorn cattle, kept for breeding purposes, was one of his chief interests. Accessory to these interests Mr. Blair also pursued the various lines of general ranching. His building erected for that purpose and the residences he occupies are spacious and well planned, giving a most inviting aspect to the place.

In 1910 Mr. Blair sold out his large holdings of ranch property, which the purchasers, The Day & Hanson Security Company, of Spokane, Washington, plan to dispose of in small tracts.

Aside from his landed interests and those which accompanied them, Mr. Blair has successfully participated in other enterprises of commercial advantage. In 1910 he established the banking business of Blair & Company, of Helmvile, and from that time he has been president of the company. He is also joint owner with John A. Featherman of Drummond, of the Palace Hotel, which is spoken of as the finest structure of its kind in any town of the size of Drummond in the northwest. This hotel was erected in

1911, and Mr. Blair is vice-president and a director of the company, as well as being one of the organizers of the Drummond State Bank at Drummond, Montana. Altogether, Mr. Blair is rated as a man of exceptional wealth, and his holdings of deeded land probably were larger than those of any other individual in the state. He is respected, moreover, in a degree not possible to the man whose riches are the result of chance or of unfair measures.

Mr. Blair's political attitude is most clearly defined by the theories and aims of the Republican party, of which he is an advisor and counsellor in this section of the state. Until 1889 he had never taken any active part in politics, but at that time, through a train of circumstances somewhat unusual, he was called upon to serve his state in one of its highest bodies. Mr. Blair in one of the few who have actually had such honor thrust upon them, and among those is unique as one to whom such honor came as a complete surprise. When the nominations were made for Montana's first legislature, Mr. Blair was not notified of the fact that he was one of those chosen as a candidate for the office. When, therefore, he examined the tickets and saw a name that corresponded to his, he supposed that it represented an acquaintance bearing that same patronymic, but living in another part of the county. It is said that he all but entered the polls without knowing of his candidacy. He was among those elected and participated in the rather dramatic events of that assembly, his service including activity on the Labor committee and others.

In the campaign of 1912, Mr. Blair was elected a member of the state legislature on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Blair is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted for a three year term on October 3, 1863, as a member of the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment of Minute Men, from which service he was honorably discharged on May 1, 1866. He is an honored member of the Society of Montana Pioneers, and none among them, or among the more recent citizens of the state, has more worthily advanced from the status of empty pockets to that of well filled coffers; none has more intelligently, sanely and unpretentiously made for himself a place among the state's representatives of capital and industry; none has, through years of purposive acquisition, more frankly won and kept, not only his own self-respect, but the sincerely high regard of the citizens of Powell county and of the surrounding region. Mr. Blair's success has not been the result of luck or chance. He has always been a man of great energy, and it has been said of him "there is not a lazy bone in his body." A hard worker, he was always content if his help performed the same amount of work as he himself. The care and handling of his extensive ranch interests, to which he always gave his personal attention, became too arduous, and when he had an opportunity to dispose of them advantageously, he parted entirely with his ranch interests, as stated previously, giving his time to other interests.

Notwithstanding his more than three score and ten years, Mr. Blair is a well preserved man. His naturally strong constitution has stood by him well through the years, and though he is small of stature, he has ever been strong and wiry. He is a man well informed upon current topics, and is an acknowledged authority upon lines of business with which he has been identified, so that his advice and judgment upon business matters are frequently called into play by his fellow citizens. He is highly esteemed, and a man of the strictest character and integrity, and Montana has had no better citizen than he.

COL. JAMES E. CALLAWAY. In spite of the frequently asserted claims of heredity, it is the exception rather than the rule when from ancestry so distin-

guished as that of Colonel Callaway springs posterity of such distinction as we have herein to record; when brilliant names of the Revolution are repeated as brilliant names of the Rebellion; when those who are associated closely with the makers of one great state should be authors of a line yielding makers of another great state. It is therefore worthy of some comment that Colonel Callaway's genealogy contains the names of Col. Richard Callaway, of Edmund Callaway and of James Hamilton.

Col. Richard Callaway, a great-great-uncle of our subject, was a partner of the famous Daniel Boone and with him served in the first state legislature of Kentucky. Of the many interesting incidents of their associated lives, the one most frequently recounted in the Callaway family is that of the capture of the little daughters of these two men by Indians. While Fannie and Betsey Callaway and Jemima Boone were, one apparently peaceful day, boating on the Kentucky river near Fort Boone, the courageous but panic-stricken trio were captured by savages. Little Margaret Hamilton, or "Peggy" as she was always called, hurriedly gave the alarm and Colonel Callaway, with thirty men, made ready for immediate pursuit. After four days of swift riding and clever circumvention, the Indians were encountered and the children brought back to safety. One of them, later Fannie Callaway Henderson, was the first white bride in Kentucky. Her sister Betsey became the daughter-in-law of Daniel Boone, and among her descendants are included the Irwin Brothers of Deer Lodge and Edward Lamme of Bozeman. Most noteworthy in Col. James E. Callaway's direct line of progenitors on the paternal side is his grandfather, Edmund Callaway, who, as a mere youth rendered distinguished service to the Continental army, was prominent in the War of 1812, and has received tribute as an honored pioneer of Kentucky in the Frankfort monument; his name is especially associated with the battles of Raisin River and Tippecanoe, on which occasions he was in command of a troop of brave Kentuckians. In the maternal ancestry of Colonel Callaway, the name of Col. James Hamilton is one of particular importance. He was born on the Island of Nevis in the West Indies, removing to Georgia at the approximate date of 1767. During the War of the Revolution he commanded a regiment of Georgia volunteers, but his life was sacrificed early in the conflict. It was his daughter, who, a resident of Kentucky, at the age of four, was associated with the Boone and Callaway families as Peggy Hamilton; who grew up and married, in the Blue Grass state, a Virginian named William Means, the first sheriff of Christian county; and whose daughter, Mary Hamilton Means, married Samuel T. Callaway, the father of James Edmund Callaway. Samuel Callaway was born in Kentucky and was a physician of remarkable energy, which nevertheless presently failed him, as a result of the strenuous practice of that period and locality. He therefore turned from it to another form of service to humanity, one requiring less exposure and irregularity of hours, yet no less an outlet for devoted enthusiasm. As a clergyman of the Christian church he lived in Illinois from the year 1848 until his death. He was in early years an old-line Whig, later a Republican.

In Krigg county, Kentucky, on July 7, 1835, James Edmund Callaway was born to Dr. Samuel Taylor Callaway and his wife, Mary Hamilton Means Callaway. He was thirteen years of age when the family home was changed to Illinois, and his subsequent youthful years were spent in the vicinity of Jacksonville and in Tuscola, Illinois, until the period of his college and professional study. His educational development was that provided by the public schools of Jacksonville and Tuscola, of the academy at Jacksonville and later of Eureka College. He thereupon be-

gan the study of law, being so fortunate as to be a student in the office of the brilliant Richard Yates, later notable as war governor and United States senator from Illinois. Under that famous jurist his reading continued until his admission to the bar. His preliminary practice was in Jacksonville, but he presently located at Tuscola: His promising beginning of a legal career was soon interrupted by events which provided the inception of his distinguished military record.

When in April, 1861, the news was flashed over the country of the attack on Fort Sumter, the soldierly heart of James Edmund Callaway awoke to such dynamic enthusiasm that in the public meeting held in Tuscola his influence was a large factor in the immediate result. Within an hour a company was organized and he was chosen to be its captain. Two hours later he was on his way to Springfield to tender its services to the government. It was therefore mustered into state service by U. S. Grant on May 9, and into the United States service in June of the same year, 1861. It was listed as Company D of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, that famous fighting regiment under Colonel—later General Grant, Captain Callaway's regiment left Springfield July 4, 1861, and as it was soon attached to the Army of the West it was eventually not in the battle under General Grant. In Fredericktown, Missouri, its first engagement occurred; and such was the conduct of the captain and company in this and related encounters that Captain Callaway was, in September of 1862, commissioned as major.

During the battle of Chickamauga the colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois, J. W. Alexander, was killed and the lieutenant colonel was wounded. whereupon Major Callaway was made its commander. And when, as a result of the demoralization of the Eighty-first Indiana Regiment on the day previous, Major Callaway was sent to take command of this also, he undertook this double command in both the battle of Chickamauga and the siege of Chattanooga. It was told of him that in the former engagement he was the last man to cross the Chickamauga bridge, when the Twenty-first Illinois was assigned to cover the retreat, on the occasion of that barely averted disaster to the Union army. The record of the Eighty-first Indiana was so praiseworthy after his assumption of its command that it received special mention from headquarters. He was later the recipient of a beautiful tribute from the regiment. He was presented with a gold and silver mounted sword, bearing on its blade the inscription: "Presented to Major James E. Callaway, 21st Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, by the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of 81st Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Chickamauga, 19th and 20th September, 1863," and elsewhere on its rich metal surface the words, "As a token of the respect we entertain for him as an Officer and a Soldier and for the gallant manner in which he commanded us in the memorable battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th September, 1863." That gift and memento was, during Colonel Callaway's life, a much prized treasure and an object of much interest and admiration, even of reverence, to his friends. It has hung for many years on the walls of the dining-room in the Callaway home, and is still guarded by the family as a priceless relic.

The above-mentioned battles were by no means Colonel Callaway's sole or final claim to military distinction. During the siege of Chattanooga he was sent, with his two regiments and some cavalry and artillery, on a foraging expedition nearly forty miles up the Sequatchie valley. Seizing all the mills in the valley, he ran them for a week, gathering and grinding thousands of bushels of corn; he then loaded his three hundred wagons with provisions and returned with-

out losing man or wagon, although closely pursued by Wheeler's cavalry. Major Callaway was again distinguished by especial compliment, when after the battle of Stone River, General Rosecrans ordered the formation from each division of a light brigade composed of officers and men distinguished for bravery and soldierly qualities. Their names were placed on a roll of honor; and not only was Major Callaway's one of the list, but he was made commander of one of these light brigades. After the battle of Chickamauga, the Eighty-first Indiana had so few men that it was not entitled to a colonel and as it had no field officer, Governor Morton offered Major Callaway its colonelcy. But he preferred to remain with his own regiment and was made its colonel in November of 1864. It is pertinent to conclude these comments on his military record by adding that Colonel Callaway's regiment holds very high rank in the official mention of those having rendered distinguished service. Having, through this long and strenuous period of heroic service, led his men with the utmost courage, judgment and skill, the surrender of the Confederate army left nothing for the brave Callaway to do but resign "by reason of the close of the war," and to accept his honorable discharge.

Then came the era of his legal success which demonstrated the caliber of the man no less clearly than did his military career. During the year 1864 he had been detached from his regiment for a time in order to fulfill the duties of judge advocate general for the department of the Etowah, a signal recognition of his professional ability and an honor contributing not a little to his prestige when he returned to Tuscola to resume his regular practice. With another brilliant young lawyer Thomas H. McCoughtry, he formed a partnership, their legal firm name being Callaway and McCoughtry. Together they achieved a notably high standing in the community and in their profession at large. Their services were employed on one side or the other of almost all the important litigation in that section of Illinois; and it is of peculiar interest to note that the opposing side was usually represented by an able young man named Joseph G. Cannon, who has since then served for so many years as speaker of the house of representatives, but who was at that time a young and rising barrister of Tuscola.

An able and ambitious lawyer with a gift for political procedure, usually finds it but a step from legal practice to statesmanship of one kind or another. Considering his legal talent and his military reputation, it was quite natural that he should soon be chosen as a member of the Illinois legislature. In spite of his success and the high esteem in which he was held, all was not well with him, for his health was suffering from disabilities left by his strenuous martial endeavors. A change of climate seemed advisable, and for some time the colonel had been keenly conscious of the call of the great and growing west. It was therefore with satisfaction that he accepted, in 1871, an appointment from his friend, President Grant, as secretary of Montana, and he thereupon removed with his family to this state in March of that year. He held the office also through the second term, having been re-appointed in 1875. In March of the year 1877 he resigned, on the occasion of the inauguration of President Hayes. As the office had not required his entire time nor repaid the service with adequate pecuniary return, Colonel Callaway had continued the practice of law when time permitted and opportunities presented themselves. It was not long before his talents were recognized in his being elected to the legislature of Madison county. In January of 1885 he was chosen speaker of the Montana house of representatives, being the first Republican to hold that office in Montana. He was furthermore a member of the constitutional conventions of both 1884 and 1889, and

was thus a prominent factor in the formulating of the state constitution. In the former of these conventions it was granted that he had but one superior as a debater and that no one could surpass or even equal him as a parliamentarian. He was one of the only five men who were members of both these important bodies and also one of the seven who prepared the address to the people when the present constitution was submitted. Another honor accorded him at this period was his being made commander of the Montana Grand Army of the Republic, an appointment which came to him in 1889. He had also served in 1878 and 1879 as United States district attorney for the first judicial district of Montana, having received that appointment from Judge Blake.

Throughout a quarter-century era of his life the colonel's interests were woven through the sturdy and sometimes rough warp of Montana public life in one capacity or another. His courage and enterprise made him one of the first parties that entered National Park, the date of that investigation being 1871. The evenness and steadiness of his character through these political events recounted gave tone to the fabric of the evolving state. The brilliancy of his mind lightened the dullness of the formative drudgery of the creation of a commonwealth. And the delicate quality of his conscience counteracted some of the garish self-seeking of many participants in that task.

But his physical nature, never so strong as his will or his ambition, and his financial affairs, never quite first in his motives could not longer stand the strain of this constant giving out of self. From 1871 he had made his home in Virginia City, and there he had performed his public duties while he had strength enough for these and his legal practice. He gradually discontinued the former and again gradually, from the year 1887, when both physique and property were noticeably failing him, he withdrew from professional life, until in 1896 he had practically retired. In 1898 his physicians ordered him "off duty" entirely, but in 1901 his valiant heart pushed him once more into the professional world that had meant so much to his splendid impulses toward action. It fought bravely on, against odds as great as those of Chickamauga, until in 1905 the Great Commander offered honorable discharge. And so, after seventy years of gallant service in life's earthly detachment, James Edmund Callaway returned home.

For nearly forty years he had lived with his wife, Mary E. Link Callaway, whom he had married at Paris, Illinois, on January 16, 1866, and who was a daughter of Nehemiah and Emeline Vaught Link, the family being one of the old and prominent ones of Paris. Mrs. Callaway still resides in Virginia City. The children of whom she and the colonel were the parents were four in number, three sons and a daughter. Llewellyn L. Callaway, who was born December 15, 1868, has gratified his father by also following the profession of law, in which he has been signally successful. He resides at Virginia City and is now judge of the fifth judicial district. The daughter, Mary Ethelwyn, who was born December 26, 1872, died February 10, 1878. Edmund J., born December 31, 1880, was graduated from the law school of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, has since been married and now resides at Dillon, where he is a prominent attorney. George R., the third son, who was born September 14, 1883, is secretary of the Montana State College at Bozeman.

Colonel Callaway's social attitude and the quality of social esteem of which he was the recipient call for especial remark. Radical Republican though he was, never did he permit political differences to interfere with or to limit his friendships, and he experienced peculiar joy in the fact that he had as many friends among the Democrats as among those of his own party. As a member of the fraternal society of the

Masons, he was of most exceptionally high rank, being a member of the blue lodge and of the commandery; holding the position of grand lecturer of the Montana jurisdiction; serving as junior grand warden for one year and as worshipful master of his lodge for four years; and taking class generally as a very prominent Mason. His friendships, however, were limited by socially conventional lines no more than by political limitations. All men with morally clean hands he was glad to count within the bounds of his comradeship. Southern to the core, he was quick to resent an injury, but was also quick to forget and was generous to enemies as to friends. As an officer honored by nation, state and private soldier; as a lawyer of high rank in the exceptionally able bar of Montana's territorial days; as a statesman and parliamentarian invaluable in the era of our young statehood; but, most of all, as a man, genuine in fibre and white in the soul of him, do friends, acquaintances, colleagues speak with something more than ordinary affection the name of James Edmund Callaway.

MARCE SORENSON. Ten miles west of the city of Billings, Montana, lies the 256-acre ranch of Marce Sorenson, one of the prominent agriculturists of the Yellowstone valley, who after many years of hard, industrious labor and many discouragements has achieved success in his chosen line of endeavor. Mr. Sorenson is a native of that country which has contributed largely to the best citizenship of this section, having been born at Jylland, Denmark, August 25, 1855, a son of Marce and Anna Marie (Olson) Sorenson. Mr. Sorenson's father was a weaver by trade, and also served as a soldier in the Danish army, during the war between Prussia and Denmark in 1847-49. He and his wife, who died when Marce was eleven years old, had six children, of whom two are living: Marce, and Marie, who is the wife of John Johnson and resides in Montana.

Marce Sorenson received his elementary education in the schools of his native country, but when he was only fifteen years of age, accompanied by his small sister, Marie, he took passage in the steamship "Colorado," and eventually landed at New York City. At that time he had an aunt living in Montana, Mrs. Anna Martin, who owned a ranch at Jefferson Island and the little emigrants started for the west, taking the train to Ogden, Utah, at that time the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. There they were met by S. R. Miller and his wife, who had come to meet them from Jefferson Island, Montana, and at that place Mr. Sorenson worked for Mr. Miller for two years, being the only boy herding cattle in the Butte valley in 1871. During this time he made the acquaintance of a number of men who became prominent in later years, among them being John Noyes, Myron Benard, Sen. W. A. Clark and Wilbur Fisk Sanders, and drove the eminent Dr. Tracey, one of the pioneer physicians of Montana, over the mountains from Butte to Harrison. After he had left Mr. Miller's employ, Mr. Sorenson secured work at day wages, and as he was thrifty and economical soon saved enough to invest in a few calves. To these he added as rapidly as he could secure funds, and eventually engaged in the cattle business on his own account, continuing successfully therein in the counties of Jefferson and Madison until 1884. At that time Mr. Sorenson went to southern Iowa, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but there he encountered a number of discouragements and misfortunes, and eventually lost all that his hard labor had earned for him. Although somewhat disheartened, he did not give up, but in June, 1895, returned to Montana and again began to work for wages, after he had spent two years in a visit to Denmark. In 1896 he located on his present property, situated in the Yellowstone valley, ten miles from

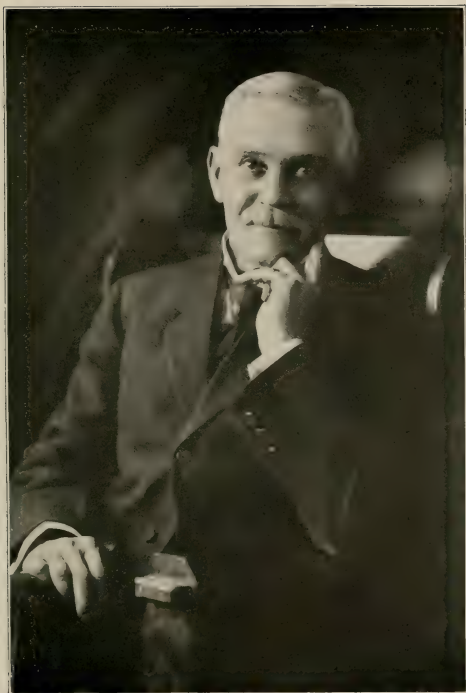
Billings, where he now has his 256 acres in a fine state of cultivation and thoroughly irrigated. His buildings are substantial and of modern architecture, and are supplied with all equipment and appurtenances necessary to carrying on the business of ranching. He has a young orchard of two hundred apple trees, raises wheat, oats and alfalfa, and also gives a great deal of attention to raising fine horses. Mr. Sorenson has given his children a good educational training, and that he has not neglected to fit them for the serious business of life was demonstrated in the summer of 1911, when his two sons, Harry and Lester, aged fourteen and fifteen years, respectively, raised over \$3,500 worth of wheat, oats and alfalfa on 156 acres of land. In political matters Mr. Sorenson is a staunch Democrat, and that he stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens was made evident in November, 1910, when he was elected to the office of county commissioner. Yellowstone county is one of the leading strongholds of Republicanism in the state, and Mr. Sorenson was the only Democrat on the ticket to be elected to county office. He is a member of Billings Lodge No. 394, B. P. O. E., and for several years has belonged to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

In 1884 Mr. Sorenson was married (first) to Miss Lizzie Gaultier, who was born in Utah and died in 1891, having been the mother of three children: Lewis M., who is engaged in beet raising on an eighty-acre tract situated five miles from the city of Billings, and married Hazel Brennan; Frederick, who died when seven years of age; and Phoebe, who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, who passed away at Lamoni, Iowa, Mr. Sorenson left his two sons, Lewis M. and Frederick, at Lamoni, and took a trip to his native place. He was there married in 1894 to Miss Sophy Amalie Jacobsen, who was born in Denmark, and they have had three children: Harry Clay, Lester and Christina A., all at home.

In the life of Marce Sorenson there is presented a lesson for the youth of any land; something to be found in it of a nature encouraging to the young aspirant, who, without friends or fortune, is struggling to overcome obstacles in his efforts to acquire a comfortable competence, if not absolute wealth. Mr. Sorenson has met his share of discouragements and disappointments, but has never allowed himself to falter, and the poor emigrant youth of forty years ago has developed into one of the most substantial and highly esteemed men of his community. While his business activities have kept him very busy, he has not denied himself the pleasure of companionship with his fellow men, and in his wide circle of acquaintances there are many who recognize his admirable qualities and are proud to call him friend.

WILLIAM COLEMAN. Coming as a boy into the state of Montana and immediately identifying himself with the life that was most typically hers during pioneer days, by becoming a miner, William Coleman has been for forty-six years a resident of the state. From mining he drifted into a branch of the mercantile trade and has made an unquestionable success of his business. Not only a pioneer in the commonwealth and in a business way, but also in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, Mr. Coleman through his progressive ideas and his energy in carrying them out has done much for Deer Lodge, where he makes his home.

William Coleman was born in Germantown, Ohio, January 25, 1847, the third son and fourth child in a family of six children. His parents were John and Mary (Boyer) Coleman and he is descended from a long line of pioneer ancestors. His grandmother, Mary Schaeffer Boyer, was a granddaughter of that early Pennsylvanian, who owned and sold the large tract of land now largely occupied by the present city



Wm. C. Leman



of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Selling this land at what he considered an advantageous price, he removed his family and effects to another extensive tract which he had purchased in the interior of the state. That region was at the time of his locating within it a frontier section of Pennsylvania. Indian raids were not unusual and one such attack resulted in the death of this pioneer and his wife at the hands of the savages. Their two children, Catherine and an infant sister, were seized by the Indians and carried away by them. The younger sister soon died from exposure, but the girl Catherine for seven years remained in captivity. Being a young woman of more than ordinary intelligence and force of character, she won a remarkable degree of respect and deference from her wild captors. Her understanding of the medicinal efficacy of various herbs added to the high esteem in which she was held and she became a noted doctress among the members of the tribe, who greatly prized her services. This band—probably the Miami Indians—in their wanderings traversed an extensive part of southern Ohio. It was while they were in that part of the country that the Pennsylvania girl captive, who was permitted much liberty in going about to gather her herbs, was one day surprised to hear the sound of hammering. Tracing the sound for some distance, she came to the bank of a stream, down which a raft was about to be floated by some white men. Astonished to see a young white woman in Indian garb, they listened with eager interests to the story of her captivity and endeavored to persuade her to join them in order to secure her liberty. But she preferred remaining among her respectful and considerate captors to joining strangers of whom she knew nothing. She requested these men, however, to report her predicament to authorities who should enter into negotiations with the Indians for her release. In the course of time that end was accomplished, her leave taking of this Miami band being accompanied with gifts of valuable trinkets and other highly prized articles. Returning to the friends of her family in Pennsylvania, she resumed the habits of civilization and was later married to a young man named Schaeffer. One of her daughters, Mary Schaeffer, became Mrs. George Boyer, and with her Catherine Schaeffer lived in the days of her widowhood. It was then that her reminiscences of the fine country to the west, in which the Indians had lived and hunted, aroused such interest that in 1804 a colony of emigrants from that section of Pennsylvania migrated to Ohio. Their long journey by wagon was one in which this lady acted to a great extent as guide. She it was who named the new settlement in Montgomery county, Ohio, with the same name as that given to the village of her father's early community. Catherine Schaeffer lived in Germantown, Ohio, to the end of her life, rendering valuable service through her knowledge of medicine and of life in a new, wild region. That colony included among its other settlers George Coleman, whose son, John, later married Mary Boyer, a daughter of Mary Schaeffer Boyer and a granddaughter of Catherine Schaeffer.

George Coleman was the father of eleven children, among them five sons, of whom John Coleman was the third. His marriage to Mary Boyer took place on April 15, 1835. Of the six children of John and Mary Coleman, two sons, William and Lewis, became Montana pioneers, thus continuing the family tradition made notable by their grandfather, George Coleman, their distinguished ancestress, Catherine Schaeffer, and their earlier progenitor of Germantown history.

William Coleman was a student in the public schools of Germantown, Ohio, until he reached the age of seventeen, when he enlisted in the Federal army, first as a drummer, but soon discarding the drum for the rifle. He became a member of Company E, One Hundred

and Thirty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He remained with this company until the close of the war, being so fortunate as to receive only one wound, a slight one obtained in a skirmish. At the end of the war he returned home and with his older brother, Lewis, set out for Montana in March, 1866. They went by rail as far as Kansas City, Missouri, and were joined there by a comrade of Lewis Coleman's, J. T. Clark, of the Second Colorado Cavalry. They purchased between them a mule team and outfit, and on the 12th of March, 1866, they left Kansas City en route for Montana. Their way led them along the famous old Santa Fe trail as far as Pueblo, Colorado. There they crossed to Cherry Creek, thence to Denver, where they secured more supplies and after a rest of several days, a respite of which both their mules and they themselves stood in sore need, they started on again, over the emigrant (Mormon) road, heading for Salt Lake. From the latter place they followed the Cash Valley to Alder Gulch, Virginia City, arriving in the mining town in July, 1866, having been four months and four days in making the journey. During this long trip each night they were compelled to picket their mules and mount guard over the wagon and outfit, each taking turn at this duty.

At this time gold had just been discovered at Highland Gulch, and the team of the brothers was the fifth to cross the hills into that section of the country. Leaving his brother Lewis at Highland Gulch, William Coleman with a party of four went into the Big Hole, and until fall prospected the tributaries of the Wise river, but finding that gold was not to be had in paying quantities he returned to Highland. It was while on this trip that Mr. Coleman discovered the Ruby Gulch, and it was while he was away from his brother that he prospected in Rochester, Camp Creek and Soap Gulch. In 1868 he made another trip into the Big Hole country, which at the time was alive with game of every description and infested with Indians, who were, however, peaceably inclined. He had the misfortune to be taken ill with mountain fever, and the party was forced to camp under a fir tree for two weeks or more, the sick man being made as comfortable as possible on a bed of pine boughs. As soon as he was able to be moved they carried him for thirty miles, taking ten days to make the journey, to a house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Forest. There he slowly recovered and when he was able to sit on a horse's back, made his way once more to Highland Gulch.

His next mining venture was to Loom Creek, Idaho, where with two other men, Charles Ladeau and Dan McKeever, he prospected for a time but found nothing. He then returned for supplies to Salmon City, and while there was joined by Dr. McCann, and together they prospected the tributaries of the Lemhi river, but were not successful and returned by way of Fort Lemhi over the Range. He then prospected with equal lack of success about the headquarters of Horse Prairie. Coming thence to Bannack City, he began mining alone, and building a suction pump, which was the first introduced in this region, he succeeded in reaching bed rock or the main channel of Grasshopper Creek, being the first miner who had ever accomplished this feat. Here he was successful, and here he remained until July 1, 1871. In spite of all these experiences he was only twenty-four years of age, and was widely known as the "Boy Miner." In 1871 he sold his claims and came to Deer Lodge, Montana, where he opened a jewelry store, just a small place at first, but the pioneer in the town. His trade grew and now it is the most important business of its kind in the city and may be compared favorably with any store of its kind in much larger cities.

In 1872 Mr. Coleman established his first branch store at Pioneer, and in 1875 he established a second at Philipsburg, following these by one in Butte in

1877 and another in Anaconda in 1884. He has since closed out his branch stores, finding his business at Deer Lodge about as much as he cares to handle.

Mr. Coleman has not given his entire time to the management of his own business by any means. He was instrumental in bringing about the present fine water system of the city, working for six months in the organization and promotion of the company. The Water Company was organized on the 1st of October, 1886, the officers now being N. J. Beilenberg, president; Willard Bennett, vice-president; and William Coleman, secretary and treasurer. He evinced the greatest activity in this work, giving the erection of the works his personal attention. He later aroused interest in the prospect of bringing electricity to the city, and worked as hard in behalf of the Electric Light Company as he had for the water company.

Mr. Coleman has many other interests, including valuable mining interests in Montana, and particularly near Butte. He is also the owner of much valuable landed property throughout the state, and owns considerable city realty, including his handsome home in Deer Lodge. His life has been eminently successful, not only as a business man, but in other ways that are more important, in the winning of friends and the regard of the people with whom he has been associated.

Mr. Coleman is a Republican and is active in advancing the interests of his party. He married Miss Lucy Hammond, of Grant county, Wisconsin, who was born November 1, 1858. They were married on the 2nd of August, 1875. Two children have been born to them: Alice, now Mrs. J. A. Mulcahy of Deer Lodge, and Joseph Coleman, of Deer Lodge. This son married Miss Marie Estelle Reece, and they have one child, Dorothy Loretta. The daughter, Mrs. Mulcahy, has two children, Coleman and Kathleen.

The father of the subject of this sketch, John Coleman, was a native of Ohio. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and served throughout that struggle. He was a wagon and carriage manufacturer and is now deceased. The six children of his father and mother were: George F., who is now a retired farmer of Winchester, Ohio; Lavinia, who is Mrs. Alonzo Law, of Germantown; Lewis, who died at Deer Lodge in 1908; Maria, now Mrs. Dan Kindig, of Germantown; and Sarah, who married Peter E. Hart, of Germantown; William was the fourth child.

In his early days Mr. Coleman enjoyed hunting and fishing and all kinds of active sports. Now he gives much time to his fraternal and social interests. He has always been active in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first Federal soldier who decorated a Confederate soldier's grave in Montana. He is a Mason and has been treasurer of his lodge for nineteen years. He is also an Odd Fellow and has been treasurer of this lodge for twenty-two years. His wife and daughter and his son and daughter-in-law are also communicants of the Episcopal church and active workers in the same.

Mr. Coleman and family are representatives of the highest type of a cultured family in the state. He is a pleasing and courteous gentleman. With the wealth and culture of himself and household go also those traits of character that win and keep the esteem of all who know them.

BISMARCK WILLIAMS. Among the leading men of Montana may be found numbers who proudly claim this great state as their native one, and as they owe a son's allegiance, it is given with enthusiasm and patriotism for the loyal sentiment of love of birth-place is essentially American. Broadwater county has a notable native citizenship and a leading representative of this class is Bismark Williams, who is serving in the office of county treasurer of Broadwater county and is a member of the society of Sons and Daugh-

ters of Montana Pioneers. Mr. Williams is a resident of Townsend, Montana, but was born at Radersburg, Montana, January 10, 1871. He is a son of W. U. and Mrs. Malicia (Pool) Williams.

W. U. Williams was born in 1838, in Maine, of an early settled family of the Pine Tree state. He remained on his father's farm until old enough to safely handle tools and then learned the cabinetmaking trade, which he followed until his attention became attracted toward the west. In 1867 he accompanied a wagon train that crossed the plains to Alder Gulch, now Virginia City, and suffered many of the hardships that attended the early pioneers. For one year he prospected around Alder Gulch and in 1868 took up a claim in what is now Broadwater county and for a number of years afterward engaged in stock raising in Crow Creek valley. After selling his ranch he retired to Radersburg, where he still resides.

W. U. Williams married Mrs. Malicia Pool, who died in March, 1893, on her husband's ranch in Crow Creek valley. She was a widow at time of marriage to Mr. Williams and had two daughters: Laura, who is now Mrs. John Ross, of Tostan, Montana; and Alice, who is Mrs. Aaron Schaaf, residing at Lewistown, Montana. To her second marriage three sons were born, namely: William S., who is a mine owner living at Radersburg; Frank L., who is a mine foreman and superintendent, residing at Radersburg; and Bismark.

Bismark Williams attended the public schools of Radersburg and Crow Creek and at the age of nineteen years became a farmer and stock raiser on his own account. He operated in Broadwater county for four years by himself and then sold a one-half interest in his ranch and stock to his brother, William S. He was then appointed rural mail carrier and served in that capacity for four years, until 1896, and afterward, for two years devoted himself entirely to work on his ranch. From 1898 until 1900 he served as postmaster at Radersburg, and from 1900 until 1904 followed mining and prospecting in Broadwater county. In the fall of the latter year he was elected assessor for the county and served out a term of four years and then resumed private business, moving to the National Park and embarking in the mercantile business, which he conducted successfully for two years, at the end of which time he was again called to public office, being elected county treasurer. For this important office he is well qualified in every way and is a man of responsibility and of ample means, owning, in addition to his ranch lands, valuable realty at Radersburg and at Townsend.

On January 19, 1898, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Mertie Doughty, a native of Radersburg, like himself, and they have an interesting little school-girl daughter of eleven years, Hattie M. Mr. Williams is active in the order of Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He is one of the influential members of the Democratic party in this section.

EDGAR MOORE HALL, of the firm of Gunn, Rasch & Hall, one of the leading law firms of this part of the state, is a native son of Montana and of the type which the commonwealth is particularly proud to claim as its own. His father, Joseph E. Hall, became identified with Montana some twenty-five years before it was admitted to statehood, and by heritage and personal inclination the subject is loyal to its institutions. He is the scion of one of the oldest American families, the arrival of the Halls on these shores having little antedated the landing of the Pilgrims and the records bear the names of a goodly number of soldiers and patriots, whose staunch characteristics are reflected in the personality of the gentleman.

Mr. Hall was born in Diamond City, January 5, 1871. His father, Joseph E. Hall, was a native of Holmes



Chas. Hall

county, Ohio, born July 23, 1834, and this venerable gentleman is now a resident of Bozeman, Montana. He came to the state in 1864 and first located in Virginia City, but left there in the following year and came overland to Diamond City, where he engaged in mining until 1875. During later years he followed ranching and real estate, and for some time past has been retired. He has been a prominent man and has, with credit, held several important public trusts. In Meagher county, when Diamond City was the county seat, he was for five years clerk of the court and in his earlier life he was at all times active and interested in politics. He was the friend and supporter of Colonel Sanders, his loyalty to that gentleman being of the highest type. He was an adherent of the men and measures of the Republican party, a member of the Presbyterian church and a Mason, belonging to Diamond City Lodge, No. 7. He went west in 1859, when great sections of the country were still wilderness and adventure lay waiting at every turn in the road, and he lived the life of the western pioneer with its attending hardships and deprivations. He lived in New Mexico for a time and then removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and prospecting. He took as his wife Nannie Moore, who was born in Shelby county, Missouri, April 8, 1839, his union to her being celebrated in Helena in 1868. Mrs. Hall came to Montana in 1865, with her widowed mother and a younger brother, then seventeen years of age, the journey having been made overland with ox-teams and having been attended with many hardships. They came direct to Diamond City. The grandmother died November 16, 1868, in Diamond City, and there the remains of that good and brave woman are interred. Mrs. Hall is a woman of strong character, an advocate of temperance and one of the sturdy pioneer women of Montana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Society of Montana Pioneers. Edgar Moore is the eldest of the three children born to them. The second son, Fred Brant, born June 12, 1874, in Diamond City, resides with his parents at Bozeman and the youngest, Harry, born at Hall's Ranch on the Musselshell, October 1, 1880, met with a tragic death by drowning in the Musselshell river at the age of two and a half years.

Edgar Moore Hall received his early education in the public schools of White Sulphur Springs and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1891. In the meantime he had come to the decision to adopt the law as his profession, and in the fall of the year mentioned he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and from that noted institution received the degree of LL. B. in 1893. He was a member of Delta Chi fraternity in the University of Michigan. Subsequent to that he removed to Lewiston, Montana, and there hung out his professional shingle in association with E. W. Morrison, one of the most promising of Lewiston attorneys, with whom he remained associated for a short period. He next removed to Neihart, Cascade county, and practiced there for a year, but in May, 1895, went to Big Timber, shortly after the creation of Sweetgrass county. He continued in Big Timber for a decade, until January, 1905, in that place developing his legal powers and enjoying high standing in the community, which looked upon his departure as in the nature of a calamity.

On the first of January, 1905, Mr. Hall became a citizen of Helena, entering the office and becoming assistant to Attorney General Albert J. Galen, and filling the position of assistant attorney general until July 1, 1910. Since then he has been engaged in private practice and formed a partnership with M. S. Gunn, the firm now being known as Gunn, Rasch & Hall, with offices in the Treacy building. They carry on a general practice and the firm is also counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for the state of Montana, and the fame of their ability is by no means bounded by the limits of Helena or Lewis and Clarke county. Mr. Hall had

known preferment before coming to Helena and was county attorney of Sweetgrass county for three terms, being elected in the fall of 1898 and serving until January 1, 1905. Preceding that, he was deputy county clerk at Big Timber.

Mr. Hall is a leading member of the ancient and august Masonic order, belonging to Doric Lodge, No. 53, at Big Timber, where he is a charter member. He has passed all the chairs and is a past master, but is affiliated only with the Blue Lodge. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the Montana Club. His faith is that of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is of Republican conviction and until within the past year and a half was active in party affairs, his influence being very definite. His practice, however, has grown to such proportion that he has little time for anything else.

Mr. Hall was married June 5, 1907, at Helena, Montana, to Agnes May MacDonald, daughter of Alexander MacDonald, a Montana pioneer. That gentleman, now deceased, constructed and operated what was known as MacDonald's pass toll road between Helena and Missoula. He was formerly engaged in mining. Mrs. Hall was born in Lewis and Clarke county May 29, 1881. They have two interesting children: Genevieve, born January 10, 1909, and Edgar MacDonald, born April 4, 1911, both natives of Helena.

The subject's paternal ancestors were of English extraction and Thomas Hall, the founder of the American branch of the family, crossed the Atlantic early in the seventeenth century, locating in Connecticut. The great-grandfather and the grandfather served in the Revolution and the War of 1812, respectively. Mr. Hall has in his possession an original document of discharge for the great-grandfather, Thomas Hall, after seven years' service in the Continental army, the same being signed by George Washington. The maternal ancestors came from Scotland and settled in America early in the eighteenth century, making their home in Virginia.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Lewis and Clarke Bar Association and of the Montana State Bar Association. He has no particular hobbies, nor is his happiness dependent upon any particular diversion, his greatest pleasure being in his home in the company of his wife and children. His residence, an attractive and hospitable one, is located at 443 Clark street.

REV. LAWRENCE PALLADINO, S. J. The beloved father, whose scholarly attainments have given him a place among the thinkers of the country, Rev. Lawrence Benedict Palladino, was born in Dilecto, a small village in the Apennines, about thirty miles from Genoa, Italy, on the 15th of August, 1837. His parents were Julius and Magdalene (Recci) Palladino, who lived and died in their Italian country. After a course of private instruction at home, Father Palladino entered the Petit Seminaire at Genoa. Owing to the fact that his health was not robust, he was sent to the diocese of Tortora, to continue his studies at Stazulus. He early decided to take holy orders, and in 1855 entered the Society of Jesus as a novice. His philosophical studies were conducted in Italy and at Felkirch in the German Tyrol. For his course in theology, he went to Lyons, France, completing his course at Monaco. He was ordained at Nice in 1863, and the same year was sent to California to be professor of Latin and Greek at St. Ignatius' College in San Francisco. From here Reverend Palladino was sent to Santa Clara and until 1867 was minister in the college in that city, leaving it in that year to engage in missionary work in the Flathead country of Montana.

For four years, Father Palladino was in charge of the St. Ignatius Mission on the reservation, and then in 1871 was sent to Helena, where he labored until 1887, when he was recalled to St. Ignatius Mission,

and was given charge of the work there and also of the Missoula valley. From this post, he was again sent to Helena, remaining six years this time, when he was called to Spokane to be president of Gonzaga College. He held this position one term and then was transferred to Seattle for one year. For the following eight years, he had charge of the parish of Missoula, and after a few years in Idaho and North Yakima, Washington, he was sent back to this city in 1910, to become assistant pastor in the parish in which he had so endeared himself in previous years.

Father Palladino has been active in literary pursuits as well as in the duties of his priestly office. One of his most interesting works is "Indian and White in the Northwest." It is a masterly presentation of the achievements of the two races in the region, printed in an octavo volume. The first edition of the book is about exhausted, and the second is in preparation. In addition to this valuable historical work, Father Palladino has been a frequent contributor to the magazines and has written a number of devotional works. As a writer, he is clear and forceful in style, and these qualities also characterize him as a speaker. He has made a careful study of the early history of the Northwest, and is a recognized authority on Indian history. He was for some ten or twelve years vicar general in the diocese of Helena under Bishop Bronder.

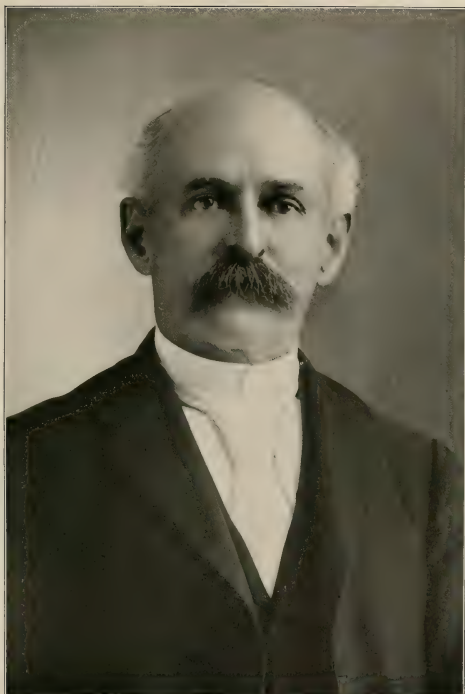
The work of the early missionaries of the church among the Indians deserves a volume in itself. Men of the highest attainments in scholarship and of the finest culture, cheerfully gave the best years of their lives to the work of uplifting the aborigines, and one of the men who has done much in this field is Father Palladino. Characteristically, he gives the praise to his order, and claims no personal credit for his years of sacrifice and toil. From the earliest beginnings of Montana history, there have been priests who have lived the life of sacrifice, and who have consecrated themselves to the service of the race: "re-joining in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer, distributing to the necessities of the saints, given to hospitality," and it is to this noble band of valiant souls that Father Palladino belongs. He felt it no hardship to leave the college work for which his training and intellect had so admirably fitted him, and to go among the savages, and truly the fruits of that ministry have justified the sacrifice. Father Palladino is spending his declining years among the people who love him, and who appreciate the achievements of his noble life, and who enjoy the charm of his genial, modest and lovable presence.

RICHARD LOCKEY. Perhaps no man in Montana has a wider acquaintance or occupies a more pre-eminent position in the affairs of that state than Richard Lockey, closely identified with Montana since 1866, and connected with its political and industrial affairs from the beginning of his acquaintance here. His influence has been felt in nearly every avenue of public and private interests. In politics, in mining affairs, in industrial matters, in educational lines, in fraternal circles, in financial institutions,—in fact, in every connection where the presence of a master mind and willing hand has been in demand, there has Richard Lockey been found at the helm.

Born in Yorkshire, England, June 11, 1845, Richard Lockey was the third child of the nine who were born to his parents, John and Mary Lockey, who emigrated to America when their son Richard was one year old, settling in Dubuque, Iowa. Up to his twelfth year Richard Lockey was permitted such primitive advantages in an educational way as the then frontier town afforded. The gleanings of those first few years, however, were sufficiently well implanted in his fertile mind to stand him in good stead in later life as a foundation for advanced education, and he has ever been a student

of the best, so that his earlier lack in the matter of education has been in no sense a handicap to the man. When the Civil war broke out Richard Lockey was sixteen years old and looked less. He offered himself twice for enlistment in the Union army, but each time was refused because of his youth. Not to be frustrated in his design, the persistent boy was finally accepted in a clerical capacity, which he regarded as somewhat less opprobrious than remaining at home with aged men and small boys, and was attached to the Fremont Hussars, at Patterson, Missouri. In November of that year his command accompanied that of General Davidson on an expedition into southeastern Missouri and Arkansas. In 1864 he accompanied General Sherman's army from Vicksburg in its march across Mississippi into Alabama, and later, returning to Vicksburg, he joined in General Banks' famous Red River expedition, at that time Mr. Lockey being in charge of the commissary and quartermaster departments of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, the Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. In the fall of 1864 the unhealthy climate and the exposure of army life reduced his vitality to such an extent that he suffered a dangerous illness at Memphis, and was eventually sent home. Upon his ultimate recovery he entered Bayliss Commercial College in Dubuque, Iowa, from which he was graduated. During the winter of 1865-66 he was engaged at St. Louis in settling up the books of the quartermaster Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. After completing the work he came to Montana, locating almost immediately in Helena, where he secured employment. For three years thereafter he was engaged as a clerk in Helena, following which he read law in the offices of W. F. Sanders and Chumassero & Chadwick for some time.

In 1871 Mr. Lockey engaged in business in Helena in a mercantile way, and in 1876 he opened a branch store in Bozeman, where he manufactured immense quantities of the product known as "hardtack" for the military and Indian departments, this part of the business being conducted on contract for the government. In 1881 he sold out his Bozeman interests to his brothers, John and George W., and disposed of the Helena store to William Ulm, thus freeing himself entirely from the demands of the mercantile business. Following his withdrawal from that line of business, Mr. Lockey began to devote his time to matters of real estate, insurance and abstracts, and in the years that have since elapsed he has built up a most representative clientele and has come to be recognized as a leader in that class of business. He has large real estate holdings and is the owner of some of the choicest business and residence properties in Helena, including extensive mining interests and holdings in many other important enterprises of a worthy nature. He is one of the organizers and was for twenty-one years a director of the American National Bank of Helena; he is president of the State Investment Company and has been president of the Helena Trust Company and of the Helena Rapid Transit Company; at the present time he holds important positions in the official administration of these companies. Mr. Lockey has ever been foremost in philanthropic works and in measures of whatever nature calculated to tend to the public good, and he has shown his interest in that respect by his generous contributions on numerous occasions. He was one of the largest contributors to the Montana Wesleyan University and was a trustee and vice president of its board of trustees for many years. He donated to the city of Helena the Lockey Avenue Park, and was one of the principal owners of the land which was donated to the state of Montana for the capitol building site. He was also a heavy contributor to the fund for enlarging the Lewis and Clark county courthouse square or park, a handsome addition to the city. Mr. Lockey has been for years prominently and actively identified with the various branches of the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar,



Richard Lockey

Scottish Rite, Mystic Shrine and others, and has officiated in many of their high offices. He now fills the position of grand treasurer of the grand lodge of Montana, A. F. & A. M., and is a trustee on the Montana Masonic home board. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows and of the Sons of St. George, and he served three years as grand receiver of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Montana. In 1868 he assisted in the organizing of the Good Templars in Helena and since that time has officiated in all the high offices of the order.

Mr. Lockey has been a lifelong Republican and he has for years been prominent in politics in his section of the state. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Montana state legislature, in which body he distinguished himself as a man of patriotic broad-mindedness and progressive ideas. He has served on various occasions in the city council of Helena, always with excellent results in the administration of the affairs of the city, in so far as the influence of one man might permeate. He has been twice a member of the board of education and has furthered the best interests of the community in his official capacity there as in many another equally important position.

Always a man of distinction, perhaps Mr. Lockey is better known throughout the state of Montana as the "Duke of Last Chance" than in any other capacity. For more than a quarter of a century he has been the presiding officer of the "House of Lords," a burlesque legislative assembly, which was organized in Virginia City many years ago, and removed to Helena when the capital was transferred thither. His natural adaptation for presiding over such an assembly is marked. Nature made him a humorist of a quaint and unusual order, and possessing, as he does, a thorough acquaintance with parliamentary law, he is quick and incisive in his rulings. His assumed gravity is never disturbed by the mirth and hilarity which is prone to mark the deliberations of the assembly, and his unflinching and ever serious demeanor lends a grave dignity to the scenes enacted in this mock tribunal, which has given him an added reputation in the northwest, and whose influence upon real legislation has ever been of a most wholesome and salutary nature.

On June 5, 1870, Mr. Lockey was united in marriage at Helena to Miss Emily E. Jeffrey of Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Lockey died December 26, 1907, at Palo Alto, California. They had five children, two of whom, Mary Ishbel and Richard, Jr., survive their mother.

Miss Mary Ishbel Lockey founded Castilleja School at Palo Alto, California, near Stanford University, in 1906, which has had a phenomenal growth, and has become one of the best and most popular schools for the education of girls on the Pacific Coast. While a corporation, the school is owned by Miss Lockey, who is president of the corporation, and principal of the school. In 1910 Miss Lockey purchased a tract of land upon which five buildings have been erected, the whole valued at \$100,000.

Richard, Jr., who has been associated with his father in business for several years, is vice president of the State Investment Company. He married Miss Florence Gage on June 23, 1908, and they have one child, Janet, born December 30, 1910.

HON. GEORGE DOUGLAS PEASE. Known throughout Gallatin, Park and Madison counties as the leading lawyer in criminal practice, and recognized as one of Montana's eminent legal practitioners, George Douglas Pease, of Bozeman, maintains a foremost position in the list of Montana's eminent professional men. During the twenty years that he has been engaged in practice in this city he has been identified with numerous cases which have attracted wide attention, and the services which he has rendered his city and county as the in-

cumbent of positions of honor and responsibility have given him a wide reputation in the public area. He is a native of Montana and was born in Gallatin City, February 22, 1871, a son of Joseph A. and Orvilla Melissa (Kimpton) Pease.

Joseph and Cynthia Ann (Hunt) Pease, the paternal grandparents of George D. Pease, were natives of Connecticut, and were married in Clarkson county, New York, April 22, 1827. During the early thirties they removed to Florence, St. Joseph county, Michigan, where Mrs. Pease passed away October 22, 1844, soon after which date her husband moved with his children to Marquette county, Wisconsin. Later he went to what is now the city of Eau Claire, where he was engaged in lumbering and farming until his death in 1887. He and his wife had ten children, as follows: Eliza L.; George S.; Joseph Alonzo; Mary Eliza, who became the wife of Henry C. Hovenberg, of Eau Claire, now deceased; Cyrus D., a prosperous farmer of the Gallatin valley; Helen A., the wife of Curley Shea, residing on the old Pease homestead near Eau Claire; Edwin D.; Betsie A., who married A. D. Chappell, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Calista A. and Cynthia A.

Joseph Alonzo Pease, father of George Douglas, was born March 17, 1831, in New York, and as a lad accompanied his parents to the state of Michigan, and later went with his father to Wisconsin, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he crossed the plains to Montana, settling in Gallatin county, at what is now known as Gallatin City, where he engaged in farming and stock growing at the head of the Missouri river as a pioneer. In 1880 he disposed of his interests and removed with his family to Bozeman, in the vicinity of which city he purchased a valuable ranch, on which he carried on operations until his death, November 10, 1901. He was one of the first settlers in Gallatin county and his efforts were well rewarded, his sterling character and exemplary life gaining for him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. In political matters he was a Republican, but never sought public preferment. He married Orvilla Melissa Kimpton, who was born in Derby Line, Vermont, February 10, 1851, daughter of George and Sarah (Rollins) Kimpton, natives respectively of Vermont and the Dominion of Canada, their marriage having taken place in County Stanstead, Canada. The Kimptons removed to Wisconsin soon after their marriage, and on the old homestead near the city of Eau Claire, in 1891, George Kimpton passed away, his widow surviving him until September 13, 1906, when her death occurred. Their eight children were as follows: Orvilla Melissa; Edward A., a prosperous farmer of Broadwater county, Montana; Alvin, who resides near the old Wisconsin homestead; Lillie, the wife of Melville J. Farrel, still residing near the city of Eau Claire; Archie, who also makes his home in that locality; Washington I., who at the time of his death in 1898 was an influential farmer of Broadwater county, Montana; and Emily and Emma M., who died in infancy.

Mrs. Orvilla M. Pease died March 18, 1912, having been the mother of nine children, all of whom are living: George Douglas; Joseph Loran, born May 22, 1873, who married June 3, 1903, Mabel Thornton Gage, of Oakland, California, and resides in that city; Edward Alonzo, born September 7, 1875, residing in Bozeman; Mary Aurelia, born October 10, 1877, who married December 26, 1906, in Bozeman, Rutherford B. Ward, and now lives in Palouse, Washington; Sarah Helen, born January 8, 1881, married December 25, 1905, in Bozeman, Frank Matthew Connelly, and now lives at Potlatch, Idaho; Allen Albert, born April 21, 1883, who married August 15, 1905, at Sand Point, Idaho, Bertha Augusta Merger, and now resides in Ellensburg, Washington; Vern Ashley, born August 24, 1885, who lives in Bozeman; Margaret Isabelle, born January 21, 1888, who married February 12, 1908, in Bozeman, Manning

Garland Fanster, and resides at Potlatch, Idaho; and Bessie Orvillla, born November 15, 1893, who is living in Bozeman.

George Douglas Pease was brought up on the home farm, and as his father's oldest son, spent much of his time assisting in the cultivation of the property. His preliminary studies were prosecuted in the district schools of the vicinity of the homestead and the public schools of Bozeman, which he attended winters until 1888, in which year he was sent to Madison, Wisconsin, to take a high school course, thus preparing himself for collegiate work. In the fall of 1889 he matriculated in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and graduated therefrom in the fall of 1893, receiving the degree of B. L. During his last year in the university he also prosecuted a course of study in the law department, and in the spring of 1893, prior to his graduation, passed an examination before the state board of Wisconsin, being admitted to the bar of that commonwealth on April 26. He then returned to his home, but in November opened an office in Bozeman, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having gained prestige through his ability as an advocate and counselor, and being recognized as a close student of the science of jurisprudence. Mr. Pease has carried on a general practice, but has given the greater part of his attention to criminal cases, and in this connection has not a peer in this section of the state. He is a valued member of the State Bar Association and of the Gallatin County Bar Association, having served for some time as president of the latter body.

A stalwart Republican in politics, Mr. Pease has long been identified with the work of that party. Shortly after commencing practice in Bozeman, in 1894, he became a candidate for the office of county attorney, but was defeated in the nominating convention by a majority of only two votes. In April, 1895, he was elected city attorney of Bozeman, in which capacity he served two years, and in May, 1897, the office having become an appointive one, he was chosen as his own successor, receiving the appointment from Mayor J. V. Bogert. Two years later he was reappointed by Mayor Alward, thus being in continuous service until January 1, 1901, when he resigned to assume the duties of county attorney, to which office he had been elected on the Republican ticket in November, 1900. He was re-elected in 1902, and was one of the most successful county attorneys Gallatin county ever had. He had been a candidate for the same position in 1898, his name appearing on the Republican, "Silver" Republican and Populist tickets, but he was defeated at the polls by the Democratic nominee. In 1904 Mr. Pease was the Republican candidate for district judge, comprising Gallatin, Broadwater and Meagher counties, but after a bitterly contested campaign met defeat at the hands of the Democratic candidate, Hon. William R. C. Stewart. In fraternal matters he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Western Star Lodge No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On June 26, 1895, Mr. Pease was married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to Miss Nellie Maybell Ward, who was born in that city February 5, 1872, daughter of Eben and Sarah C. (Brunk) Ward, and the eldest of their five children, the others being: Eugenia M., Ruthford B., Homer E. and LeRoy A. Eben Ward was born at Springbrook, Maine, October 13, 1837, being a carpenter by trade, and still maintains his home at Eau Claire. His wife was born in Indiana, May 10, 1849, and died June 22, 1885, at Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Pease have three children, namely: Edith Emogene, born October 20, 1896; George Douglas, Jr., born February 5, 1898; and Muriel, born May 5, 1899.

JOHN R. THOMAS, now one of the successful men of Montana, was left an orphan at the age of eight, and

at the age of twenty-two came to Montana with only a few dollars in his pocket, and started out in life with his capital consisting of his two strong hands and a determination to win success, in the face of every discouragement. He has been miner, rancher, storekeeper, indeed nearly everything that a non-professional man could be in a rough country such as Montana was during the first years of his residence here. It is a story of a slow and steady climb up the ladder of success. He never faltered, never grew discouraged and each step was upward and not downward. Thrown upon the world at so early an age he was no more than a child before he had learned the hardest of life's lessons, and as a young man he possessed a maturity of thought and a knowledge of humanity with all its faults and virtues that many a middle aged man does not possess. He thus succeeded where many a young man would have failed, not only in making a success in the business world, but also in winning the friendship of men all over the state of Montana. He is now the center of a large circle of friends, who admire him not only for the ability which he has shown in the management of his affairs, but for his character and personality.

John R. Thomas was born at Wills Rivers, Vermont, on the 18th of June, 1850. He was the son of Benjamin L. Thomas, who was a native of the state of New Hampshire. He was killed by a railroad accident, when only twenty-eight years of age. His young son was just eighteen months old, and grew up never knowing a father's love and care, one of the saddest things that can happen to a boy. His father now lies buried at Clairmont, New Hampshire. The mother of John R. Thomas, was Betsey M. (Anger) Thomas, also a native of New Hampshire. She only lived till her boy was eight and then died at the age of twenty-eight. She now lies at the side of her young husband in the quiet New Hampshire cemetery. The orphaned lad received his education in the public schools of his home, and even yet has vivid memories of the little red school house, and the agonizing hours spent therein.

As he grew to manhood the lure of the great west became stronger and stronger. He felt that somewhere out in that vast country he could find a place, such as the overcrowded east could not furnish. He came to Montana, therefore in 1872, arriving with fourteen dollars and forty cents in his pocket. He was confident that he would succeed and this was half the battle. He soon found work on a ranch in Prickly Pear valley, and here he remained for six years, acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the country and the people. Meanwhile he had been saving money and in 1878 resigned the position that he had held for so long, moving to Nevada Creek, where he bought a ranch. He remained there until the spring of 1880, and then sold out for a good price. He now worked on the opera house for a time, and then turned to "cow punching." Both of these occupations were merely to fill in the time while he was looking about to find a ranch suitable for his purposes. In the fall of 1881 he found what he had been looking for, and settled on the ranch in question. It was located opposite the mouth of Prickly Pear creek and here he settled down to stock-raising. He became well known throughout the cattle country as a successful stock raiser, and it seemed that he had found his vocation. However, he was never the man to resist a good bargain and when he saw an opportunity to trade his ranch for a prosperous mercantile establishment at Craig, Montana, he hastened to close the deal. This was in 1896, and he remained in the mercantile business until 1900, when having another opportunity to make a good trade, and being ready to go back to ranching again, he traded his store for a ranch sixteen miles south of Cascade. He has lived here ever since and in connection with

his ranch he operates the corner store at Cascade which he bought from Mr. Marcom. He thus is interested in the two lines of business that have always been most attractive to him, and he has proved that he is equally capable as merchant or stock-raiser.

Mr. Thomas has now lived in Montana for forty years, and the changes that have passed before his eyes seem almost phenomenal. As a miner and rancher in the early days, when Montana was the dumping ground for adventurers, idlers, and those who were unwelcome at home, he shared in many experiences that are surpassed only by the adventures of "Diamond Dick," or others of the yellow backed tribe. He had his experiences with the Indians and was in more than one fight. But perhaps his most vivid recollections are of the blizzards, that in the days when long journeys by horseback were necessary, were far more dangerous than they are today. Once while crossing the range from Helena to Helensville, he had one of his worst experiences with a blizzard. Afraid to go further for fear of traveling in a circle, he lay down and went to sleep in the snow. When he awoke in the morning he found himself buried under a foot of snow, and he knows just what the sensation of being buried alive is like. On another occasion he left home to go on an errand that would take him to another ranch only a few miles away. One of these sudden storms of snow and wind came up, and instead of the hour or so that the trip would have required, he spent thirty-six hours in wandering through the snow attempting to find his destination; even then it was the sagacity of his horse that led him to safety.

Mr. Thomas is a Republican in his political views. He was married on January 30, 1888, to Miss Sarah E. Billops, who lived in Cascade, Montana. They have one child, David A. Thomas, who was born in September, 1893, at Great Falls, Montana. He is at present a great aid to his father, with whom he is in business.

CHARLES WEGNER. The life of John Francis Wegner, the father of Charles Wegner, covers a period made famous in the history of two nations and Mr. Wegner played his part in the building of the history. Born in Germany, during the infancy of the American nation, he lived in the Fatherland until the close of the German Revolution of forty-eight, that period of darkness and pain that gave birth to the new German liberty. Mr. Wegner was among the leading revolutionists, fighting for the freedom that might have been achieved through less strenuous methods but fighting for what he knew to be right. When the Empire seemed to have won the gloomy victory, Mr. Wegner was forced to flee for his life from his native land but he fled in most distinguished company. With him were Franz Siegel, John Hecker and Robert Blum, the originators of the movement—if they may be so designated. Together they reached Vienna where Mr. Blum was captured and shot, the remaining three evading the enemy and escaping by way of Switzerland to America.

Mr. Wegner first settled in New Orleans in 1849, but after a short residence moved to Chicago where he amassed, what in those days was known as a huge fortune and became known as one of the merchant kings of the new city. In the great money famine of 1857, his fortune became dissipated, fifty thousand dollars disappearing at one time. During these seven years in the city on the lake, he sustained a loss far greater than that of his wealth.

He had been married while still a youth in the German home, to Elizabeth Niebergall who was born in Frankenthal, Baden, Germany, in 1825. Married in 1843 when the Revolution was only a tiny murmur, she had later, in company with her two young sons, Charles and John Francis, followed her husband to New York. Going from New York to New Orleans, thence to Milwaukee and Chicago, she was only per-

mitted to see the beginning of that husband's financial success. The cholera scourge was the forerunner of that financial panic. In July of 1854 it laid its pallid hand on this devoted wife and mother. It spared, as she would have had it do, the other members of the little family, but in July of that dread year the lads were motherless.

Three years later, with his orphaned children and the remnant of his fortune, the father purchased a hotel in Kansas City, Missouri. The misfortunes that pursued him were no exception to the rule. They seemed to come in droves. For a few short years he prospered as a landlord and there seemed to be a hope that he might eventually retrieve at least a portion of the former fortune. However, almost before he could realize the calamity, he was again caught in the tide of war and his possessions submerged. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Missouri was the scene of much border warfare. Mr. Wenger, although too old to himself take an active part in the struggle, was a strong Union sympathizer, one of the boys, born to him in the Fatherland, going to the front in his stead. When then Kansas City was overrun with a Rebel host, they confiscated his hotel and caused him to flee from his home for a second time. This time he moved only across the Missouri river into Leavenworth county, Kansas, settling between Leavenworth and Lawrence on the old De Compton road. Here during the war, he lived upon a small farm, returning when the land was once more at peace, to Kansas City where he entered into the grocery business. Success seemed to elude him during three difficult years. He went from Kansas City to Leavenworth, establishing a grocery in that city. There he died, on the twenty-seventh of October, 1877, at the age of sixty-seven. His death closed a career remarkable even in that era of tragic events when each year added a page to history.

The son, Charles, attended the public high school of Chicago until his fourteenth year. Having been born in beautiful Baden on the Rhine on the 16th day of April, 1844, he had reached that aforementioned age before his father met with the financial reverses. On fleeing from Kansas City to Leavenworth, the lad was apprenticed to a locksmith where he learned the locksmith trade. He was working at this trade in 1862 when the United States government organized the State Volunteer Militia under Colonel Robinson of Lawrence. Mr. Wegner being every inch his father's son needed no second invitation to enlist. He joined Company G, under Capt. Martin Smith, of the First Kansas Regiment. For two years the company saw some service in southwestern Missouri and eastern Kansas, much of the time being spent in quelling guerrilla warfare on the borders.

From the restoration of peace until 1872, Mr. Wegner spent his time on a Kansas farm. In the spring of that year he made his way to Montana, mostly by water, on board the steamer, "Nellie Peck." In Montana, he began farming on the banks of the Missouri river near Craig. For ten years he tilled the soil before assuming the management of the Holter Brothers' saw mills. In 1885 he moved from Craig to Great Falls that he might organize the Holter Lumber Company. For seven years, Mr. Wegner remained with the firm in the capacity of general manager. He was also one of the large stockholders. In 1892, he entered the livery and feed business, joining with Mr. Cornelius in the establishment of the Axtell stables. In July of the following year he was obliged to dispose of his interest in the stables that he might become postmaster of Great Falls, that position having been tendered him by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in the real estate business in his home city in which line he has been more or less interested ever since.

In 1885, Mr. Wegner was elected county commissioner

of Chouteau county, those associated with him being R. S. Ford and W. G. Conrad. In 1887, on a redivision of counties by the legislature, Great Falls was made the county seat of Cascade county and Mr. Wegner was named as the first commissioner of Cascade county, the other commissioners being J. H. Harris and E. R. Clingen, elected twice. He served on this board until his appointment as postmaster in 1893. Politics have always seemed to him much more than a diversion. The welfare of the Democratic party being always one of his chief concerns. In lodge circles he is most prominent. He was one of the charter members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 214, and has served as secretary to this order for a period of twelve years. He was also a charter member of the Cataract Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, No. 18, organized in April, 1887. For this chapter he has been keeper of the seals for fifteen years. He is a member also of the Electric City Club, the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club. In his church affiliations he has been loyal, always, to the church of his fathers, the German Lutheran.

During those years spent on a Kansas farm at the close of the war Mr. Charles Wegner wooed and won for his wife Miss Elizabeth Stigers of Connor, Kansas. They were joined in marriage on the sixteenth day of May, 1869. Miss Stigers was the daughter of Mr. Lewis Stigers, a Missouri farmer. She was born in Platte county, Missouri in 1846, being some two years her husband's junior. After sharing with her husband his successes and hardships and becoming the mother of his eight children, she passed away in their Montana home at Great Falls on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1891, and was laid to rest by the side of her oldest daughter in Highland cemetery. Of the seven children now remaining, John Francis Wegner, named for his distinguished grandfather, is a resident of Libby, Montana. Leonard, the second son, is register clerk in the postoffice of Great Falls. Charles Roberts is traveling engineer for the North Bank Railroad, while Henry B. is a rancher in Lincoln county. Percy is with his older brother in Libby. Elizabeth, the oldest daughter, rests beside her mother. Emma is the wife of Mr. E. E. Wegner, of Butte, Montana, and Pearl is Mrs. M. H. Millions of Great Falls.

Although all of the children have gone out into the world for themselves, Mr. Charles Wegner still retains his beautiful home at 415 Fourth street, South. He now has offices in the Phelps block. It was through his efforts and with his capital that the first two-story building of Great Falls was erected. It was built in August of 1885 and stands on the corner of Fifth avenue and Second street.

GASPARD DESCHAMPS. The part which the French people have played in the history and development of the whole United States has been at all times exceedingly extensive in its influence and important in its character. While it is true that no part of the country is without its marks left by this sturdy and virile people there is, perhaps, no section more deeply indebted to French influence of the finest quality wielded by its early French tradesmen and settlers than the Northwest, and western Montana numbers among its most potent and desirable citizenry many of these splendid French pioneers. A typical representative of this class of early French settlers is found in Mr. Gaspard Deschamps of Missoula who for many years has been closely identified with the development and upbuilding of this part of the state, and is one of the most substantial factors in the life of this community today.

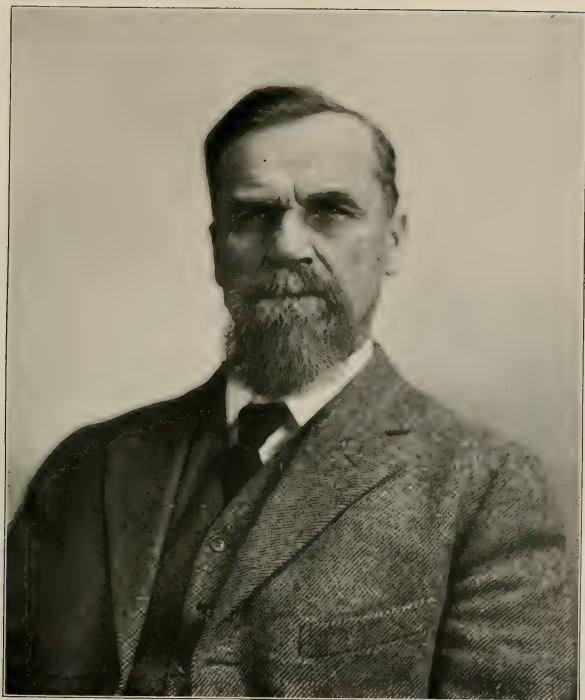
Mr. Deschamps is a native of Canada, where he was born on the 8th of December, 1846, and in which country his father, Antoine, and mother, Julia Marca, were born, lived throughout their lives, and died. He attended the common schools of his native community

and after completing his education went to Montreal and was for several years engaged in learning the blacksmith trade through a regular apprenticeship. During the long period that he was mastering the difficulties of his chosen trade the sum which he received for his time could scarcely be called wages, for it was a mere pittance of one dollar per month.

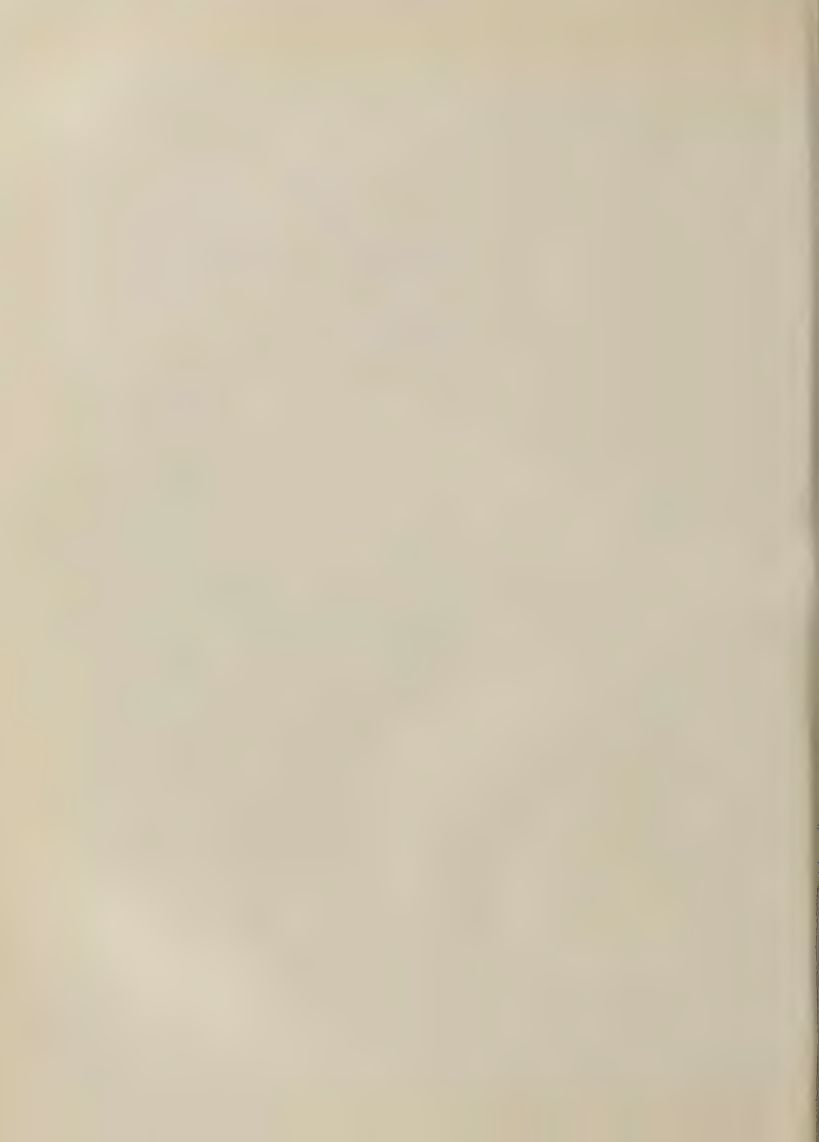
Mr. Deschamps was of an ambitious and energetic character and in 1865 when eighteen years of age although he did not know a word of English he boldly set out to make his fortune in the United States where opportunities were greater than in his native country. The first five years he worked at his trade in the New England states and during that time mastered the language and learned the different manners and customs of the people of that section. He was at all times frugal and industrious and saved his earnings and when he again felt the irresistible desire for a change in his life and surroundings he decided to cross the continent, and in 1870 went to San Francisco. Employment at his trade was found there for a time, but when in the spring after his arrival the gold excitement broke out at Cedar Creek, Montana, he in company with five other Frenchmen decided to make an effort to secure some of the precious metal and they set out for the excited district.

There were no railroads reaching that section at the time, and the party was obliged to make the trip by horseback from Walla Walla. The journey proved to be an interesting and exciting one, but they arrived at Cedar Creek without serious mishap. There they secured some claims and Mr. Deschamps worked at placer mining for two and a half years, during which time he was moderately successful and saved some money. When he had secured a considerable sum he sought out a location at the head of Flathead lake, near where the towns of Kalispell and Somers now stand, and in 1872 purchased some stock and went into the cattle business. While he has never ceased to retain his interest in this business and has ever since owned cattle and lands, after five years on the ranch at Flathead he went to Missoula, arriving here in 1877, and re-engaged in work at his old trade. A year later he was married to Miss Denise Cyr, a native of New Brunswick, and in 1879 again went to live on a farm, this time locating at Two Creeks. In 1881 he removed his family to the home ranch at Grass Valley, and he has added acreage to the original farm by purchase from time to time, until now it contains six thousand acres and is considered one of the most valuable ranches in this part of the state. It is completely stocked with cattle and horses, and has a general farming equipment as well. Of late years the conduct and management of this big place has been in the hands of his two sons, Ulrich and Arthur, while Mr. Deschamps devotes his time to the management of his extensive carriage and implement business. This plant which he established in 1905 is one of the largest and best equipped in the state and handles a large product each year. Besides the two sons on the ranch Mr. Deschamps has raised three other sons and seven daughters, three of the latter being now students at the famous college at Notre Dame, Indiana. The family is one of the finest to be found anywhere, the children being without exception a credit to their parents and their splendid training.

It is men of the stamp and character of Gaspard Deschamps who are the real bone and sinew of this great country and their value to the state and nation is too great to be adequately expressed. While Mr. Deschamps has been unaided by any influence or power other than his own indomitable will and pluck and energy and determination to succeed won large financial rewards and is today a man of substantial wealth, this is but one of the measures of his ability and efficiency. In other respects also he has demonstrated his right to be reckoned as a leader among influential



Gaspard Deschamps



men of this section and the potency of his efforts in the business, industrial and commercial worlds are indicative also of the strength of his personal character and his sterling worth as a man and a citizen of the highest type. Missoula may well be proud to claim Mr. Deschamps as one of its own best citizens and more men of his large caliber, liberality and progressiveness would mean indeed a consummation devoutly to be desired.

PROF. OSWALD C. MORTSON, surveyor-scientist, and a recognized authority on the geological and mineral history of Montana, of which state he had been a resident for forty years, died on December 11, 1912, in Great Falls, at the age of seventy-one years. Cascade county well recognizes the fact that in the passing of Professor Mortson she has lost a man who contributed freely and without price a great share of his life to her upbuilding and does well to mourn his loss. In his capacity as surveyor his name may be found on practically every map which has been officially prepared for Cascade county, and as a mineralogist and collector of specimens his reputation is nation-wide, while his contributions to scientific publications with relation to the geology and mineralogy of Montana have been accepted as authority.

Oswald C. Mortson was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1841. He came to the United States in 1864, and after spending some little time in the state of New York, he enlisted in the army in 1867, and gave eight years of his life in the regular service. He came to Montana in 1872 as a soldier and for two years was stationed at Camp Cook, near the mouth of the Judith river. Possessed of a remarkably scientific mind and ever a keen student of things scientific, he found ample field for the exercise of this tendency in his every-day life in Montana, and he made worthy use of his opportunity and his ability.

It was in 1872 while engaged in surveying from Fort Benton to the Sun river that Professor Mortson discovered how rich Montana is in fossils, and he immediately began the collection which is now, through his gift, the property of the Great Falls public library and which it is safe to say will make his name immortal in the state of Montana. Other collections which he has made up have gained much favorable comment at expositions in Chicago, New Orleans, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, but the collection which he gave to Great Falls far surpasses in completeness and rarity any of these others, and is adjudged by authorities on the subject to be worth many thousands of dollars. Prior to the Centennial exposition in 1876 he had made a most admirable collection of mineralogy and geology specimens which at that exposition gained for him the distinction of being the pioneer herald of the natural resources of Montana in the mineral line.

Some three years ago the professor notified the Great Falls library of his wish to deed his collection to it, provided proper arrangements would be made to care for it, and it is needless to say that the city was not slow to avail itself of the splendid generosity of the man. When the entire collection is placed, there will be found specimens of practically all Montana minerals, as well as the fossils of nearly all classes that are to be found in the state. The territory including Cascade county, however, is fully covered.

This unique but interesting character came to be one of the most familiar figures in Cascade county. He lived quietly and alone in his little cabin home, and while his earlier years were divided between surveying and specimen hunting, the closing years of his life were almost entirely devoted to his research work and the preparation of articles for scientific publications. He was peculiarly reticent as to his family history, and he formed no close associations in life, so that his closing years were passed without near companionship. For

years he lived in the little cottage at Seventh street South and Second avenue, and it was here that he was found by a friendly visitor on the Saturday following Thanksgiving day. The door of the cottage was fast and when an entrance was finally forced the old gentleman was found in a state bordering upon coma. He was hurried to the Deaconess hospital, where every care was given him, but he failed to rally from the attack and death claimed him on Wednesday, December 11.

Few there are, if any, in Cascade county who have not been attracted by the kindly but lonely old English gentleman, whose pride was great enough to sustain him through all his life without once divulging the facts of his earlier circumstances, and which was sufficient to restrain even the most indirect allusions to his parentage and history on the part of acquaintances. He was loved and honored by all who knew him, and his stupendous gift to the city of Great Falls bespoke better than could any words, his love and appreciation for the asylum he found in the honest hearts of those among whom he was thrown in Cascade county and Montana.

SIDNEY M. LOGAN. Not every son of an illustrious father has been able to achieve prominence, but in the case of Sidney M. Logan, of Kalispell, it would seem that the mantle of his father's greatness has fallen upon his capable shoulders. One of the leading representatives of the legal profession, he has held prominent public offices, and at all times has been a leader in movements calculated to be of benefit to his adopted community. Mr. Logan was born at St. Augustine, Florida, March 2, 1867, and is a son of Capt. William and Odelia (Furlong) Logan.

Capt. William Logan was born in County Louth, Ireland, December 9, 1830, of Scotch-Irish parentage, being the son of Thomas D. and Margaret (Rohan) Logan, who passed their entire lives in Ireland. Of their family of three sons and five daughters, Captain Logan was the only one to emigrate to the United States. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, a man of high intellectual attainments and force of character. Of the sons it is worthy of record that Charles was colonel of the Sixty-first Highlanders, that Archibald was a captain in the British navy, Thomas is now a resident of Scotland, while Captain Logan, the other son, acquired national fame by his gallantry. William Logan completed his educational discipline in famous old Trinity College, where he graduated about 1847, coming to the United States in 1848. He located in New Orleans, where he first found work at railroading, continuing to advance until he became assistant engineer. He resigned this office and enlisted in Company I, Seventh United States Infantry, as a private, the regiment having been recruited in New Orleans for service during the Mexican war. Captain Logan served under General Taylor, on the Rio Grande, and later under General Scott, with whom he served until the fall of the city of Mexico, participating in all the engagements in which his command took part. He continued with his regiment as first sergeant after the war, his regiment having been assigned to the work of guarding the frontier in Texas and New Mexico and to opposing the depredations of the Indians. The regiment finally surrendered to Gen. Kirby Smith, in 1861, at the commencement of the Civil War. Captain Logan was paroled and sent to Rouse's Point, New York, where he remained until the succeeding fall. He again entered the service in the spring of 1862 with the Army of the Potomac, and was with his regiment until the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded in the shoulder and conveyed to the hospital at David's Island, in New York harbor, where he served as hospital steward after he had sufficiently recuperated. Prior to receiving his wound, Captain Logan had participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Snicker's

Gap. Having rejoined his regiment, he was commissioned first lieutenant thereof in 1864, and after the surrender of General Lee, he went to St. Augustine, Florida, where he served as quartermaster general until 1866, at which time he accompanied his regiment to Fort Steele, Wyoming, where it was engaged in construction work and in guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, then in construction. Captain Logan moved on to Fort Beaufort, North Dakota, in 1870, remaining at that station until 1872, which was the year of his advent in Montana, and here he was one of the number to take part in the Yellowstone expedition. Being still in the military department of the United States service, Captain Logan was called upon to show his mettle in conflict with the Indians, taking part in Baker's fight, near Billings, and was officer of the guard on the night when the attack was made by the hostile Sioux, at that time receiving honorable mention for effective service. From 1872 to 1876 he was stationed at Fort Shaw, doing recruiting service at Dubuque, Iowa, during the first two years of this time, and in 1875 he was commissioned captain. In the centennial year he rejoined his regiment, was with General Gibbon in the Sioux campaign, and was on the ground where Custer was killed the day after that memorable disaster. Returning to Fort Shaw, in the spring of 1877, he was removed to Fort Missoula, then in course of construction, where he remained until he was called forth to accompany General Gibbon on the expedition which culminated in the battle of Big Hole, August 9, 1877, where he met his death at the hands of a vengeful squaw. His death ended a career of signal honor and a valiant service of bravery and gallantry, when he was on the road to further promotion. His death was a distinct loss to the United States army, and it was deeply mourned not only by his companions in arms but also by a very wide circle of devoted friends. His remains now repose in the national cemetery on the Custer battlefield, having been removed to that sepulcher in 1882.

Captain Logan was married in Texas, in 1854, to Miss Odella Furlong, a native of the famous old city of Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, whence she came to the United States, the family settling in Texas. To Captain and Mrs. Logan were born thirteen children; four sons and three daughters are now living; William R., now dead, was a resident of Helena; Frances, wife of Brigadier General Comba, of the Fifth United States Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Thomas A., late of the Washington Infantry, and who was in active service in Manila, now dead; Maggie, wife of Maj. J. T. VanOrsdale, now at Fort Davis, near Ft. McPherson, Georgia, with the Seventh United States Infantry; Sidney M.; Katherine, the wife of J. W. Luke, of Helena; and Archie, who served as second lieutenant in the First Montana Regiment in the Philippines, and now living in Seattle, Washington.

A historian, in reviewing the career of Captain Logan, narrated the following: "A sketch of the life of Captain Logan would not be complete without at least a passing reference to a romantic incident following his death at Big Hole. Captain Logan was descended from a Scotch family, one of his ancestors being the Bruce. Those familiar with the history of Scotland will recall the ambition of the Bruce to visit the holy lands, his death with that ambition unrealized, his request of the Douglas that, since fate had debarred him from the realization of his most cherished desire, the latter carry his heart to the scene of the crucifixion; how the Douglas, complying with the dying request of his chief, placed the heart in a silver casket and how subsequently, in a battle with the Saracens, he cast the casket into the thick of the fight, crying: 'Go first, brave heart, in battle, as thou wert wont to do, and Douglas will follow thee,' how the heart and casket were subsequently recovered, pierced with a barbarian spear, and how the 'bleeding heart' has ever since been

a part and parcel of Scottish history and tradition. In that battle were two brothers of the name of Logan (originally Lagan, meaning a low place), Walter and Robert. One of them was killed in battle and the other subsequently married a daughter of Robert Bruce and granddaughter of the Bruce. From that time the Logan crest has been a heart pierced by a passion nail surrounded by a belt bearing the inscription *In hoc majorum virtus*. When William Logan started on his journey to America, his father gave him a seal ring which had been in the family for many generations. The seal was the family crest engraved and enamelled on a violet colored stone. During Logan's residence in Florida he became worshipful master of the Masonic lodge and when he moved north he was presented by his Masonic friends with a plain band ring covered with Masonic emblems in enamel. Both rings were on the little finger of his left hand until after his death. Captain Logan was killed very early in the Big Hole engagement, and shortly after his death the troops were driven back from the main battlefield to a timbered point, the bodies of the slain thus being left in the possession of the Indians. Captain Logan's body was stripped of its uniform, his scalp taken off, and the finger bearing the two rings removed by the Indians. His widow vainly endeavored for years to recover these rings, advertising in the *Army and Navy Journal* and in the territorial newspapers. About three years after the fight a Nez Perce Indian was killed near the international boundary line by an Indian of another tribe, and the ring was found on his body. It passed from hand to hand until it finally came to the notice of 'Billey' Todd, in Fort Benton, who recognized it as the one formerly worn by his old friend, Captain Logan. He redeemed it from the old trapper who had it and sent it to the commanding officer at Cantonment Bad Lands on the Missouri river. An officer was sent to deliver the ring to Mrs. Logan at Helena, and since then the ring has been worn by William R. Logan, oldest son of the captain.

"For years no trace was had of the Masonic ring and all hope of recovering it was given up by the family. In 1900, however, nearly twenty-three years after the fight, while William R. Logan was residing at the Blackfoot agency, a Piegan squaw entered his office to lay before the agent one of the many grievances with which the Indians are afflicted. On one of her fingers she wore a band ring much worn, but still showing faintly the outlines of many Masonic emblems. Mr. Logan immediately recognized the ring as his father's and easily succeeded in purchasing it from the old squaw, who gave this brief account of her connection with it: 'A few months after the battle of Big Hole, a hunting party of Blackfeet and Piegans encountered a party of Nez Percés near the Cypress Hills in northern Montana and a brisk fight ensued in which a number of Indians were killed on both sides. Among the fallen Nez Percés was a buck who wore this ring. The finger was removed, precisely as the corresponding finger was removed from the lawful owner of the ring some time before, and was worn by the victorious Piegan until his death, when it came into the possession of his squaw, who in turn sold it to Captain Logan's son. So, after a separation of twenty-three years, the rings again rested side by side.' Mrs. Logan still survives her husband and resides at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Sidney M. Logan was three years of age when he accompanied his parents to North Dakota, and was ten years old when his father met his death. At that time the children were taken by their mother to Helena, she engaging in stock raising operations and laboring bravely to keep her little flock together. Until he was twenty years of age, Mr. Logan was connected with the cattle industry, but subsequently entered the law offices of Warn, Toole & Wallace, and in 1889 was admitted to the bar of Montana. He started practice in Helena,



W. M. Mackes.

later went to Seattle and in 1891 came to Kalispell, where he has since been engaged in practice, having a large and representative following. In 1892 Mr. Logan was assistant secretary of state, and from 1891 to 1896 served as county attorney of Flathead county. He was elected the fifth mayor of Kalispell in 1902. From 1906 to the present time he has been connected with the park commissioners, and it is due to his efforts that Kalispell can boast of one of the finest boulevard and park systems in the state. During his administration as chief city executive, Mr. Logan was largely instrumental in securing the Carnegie Library. He is a stalwart Republican in his political views, while his religious connection is with the Disciples church, and fraternally he is connected with the Royal Highlanders and B. P. O. E., past E. R. of that order.

Mr. Logan was married June 25, 1890, at Helena, Montana, to Miss Cleora Stout, daughter of R. P. and Ella (Toole) Stout, and niece of ex-Governor Toole. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Logan: Cleora, born in 1892, at Helena, a graduate of the high school of that city; Mary Luella, born in 1894, and now attending the Kalispell high school; Eula Odella, born in 1896, and now attending the Kalispell high school; Sidney M., Jr., born in 1897, and now attending the Kalispell high school; and William R., born in 1898 and now attending the high school of Kalispell. A man thoroughly representative of the best type of citizenship, and one whose earnest endeavors have resulted in the founding and successful completion of a number of movements calculated to be of benefit to his community, Mr. Logan commands the full respect and confidence of his community, where he and his family are widely and favorably known.

NOBLE M. WALKER was born in Helena on August 20, 1872. The first eight years of his life were spent in the Montana capital and then his parents moved to Wisconsin. After a stay of less than two years they returned to Montana, this time taking up their residence in Butte. From here they went to Fort Benton and then in 1883 came to Lewistown and have since lived here continuously. Joseph C. Walker was born in Springfield, raised in Iowa near Keokuk. He first came to Montana from his home in Springfield, Illinois, in 1863. Like most of the settlers who came at that period, Mr. Walker engaged in mining but later he went into the lumbering business. He was married in Iowa to Miss Ruby A. Mason and they became the parents of three children. The other son, Joseph Walker, died in Lewistown where both the father and mother ended their days. Mrs. Walker passed away in 1896 at the age of fifty-six, and her husband twelve years later in his seventy-ninth year. Their one daughter, Margaret, lives in Lewistown.

Noble Walker went to school in Helena and also in Wisconsin. It was in the former place that he received the most of his education, taking both a school and a business college course. When he came to Lewistown he began his apprenticeship in the hardware business. He was with the Montana Hardware Company two years before he came with his present company, and his rise has been with the Judith Hardware Company. Starting as a clerk he rose to the position of stockholder, officer and then manager of the company, which position he still holds. It took him just six years to climb this ladder, so that before he was thirty he was at the head of one of the large concerns of the Judith country. He was not altogether inexperienced in practical business, as he had been a stockman before coming to Lewistown. Six years before he entered the employ of the Judith Hardware Company he had earned his first money herding cattle at the wages of \$1.00 a day. This was fair compensation for a boy of fifteen and Mr. Walker studied the business from its foundation, just as he did later in the hardware trade. The Judith

Hardware Company is an establishment which is known throughout the Basin and indeed beyond its boundaries. Mr. Walker has made his way to the top of this department of the mercantile business by his own unaided genius and the business has been the gainer by his advancement.

Mr. Walker is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and with the Woodmen of the World. He has filled all the chairs in both lodges. Politically he is aligned with the Republicans but is not active in politics. His religious preference is for the Episcopal church where he and Mrs. Walker are interested attendants.

On August 20, 1898, Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Harwood. The wedding was celebrated in Fergus county at the home of the bride's sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Harwood, who are natives of Wadena, Minnesota, and who are both dead. Three children have been the issue of this union. Joseph Albert and Judith Walker are attending school, while Marjorie, the youngest, is not yet old enough to be a student. Mr. Walker has an unusual fondness for music in which Mrs. Walker shares. Both are great readers and interested in educational matters. Mr. Walker is a baseball enthusiast, being known as a fan and a rooster. Mr. Walker belongs to the class of citizens who make Montana the wonderful state it is and Lewistown "the biggest little town" to be found in the whole forty-five states.

THOMAS L. BATEMAN, proprietor of the Ravalli-Polson stage line, livery stables and Ravalli hotel, at Ravalli, Montana, is a representative business man of this city and is a man who not only has achieved his individual success but has also public-spiritedly devoted himself to the general welfare of his fellow citizens, and has been foremost in advancing enterprises and improvements which will prove of lasting benefit to the city, county and state. He is, furthermore, a self-made man, having been pushed out of the family nest at an early age and compelled to seek his living and advancement as best he could. From the first he was possessed of ambition and a determination to forge ahead and it may truly be said that his splendid success in life is the direct result of his own well applied endeavors.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, September 26, 1860, occurred the birth of Thomas L. Bateman, who is a son of William and Sarah Bateman, both of whom are now deceased. The father passed to the life eternal in 1864, at which time the subject of this review was a child of but four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bateman were pioneers in Utah, their old home having been in the county of Novane, whence they emigrated west in the year 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Bateman became the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters.

To the public schools of Salt Lake City and of Idaho Thomas L. Bateman is indebted for his educational training. He was eight years of age when the family home was established in Idaho, where he continued to reside for the next four years, at the expiration of which he accompanied a brother to Montana, coming hither with a freight team and arriving in Virginia City in 1872. Mr. Bateman has been a resident of Montana during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1912, a period of forty years. While in Virginia City he and his brother followed the freighting business for about one year and for twenty years were engaged in the same line of enterprise between Corinne, Utah, and Butte, along the famous freight road, making headquarters at various points along the line. Their route was guided by the Utah Northern Railroad which was being constructed about that time. In 1893 Mr. Bateman went to Dillon and there started a blacksmith shop, which he ran for three years, at the end of which he bought teams and went into the railroad construction business, working for a time at grading on the Northern Pacific Railroad. In

1897 he went to Missoula, in the vicinity of which place he followed farming and ranching for ten years. In 1908 he came to Ravalli and here engaged in the hotel business, later buying out the state line which he now operates in connection with the United States mail between Ravalli and Polson. At Ronan, one of the stations along his line, he runs a livery barn, which is managed by one of his sons-in-law. He also has a livery establishment at Ravalli and is one of the largest operators in Missoula county, Ravalli being the principal distributing point for Flathead reservation teams.

Mr. Bateman has been a hard, steady worker during his entire life time and while he has met with no serious reverses, each successive venture has driven him to greater effort, and determination backed by confidence has enabled him to achieve most noteworthy success. In politics he is a stalwart Republican but he takes no active interest in public affairs, except to vote for men and measures he deems worthy of support. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and has filled all the official chairs of that organization. Mr. Bateman is fond of hunting, fishing, baseball, theatricals, music and good books. A peculiar thing about Mr. Bateman's life is that, in spite of his many travels, Montana is the only state in which he has ever been. He has journeyed through Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, and Washington but only in their territorial days. Mr. Bateman says it is not hard to explain the good features of Montana. "It is a state with a large and productive body back of it—everything is real. The natural forces that are now developing Montana will make it the biggest and best state in the union. If you want to improve your condition, financially, physically or any other way, come to the Treasure state and make it your home. Montana is the only state that can verify the possibilities of financial independence."

At Dillon, Montana, December 25, 1881, Mr. Bateman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Fradsham, of Utah. She is a woman of most fascinating personality and numbers among her friends Mrs. Gus Pelky, the first white woman that came to Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Bateman are the parents of six daughters, all of whom are married and concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated, Margaret is the wife of P. C. Sparks and they reside at Missoula, as does also Lydia, whose husband is Robert Ziesing; Pearl married Joseph Haskins, who is associated with Mr. Bateman in the hotel business at Ravalli; Gwendoline is the wife of John Laullin, who conducts the livery and stage station at Ronan for Mr. Bateman; Ora married T. J. Torseth, who is an operator in the Northern Pacific Railroad station at Ravalli; and Echo is the wife of Archie Ashton and resides on a ranch. All the daughters received good educational advantages and are particularly proficient musicians, several of them having been members of a Ladies' Band at Missoula for a period of three years.

Mr. Bateman has lived a life of usefulness such as few men know. God-fearing, law-abiding, progressive, his life is as truly that of a Christian gentleman as any man's can well be. Unwaveringly, he has done the right as he has interpreted it. Possessed of an inflexible will, he is quietly persistent, always in command of his powers, never showing anger under any circumstances. He is a citizen whose loyalty and public spirit have ever been of the most insistent order and he is a gentleman of whom any community may well be proud.

EMIL KLUGE, SR. One of the prominent and well-known citizens of Montana is Emil Kluge, Sr., state secretary for the Masonic bodies of Montana and also for those of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who first came to this state in 1873, and may therefore be classed as one of its pioneers.

Mr Kluge was born in Prussia, Germany, March 28, 1845, and was educated in the public schools of the Fatherland, famed for their thoroughness. It was his lot to not only pass through the period of military discipline required of the youth of Germany but to do so in actual warfare, having served his country bravely and with distinction in two wars—the first of which was in 1866 between Prussia and Austria and resulted in the expulsion of Austria from German affairs. The second war (the Franco-German), under Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, was an almost unbroken series of successes for the Germans. The only injury suffered by Mr. Kluge in either of these conflicts was the loss of part of one finger, which for a time incapacitated him from further military service and was sustained in an engagement on August 18, 1870, at Centre Private, France. His military service was in the infantry. A year after leaving the army he came to the United States and on July 2, 1871, reached Detroit, Michigan, where he secured employment shortly after his arrival and remained two years. Deciding to seek his fortune in the west, he came to Montana, arriving at Helena, then a wild western town, on May 3, 1873. His first venture there was to engage in mining at which he was not very successful, abandoning it shortly to take up contracting, to which he gave his attention until 1876. After the massacre of General Custer and his band of brave men on the Little Big Horn river in Montana, on June 25th of that year, by the Sioux Indians, Mr. Kluge joined a group of gold seekers headed for the Black Hills. After an exciting trip across the plains, always on the alert for bands of marauding Indians, they reached their destination, and Mr. Kluge immediately engaged in prospecting, but the district had been largely overrated, and beyond a few small discoveries of gold, their efforts were not rewarded. Having left his family at Helena, he returned there and again took up mining and prospecting with moderate success. Later he resumed his former business of contracting, which he followed until elected to his present position, that of secretary of King Solomon's Lodge No. 9, of Masons, in 1892. This office he has now held continuously for twenty years. He also officiates in a similar capacity for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Montana. This prominent relation with two of the oldest and strongest of fraternal orders has brought him into close touch with the people of all parts of Montana, to whom he is well known and with whom he stands in the highest repute as a worthy representative of these great orders and as a citizen of unquestioned integrity and honor.

Mr. Kluge's parents were both born in Prussia, Germany, and spent their entire lives in their native land. His father, Johannes Gottlieb Kluge, was born in 1797 and died in 1865. In 1813, when Prussia began with fervor the German national war of liberation, Johannes Gottlieb Kluge, then a lad of sixteen, with patriotic devotion to the Fatherland promptly entered the army and served three years. Later in life he became a weaver and a land owner in Prussia. The mother of our subject, who was Miss Christina Hertrampf prior to her marriage, was born in Prussia in 1808 and died there in September, 1870.

The marriage of Emil Kluge occurred in Germany, in 1871, the year of his emigration to the United States. Mrs. Kluge accompanied her husband to this country, and died at Helena, Montana, in May, 1908. To this union were born three sons, of whom Albert and Richard both died at Helena, in 1877, and are buried there. Emil Kluge, Jr., the eldest son, born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1872, is now a successful commission merchant at Hamilton, Montana.

Mr. Kluge is a Progressive in politics and in 1890 served one term as street commissioner of Helena. In church faith and membership, he is a Lutheran.

Jess C. RICKER. The pioneer miner of Montana, Joshua Ricker, was born in Vermont on May 13, 1836. His family had come from England in colonial times. They had served in the colonial wars and in the American Revolution. Joshua lived in Vermont until the age of fourteen, when his father, with John Hatch, and their respective families, made the overland journey to Lawrence, Kansas. Here the Hatch household located on a farm and engaged in stock raising and general farming, although in those days Kansas was not among the wheat producing areas of the country. In 1863 Joshua Ricker, having heard of the gold discoveries in Montana, organized a party who made another overland trip to the west and arrived in Virginia City, none the worse for their hazardous journey.

In 1864 Mr. Ricker began placer mining in Last Chance Gulch, and here he met with such success that he was enabled to purchase claims of other prospectors, and to put them into operation. Among the properties which he owned and operated was the famous gold mine known as No. 2, west of the Whitlatch Lode, and situated about four miles south of Helena, at a settlement called Unionville. This mine was one of the great gold producers of the early days and it made Mr. Ricker very wealthy. Mr. Ricker was one of the first to utilize Montana as a field for cattle raising, and his operations in this industry were extensive. His cattle were known by his brand "73." In 1872, while driving through the mountains, he was the victim of a serious accident, which resulted in a permanent injury, and was the direct cause of his death three years later. In 1873 he sold his mining properties and retired from active participation in business. His judgment in financial matters was almost infallible and thoroughness characterized his performance of all he undertook. His private life was spotless, and his habits exemplary. He was a member of the Episcopal church and a devout attendant upon its services. His disposition was retiring, and he never sought public office of any sort. His death occurred on June 1, 1875, while on a visit to Salt Lake City. He is buried in Helena, where his wife and four children now reside, and where he had acquired the large estate which he bequeathed to them.

Martha Hatch Ricker, his widow, was born in Vermont, and was the companion of his childhood and his sweetheart of early school days. Her mother was a niece of Ethan Allen, and among her relatives were many early settlers of America and soldiers in the Revolution, besides the celebrated Paul Jones. Her marriage to Mr. Ricker occurred at Lawrence, Kansas, and their eldest child, Ernie, was born in that college town. She is now the wife of Dr. C. D. Dodge, of Helena. Alice M. Ricker was born in Unionville, Montana. Her husband, George O. Freeman is receiver in the United States land office. The other daughter is Mrs. Arthur W. Ide, Mr. Ide being a real estate dealer and insurance agent.

The son, Jess C. Ricker, the youngest of the family, was born in Helena, February 20, 1873, and received his schooling in the public schools of Manchester, New Hampshire, and Helena, Montana, and private institutions of Helena. After leaving school he entered the office of Schaffer & Stranahan, architects and builders, and served a three years' apprenticeship in architecture. After that he spent a year as bookkeeper for William Muth, but while there, was appointed assistant city treasurer in 1893, and served a year in that capacity. He was then appointed deputy clerk of the district court, and in 1895, upon the resignation of John Bean, was made clerk of the same court, filling the office to the completion of the term.

Mr. Ricker left Helena in 1897 and removed to Havre, Montana. Here he became bookkeeper for the Broadwater-Pepin Company, and at the same time filled the office of postmaster. He remained in Havre for six years, and in 1904 returned to Helena, first adding

to his public services in the city of his sojourn by being city treasurer. In 1905 Mr. Ricker and Mr. Muth, his former employer, formed a partnership and established the Montana Audit Company. The business is that of accounting, examining of title and kindred matters. The partnership continued until 1910, when Mr. Muth withdrew, and since then Mr. Ricker has been the sole owner of the company. In addition to this he has investments in several mining properties and in a number of commercial enterprises.

Politically Mr. Ricker is aligned with the Republicans, although he does not participate in the game of politics. In fact, his home and his business claim all his interest. Though a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Morning Star lodge and having taken the thirty-second degree, he is not at all given to clubs or pleasures outside his home. His principal diversion is an annual trip to the Pacific coast with his family. This consists of his wife, Lalla McComas Ricker, and their two sons, Jack W. Ricker, born in Helena December 13, 1901, and Robert Bruce Ricker, born April 7, 1906. Though averse to clubs, Mr. Ricker maintains his membership in the Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers, as one of his ancestry could not but be in favor of any measure which should keep alive the memory of those who carved our nation from the raw wilderness. In this enthusiasm Mrs. Ricker shares, for her father, like his own, was one of the early settlers of Montana, who bore an honorable part in its history as a frontier commonwealth.

EDWARD HORSKY, former mayor of Helena, is a native of Helena and the son of one of its most prominent and active men, who a few years ago was one of Montana's leading Republicans, as the subject is today one of the most influential in the state. Mr. Horsky is a lawyer by profession and he is generally recognized as one of the best equipped attorneys in a city whose legal profession is a matter of pride.

The date upon which Mayor Horsky's life record began was June 12, 1873. His father John Horsky, was a native of Austria, born May 15, 1838. The elder gentleman came to America in 1855, and spent nine years in Iowa and Nebraska. In 1864 he came from Omaha, via the Big Horn river, locating in Virginia City, where he lived one year and then removed to Helena, where he was to make his permanent home and become a force in its development. He was one of Virginia City's first settlers and engaged in prospecting and mining. In 1865 he founded the Helena Brewery and conducted that industry until 1891, since which time he has lived virtually retired from business. He was prominent in public life; was elected one of the first aldermen after the incorporation of the city, serving two terms, and was sent as representative to the First, Second and Fourth legislatures of the new state of Montana. He served two terms as county commissioner and at one time was receiver of the United States land office. He has always been a leader in civic and other affairs; is a staunch Republican, as mentioned, and has belonged to the Masonic bodies since the early '70s. He has witnessed the marvellous development of Helena since his arrival and has had the pleasure of contributing to it in several ways. In 1884 he erected the Horsky building, one of the first office buildings in the city, the same being located at the northeast corner of Main and Sixth streets. He has been very active in the field of mining, but has never been very successful. The elder Mr. Horsky was married on December 1, 1869, Louise Seykora, also of Austria, becoming his wife, and their union was celebrated in Brooklyn, Iowa. The three children born to this happy union are: Rudolph, a physician of this city; Edward, the immediate subject of the review; and John, Jr., who is engaged in the drug business in Helena.

Edward Horsky was educated in the public schools of

Helena, including two years in the Helena high school, and in the Central high school of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in June, 1890. Upon leaving school he concluded to adopt the medical profession as his own, and spent one year in study in a physician's office in this city, which he followed with one year's practical work in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City. Upon his return home in the spring of 1892 he was appointed to a government position in the office of the calculation clerk, and after filling this for more than a year, resigned to take up the study of law, which he found on maturer reflection he preferred to medicine. He secured his professional training in the law department of the University of Michigan, was graduated on June 1, 1895, and admitted at once to practice before the state supreme court of Michigan. He immediately returned to Helena, and in October, 1895, was admitted to practice in this state, and entered upon his career in May, 1896. He practiced alone until 1897, and in August, 1897, became associated with Judge J. B. Clayberg, which partnership continued successfully until 1901, since which time Mr. Horsky has been alone.

He was soon recognized as of the right material for public office and was appointed city attorney in May, 1898. He served until 1904 and upon resigning, was again appointed to the office, the latter appointment being in May, 1908. He then served until August, 1911, when he was elected by the council to succeed Mayor F. J. Edwards, who had resigned. He served the nine months remaining of that term and declined to become a candidate for re-election. He was, for eleven years, chairman of the Republican city central committee, and served a number of years on the county central committee.

Mr. Horsky has a number of pleasant fraternal relations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Hermann. He is a prominent club and society man, belonging to the Montana Club, the Silver Bow Club, the Lambs' Club, and to the Greek letter fraternity, Delta Chi. He also is connected with the Sons and Daughters of the Montana Pioneers, having served as president of the same and was active in its organization. He is also a member of those organizations whose object is the advancement and unification of the profession—the Montana State Bar Association and the Lewis and Clark Bar Association. His offices are in the Horsky block.

Mr. Horsky has not yet become a recruit to the Benedicts and resides at home with his parents.

DR. WILLIAM C. ORR. A native son whom Beaverhead county is indeed proud to claim is Dr. William C. Orr, veterinary surgeon and deputy state veterinarian for the state of Montana. He is not only one of the leading members of his profession in the west, but has many other interests of broad scope and importance and is distinguished as one of the most loyal and enthusiastic of Montanians.

Dr. Orr was born in Beaverhead county, Montana, July 7, 1873, and with the exception of three years during which he was veterinary in charge of the Marcus Daly ranch near Hamilton, Montana, and the period of his education, he has spent his entire life in Dillon. He received his elementary education in the public schools of this place, which he followed with one year of the classical course of the University of Nevada. He then completed a course in veterinary training in the veterinary college at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and received his degree from that institution. He then came back to Dillon to practice and his success has been continual.

In connection with his practice he conducts the Central Livery and Feed business. He is also extensively interested in the famous Poindexter and Orr ranch,

which is one of the largest and best equipped ranches in all Montana, comprising 18,000 acres of deeded land and 13,000 leased acres. He figures further in the affairs of this giant concern as one of the executive heads and director of the Poindexter and Orr Live Stock Company.

Dr. Orr is a staunch and stalwart Democrat and has always taken an active interest in politics and when called upon to assume public responsibility has always accomplished his duties with great credit. He at present holds the office of county commissioner and upon previous occasions has been a member of the school board and city councilman. With him patriotism is not a mere rhetorical expression, and he stands for the ideal type of the plucky, level-headed, prosperous and all-round useful citizen of the west. Upon his father's ranch, with its manifold channels for usefulness, he learned his first lessons in usefulness and thrift and there experienced the "fine, dizzy, muddle-headed joy" of earning his first money.

Dr. Orr and his wife and elder daughter are communicants of the Episcopal church and the latter are very active in assisting in its campaign for good. The doctor is a member of the various Masonic bodies from the blue lodge to the Shrine. He is extremely fond of hunting and fishing and has a number of trophies secured while on hunting excursions which attest eloquently to his prowess as a Nimrod. He also finds great recreation in driving and automobiling and has his own private car. He keeps in touch with the best literature of the day.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 7, 1894, Dr. Orr was united in the bonds of matrimony to Aura Cummings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Cummings of that city. Two children, both daughters, have been born into their attractive and hospitable household. Ruth, born February 17, 1895, finished the common school of Dillon, then studied two years at Brumot Hall, Spokane, and is now attending the Dillon high school. Margaret Gordon was born December 10, 1906, and is the baby.

Dr. Orr is of Irish extraction, his father, William C. Orr, having been born in Ireland. He came to America with his parents when four years of age and settled in Montana in the pioneer days, following mining and ranching and becoming a very prominent citizen. He was an exceedingly prominent Mason and served at one time as commissioner of Beaverhead county. He is now deceased, but the memory of his public-spirited activities remains green. The mother, Rachel M. Orr, was a native of Ohio and in the Buckeye state these worthy people were united in marriage. They began their married life in California, but soon came overland to Montana and settled in Beaverhead county. The mother was greatly interested in Eastern Star work and was a lady of most charitable nature, her sincerest pleasure lying in the assistance of those less fortunate than herself. She too is deceased and the remains of her and her life companion are interred side by side in Dillon. They were the parents of six children, the subject of the sketch being their third child. The other five are all brothers and all reside in Montana. Mathew Orr is married and resides in Dillon; he established the first electric plant here and is now in the automobile business. Ernest Orr is married and a resident of Dillon, his occupation being that of manager of the Poindexter & Orr Live Stock Company. Charles B. Orr is unmarried and lives in Dillon and is manager of the famous Poindexter and Orr Ranch. Bert H. Orr is a married man and also lives in Dillon and has charge of the cattle interests of the Poindexter and Orr Company. John T. Orr, a citizen of Dillon and not yet a Benedict, has charge of the garage here, the same being a large, well-equipped and thoroughly up-to-date concern.

It would be impossible to find a more loyal and en-



H. C. Orr

thusiastic Montanian than Dr. Orr, the immediate subject of this brief review. He is an ardent worker for the upbuilding of Dillon and never misses an opportunity to speak and act for the attainment of its welfare. He is known for his fair dealing and is held in high regard by all with whom he comes in contact. It is indeed a pleasure to the publishers to incorporate the biography of so good a citizen in a work of this nature.

LIONEL E. MANNING. "The Bitter Root valley is the Eden of the northwest, and the climate is the finest." Such is the sentiment displayed on the business card of Lionel E. Manning, of Stevensville, and is fully illustrative of the faith and confidence in which he holds his adopted community, where for many years he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business. He has also identified himself with stock raising and ranching, and is well known in public and social life, and merits in the fullest degree the respect and esteem of his community. Mr. Manning is an Englishman, having been born in the city of London, February 11, 1848. He was educated in Willisdon College, but in 1866 left that institution before his graduation, having been called home during the last illness of his father. He then studied law for two years, but gave up the cap and gown to take up the sword, and remained for three years in the Home Service of the English army. In 1872 Mr. Manning immigrated to the United States, and after eighteen months in New York City, came to Montana, where he was appointed sub agent at the Flathead Indian reservation. One year later he went to Helena and found employment with the Murphy Neal Commercial Company, the largest concern in the northwest, as bookkeeper and cashier. He was at Helena several months, and then went to a branch store at Fort Benton, but after six months was transferred to another branch at Fort McCloud. Subsequently becoming a partner in the business, he continued therein for three years, then selling his interest and going to Butte to take charge of the large store of John Caplica & Company. In 1885 Mr. Manning came to the Bitter Root Valley to engage in farming and stock raising, with which he was connected until 1910, that year coming to Stevensville. He disposed of his ranch at a good profit and engaged in the realty business, and now has lots, blocks and acreage for sale, making a specialty of orchard and farm land, and makes investments for non-residents. He owns considerable city property, and is considered one of Stevensville's most substantial men. He is a master Mason and takes a great deal of interest in the work of the organization.

Mr. Manning was married to Miss Annie Curnock, of England, who died April 8, 1905, and was buried in Maplewood cemetery, Stevensville. They had ten children, of whom six are living, as follows: Lionel E., Jr., a capitalist of Stevensville; Maud, who married William E. Cannon, of this city; Isabella, who married Frank West, of Stevensville; Ralph and Percy (twins), who are engaged in ranching in the Flathead country; and Gladys, who married George Hall, of Helena.

Mr. Manning now occupies apartments in Stevensville, as his children, to all whom he gave good educational advantages, have scattered and are ably filling the positions in life to which they have been called. He is known as a genial, courteous gentleman, fond of entertaining his friends and with a wide range of anecdote and the ability to tell a story well, and what is rarer, perhaps, of being able to appreciate a good story. He has a valuable library in which are the works of the great authors, and many hours are spent by Mr. Manning in the perusal of his favorite books. A man of sound principles and judgment, well balanced in business matters, Mr. Manning is fully alive to all real issues of the day, and as one of the men to whom the

city owes its growth and development commands the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.

F. H. MAYN. With the exception of one year F. H. Mayn has resided in Montana, but since it was the first year of his life which was spent amid scenes other than those of "The Land of Opportunity" and the greater part of it was devoted to slumber, he does not regret it as much as he might otherwise. He fully recognizes the many advantages of this section and his emotions are those of the great English poet who wrote, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." Mr. Mayn holds the office of clerk of the district court, having been elected to succeed himself November 5, 1912, and is also United States commissioner for the district of Montana and president of the Smith River valley chamber of commerce. He is one of the county's leading Republicans, nor is his loyalty of a passive character, being of the sort which finds expression quite as much in deeds as in words. From his earliest voting days he has taken an active interest in politics and is one of the fighters for the establishment of Republican policies and principles.

Mr. Mayn was born in Franklin county, Missouri, August 10, 1872. As before mentioned, when one year old, Mr. Mayn's parents removed to Montana, and located at Diamond City, Meagher county; but subsequently came on to White Sulphur Springs. It was in this place that Mr. Mayn secured his public school education and here he earned his first money, his first knowledge of the emotions of a capitalist coming when he counted up his net profits after digging potatoes for a period at a salary of fifty cents per day.

At a very early age Mr. Mayn found it necessary to face the problems of life seriously. His father died when he was three years old and as soon as possible he had to contribute towards the support of the family. This he did willingly and doubtless these early experiences had a large part in moulding a decidedly strong and independent character. As he grew older he worked on the range and at various light occupations and at the age of about fifteen he "enlisted," as he terms it, as a printer's devil in the office of the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* at White Sulphur Springs. He remained with this concern for twelve years and when he severed his connection he was foreman. The *Husbandman* moved away at that time and he then became connected with other papers, only giving up the work when elected clerk of court. It has been said that a few years in a printing office are worth more than a liberal education and Mr. Mayn has again proved the truth of this, being a man of wide information.

Mr. Mayn has for more than a decade been actively connected with public affairs. He served for nine years as alderman and his other offices have been previously mentioned. To all of them he has brought the most enlightened efforts and personal advantage has never blinded him to the best interests of the people whom he is serving.

Mr. Mayn belongs to the "Big Church," but sympathizes with and supports all of them. He is fond of hunting, fishing and all diversions of the open and is especially interested in theatricals, being a clever amateur actor and having materially contributed to the success of many local plays. His hobby as previously hinted is Montana and he declares that although he has traveled through many states, for climate and opportunity Montana stands at the head of the list.

Mr. Mayn's father, Henry Mayn, was born in Germany, but severed old associations in the Fatherland when a young man and located in Missouri. At the outbreak of the Civil war, like so many young German-American citizens, his sympathies were with the Union, and he enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and served throughout

the conflict between the states. Few soldiers had as active a service, for he participated in twenty-two battles, including that of Gettysburg. He was a farmer by occupation and, as mentioned, he came to Montana in the early '70s. He was in the state but two years when his death occurred, its date being December 9, 1875. The remains of this gallant soldier are interred at Fort Logan in the soldiers' cemetery. In Missouri he married Louise Buse, and when he brought her here a young wife she was one of the first four white women to settle in the Smith River valley. This worthy lady resides in White Sulphur Springs with her son, the subject of this review. Mr. Mayn has an elder brother, Charles, who is married and resides in Seattle. His younger sister, Emma, is the wife of John L. Campbell, and lives at Kalispell.

WELLINGTON NAPTON, the son of Hon. W. B. Napton and Melinda Napton, was born in Saline county, Missouri, on August 31, 1853. He received his early educational training in the common schools of Saline, after which he was for two years a student in Westminster College, which was followed by a like period in William Jewell College. This ample training was then supplemented by private instruction at home under a carefully chosen tutor, who devoted three years to the preparation of his pupil in the general culture which is so essential to the best training in any special field of study. Later Mr. Napton read law under the tutelage of Judge W. W. Dixon, of Montana, having come to this state in 1873. He returned to Missouri and was admitted to the bar in 1878, and in 1880 made his way back to Montana. A vacancy occurred on the district bench in 1896, as a result of the election of Mr. Brantley to the supreme court, and Mr. Napton was appointed by Governor Smith to serve out the unexpired term. At its close in 1900 he was elected to that office for a term of four years.

Since leaving the bench Judge Napton has resumed his private practice again, and is considered a good lawyer. To an unusual ability in argument and a comprehensive knowledge of the law, he adds the compelling force of a strong character and the persuasive power of an attractive personality. Admirably fitted to share in his success is his wife, who was Kate Kelley, a native of the state of Kansas, but of Virginia ancestry. She is the daughter of Robert E. Kelley, who was United States marshal of Montana during the first administration of Grover Cleveland, and she has seen something of pioneer conditions in this great state.

Mr. Napton is a member of the Masonic order.

GEORGE W. PETERSON. For upwards of forty years a resident of Montana and now one of the leading real estate men of Anaconda, Mr. Peterson has had a varied and successful career in business and is one of the influential citizens of the state.

He is a native of Fremont, Nebraska, where he was born on the 8th of June, 1871. When he was four years old his parents settled at Warm Springs, Montana, where he spent the remaining days of his youth on a farm and attended the public schools at Warm Springs. His education was further perfected by one year of study in a business college at Helena, at the conclusion of which time he was ready for his practical career. When he was eighteen years old he leased a farm near Warm Springs and spent two years in agriculture. His next venture was in his present home city of Anaconda, where in 1891 he became a clerk for J. B. Gnose, the well-known merchant of this city, with whom he remained five years. His capable services were much appreciated by his employer, and during that time he laid the basis of his business career. In 1896, in partnership with his brother Charles, he established a grocery business of his own, but sold out after one year, and for two years was clerk for the Mc-

Callum Grocery Company. A bakery was his enterprise for the two succeeding years, and on selling this he returned to his old employer, Mr. Gnose, who very eagerly accepted his services for two years more.

Mr. Peterson was then elected to the office of assessor, on the Republican ticket, which party he has consistently supported ever since he became of age. His services commended him so to the public that he was re-elected in 1905. Before the expiration of this second term he established himself in the real estate and insurance business. After the first year he formed a partnership with Mr. P. M. Sullivan, making the present firm of Sullivan & Peterson, which has a very large and profitable business.

Mr. Peterson is himself owner of considerable city real estate, including an attractive home. During his career in this city he has won the reputation of being an honest and reliable business man and citizen, and enjoys a large acquaintance and esteem among all classes. Fraternally he affiliates with the Loyal Order of Moose, in which he has served as prelate; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Fraternal Union, in which he has held all the offices. He was married in 1893 to Miss Jennie Thompson, who is a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have two children, William S., attending high school, and Bernice.

Mr. Peterson's parents, who are living retired in Anaconda, are Andrew and Margaret (Erickson) Peterson, both of whom were born in Sweden. Their ten children are as follows: George W.; Alfred S., a farmer at Race Track, this state; Charles E., of Anaconda; Emma S., who married J. A. McAllister and died at Missoula; Mary, the wife of J. A. Danielson, of Missoula; Henry E., who is a merchant of Spokane, Washington; Julius A., a farmer at Warm Springs; Zelma, the wife of J. E. Bryson, of Anaconda; Benjamin, a farmer at Warm Springs; Margaret, the wife of Joseph Beck, also a farmer at Race Track.

JOHN HORSKY, JR. Until very recently Montana's prominent business men have been for the most part natives of some other state, but that is only because the state was too young to have sons of proper age to conduct her affairs. And now that she is of settled age, though by no means too settled, she is proving that her citizens are amply able and willing to continue the good work which the pioneers began. John Horsky, Jr., is an instance in point. His father, John, was one of the earlier comers to this region. John Horsky, the son, was born in Helena, on September 26, 1874. He attended the public schools here and left the high school at the age of sixteen and took his first position. This was in the line of work to which he has given his whole attention, as he worked for Mr. Frank C. Sutphen, a pharmacist of Helena. The boy remained with Mr. Sutphen until he was twenty-two years old. During this period he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for a short time and attended lectures there. He was next associated with Mr. Emil Starz, whose store was at 204 North Rodney street. Mr. Horsky remained there for a period of two and a half years, then resigned his position and removed to Missoula. He did not remain there for long, but left the metropolis of the Bitter Root valley to return to Last Chance Gulch, and at Helena took charge of the Parchen Drug Company's Wholesale Department. Upon leaving this company Mr. Horsky went to Lewistown, and there again entered into the retail drug business, but his failing health made it necessary for him to give up his work there and to return again to Helena. For two years he was again with the pharmacist with whom he began, Mr. Sutphen, and then in June, 1906, went into the trade on his own account. He secured the location formerly occupied by Emil Starz, and since then has owned and operated the place with notable success. The store



Matthew Dunn

has always enjoyed a good trade, and has been known as one which carries a first class stock, and since Mr. Horsky has been in possession, its former reputation has been even enhanced and the service made more excellent.

In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Horsky is the owner of some coal properties in the Musselshell district which are now in the process of development. Though one of the younger commercial men of the city, he is one who has an eye for large undertakings and is considered one whose success is assured.

Mr. Horsky is not married, and so he has opportunity to indulge the more in his fondness for all sorts of out-door pursuits. He hunts, rides, fishes and goes to ball games with zeal and frequency. He was one of the organizers of the Helena Base Ball Club, and he is still fond of the sport. Nor does he discriminate against foot ball, but includes that in his approved diversions as well. He is not active in politics, but is a Progressive in matters of national policy. He gives his first consideration to his business and it is evident that the business responds to this attention.

MATTHEW CAREY. Since 1909 Matthew Carey has been a substantial and influential citizen of Virginia City, where he is the present popular and efficient incumbent of the office of clerk of the district court. He has lived in Montana during the entire period of his lifetime thus far and he is unusually loyal to this state, her institutions and her many natural advantages.

Matthew Carey was born in Adobetown, a village located two miles distant from Virginia City, Montana, and the date of his birth was the 16th of August, 1874. His father, Nicholas Carey, was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States as a youth of but fifteen years of age. He came to Montana in 1863, settling in Madison county, where he followed mining operations until 1869. From the latter year until his demise, in August, 1905, at the age of seventy-two years, he devoted his attention to the general merchandise business. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Emerson, is still living and she maintains her home on a ranch near Sheridan, in Madison county. The Carey family consists of thirteen children, as follows, Matthew, the immediate subject of this review; Mary, who is the wife of William D. Husted, resides in Virginia City; Frank is married and lives in Sheridan, Montana; Elizabeth Mahagin is deceased; John is unmarried and is deputy clerk of court in Virginia City; and Kate, Nicholas, Dora, Henry, William, Hugh, Fannie and Stephen all reside with their mother on the home ranch.

To the public schools of Adobetown Matthew Carey is indebted for his education. He earned his first money as a boy herding horses for the Amsden & Brookman Company and he followed that occupation for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he entered the employ of Henry Elling & Company, a general merchandise concern at Sheridan. In 1893 he engaged in business on his own account at Sheridan but later went to Butte, where he devoted some two years to various occupations. In 1898 he went to Granite county, where for the ensuing two years he worked along mining and mercantile lines. He then returned to Butte and in 1904 located at Jeffers, in Madison county, there working for four years in a mercantile house and eventually coming to Virginia City in 1908. His first position in this place was as deputy clerk of court, in which capacity he served for one year. In 1908 he was elected clerk of court, on the Democratic ticket, and he is incumbent of that office at the present time, in 1912. He manifests an active interest in politics as a stalwart Democrat and is ever on the alert to advance the best interests of the community in which he resides.

In a fraternal way Mr. Carey is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in which he is junior past worthy president, and he is likewise connected with the

Modern Woodmen of America. He is fond of riding and driving horses and likes baseball games and all kinds of athletic amusements. He is a man of sterling integrity of character and is highly esteemed throughout Virginia City and Madison county by reason of his straightforward career and exemplary life.

In Bozeman, Montana, January 2, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Carey to Miss Helen Jeffers, a daughter of J. B. and Susan Jeffers, residents of Jeffers, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have three children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth, Burton M., Ronald and Mary H.

GEORGE DUNLAP. Along in the latter '80's two young men floated down the Missouri river from Helena, Montana and landed at Great Falls, then a newly-opened town, so new in fact that the grocery store which they opened there in 1887 was the second store of its kind in the place. The partners were George Dunlap and George W. Arthur. That was just twenty-five years ago. George Dunlap remains today the oldest and most successful grocer of Great Falls, which from a village of log cabins has in that quarter of a century grown to be the second city in size in the state. That business first housed in a log cabin and with a wheel barrow delivery, through the alertness and enterprise of its owner has now grown to an establishment that would do credit to a city of much larger size. With keen foresight Mr. Dunlap realized the possibilities and judged the future of the new town and with a never failing courage, unswerving determination, and the nerve to attempt he kept on his way and has been very successful, ranking today as one of the wealthiest men of Great Falls. To such sterling business men has been due in no small measure the remarkable growth of that city.

George Dunlap was born at Lockport, Niagara county, New York in January, 1853, and attended the public schools of his native city until about sixteen years of age. In 1869, while still a youth, he began life for himself at Detroit, Michigan, where he remained five years and from there went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where for five years he was employed in the lumber business. Responding to the call of the farther west he then came to Montana where for six years he was in the employ of Haller Hardware Company, in Helena and the following six years were spent in the service of A. M. Holtes, working in his saw mills and assisting in his store. It was at the close of this period that he and Geo. W. Arthur left for Great Falls. There they built a log house and in it opened a grocery store, from which small beginning has developed the present complete establishment and large business. The store remained for fifteen years where first established on Central avenue and then was removed to its present location. Mr. Arthur subsequently sold out to D. R. Mitchell, but Mr. Dunlap is now the sole owner of the business.

His parents, George W. and Mary Dunlap, were both born in New York and died in their native state, the father, who was a dry-goods merchant, having passed away in 1858 and the mother in 1897. Of their three children, the subject of this review was the eldest.

At Great Falls, Montana, in 1897, Mr. Dunlap married Miss Ida Dorn. Both are communicants of the Episcopal church. Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Merchants' Association of his city, and in politics is a Republican. As a relief from business cares he takes delight in hunting, fishing and in autoing. Mr. Dunlap not only stands to the fore among the successful men of Great Falls but is highly esteemed as a man of sterling worth and as a citizen who has at heart the prestige of both his city and state.

MATHEW DUNN. The expression "Self Made," when applied to the successful man of affairs of the big

northwest seems trite indeed. Scarcely has one in fifty received material assistance from friend or relative. Most of them, however, have had some inheritance, some sacred memory of childhood, the advice of kindly parents or the aid of an education to help them in the beginning of life's battle. Mathew Dunn, on the other hand, knew nothing but sorrow and unkindness from his earliest childhood until, master of his own fate, he broke the only home ties that he had ever known. Friendless, penniless and alone, he set forth, not knowing the meaning of fear or failure. Through all of his hardships, he never lowered his standard of integrity and honor. He has built for himself a competence that must be measured by pounds of sterling and gold, but more than that, he has built him a character measurable only in the hearts of those he has loved with his true Irish tenderness, or aided with his native generosity.

Mathew Dunn was born near Hamilton, Canada, on the 10th day of May, 1850. His father, William Dunn, a native of Ireland, came in 1842 to Canada, bringing with him his wife and one child. In the autumn succeeding the birth of Mathew, they moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where the father ended his days, at the early age of fifty-five, passing away on the 7th day of December, 1862. Mr. Dunn had never known worldly success. Cramped and hampered by the horrible poverty of Ireland, he reached out for a broader life, but it remained for the next generation to discover the road that led thither. All of his energy was consumed in the struggle to supply by his daily labor the actual wants of his rapidly growing family. His wife, Bridget Fogarty, came with him from the Emerald Isle, bringing the infant who had probably inspired the emigration. Seven children were born to them before the mother's untimely death on the 10th of September, 1854. Four of the children yet remain, three sons and a daughter.

After the demise of the mother until his own end, the father made a pitiable effort to keep the little family together. Upon his death, however, Mathew, who was then in his eleventh year and strong and active, was adopted into the family of James Crawford, a farmer of Florence, Michigan. He attended the rural schools and worked with his foster father on the farm until he reached the age of eighteen. His life had been by no means an easy one, but he had done what seemed to be his duty, asking for no holidays or recreation. The summer of sixty-eight found him doing a man's work on the farm. Toward the close of that season he made of Mr. Crawford an unusual request, a day's vacation, that he might attend a picnic in the country side. His request was peremptorily refused. This injustice roused his temper and the lad, after fair warning, left Mr. Crawford's house forever. Doubtless he attended that picnic which, fortunately for him, became the first corner stone in his life's career.

A neighboring farmer, knowing his worth, was glad to employ him at the usual wage of eighteen dollars a month and board. As a farm laborer and lumberman in the woods of Michigan, he worked until 1874, when with his small savings, he started for the West. He left Michigan on the sixteenth of March, and traveling west until he reached Helena, Montana, on the 10th of April, he then crossed through Montana from Helena to the Sun river, and there secured a position as a ranchman, feeding and herding cattle. Two years later he began raising cattle for himself which he followed for five years. In the winter of eighty-one he returned to Michigan for a visit. In March, 1882, in Blackfoot county, Idaho, he purchased four hundred head of cattle which he drove to Fort McCloud, Alberta, where he managed the beef contract for Captain Stewart R. S. Ford of Great Falls, as well as his own interests. The contract concerned the

meat supply of the Indians who were in the charge of the Canadian government.

In October, 1883, he sold his stock and returned by way of Montana, to California. In the spring of 1884 he returned to Alberta, and on the 4th day of February, 1885, at Collingswood, Ontario, he was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Elizabeth Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn then made an extended trip through the central portion of the United States, stopping in Illinois, Michigan and Texas, and returning to Calgary, Canada, where they intended making their home. Here he formed a partnership with John Lineham in the wholesale cattle business. They purchased their stock in Texas and other markets in the United States and shipped them to western Canada. This business laid the foundation of Mr. Dunn's future fortune. Two years later he sold his interest in the company at a large profit and moved his family to Fresno, California, situated in what is now the greatest grape producing district in the United States. Mr. Dunn then realized his possibilities, and together with his brother, Thomas Dunn, and with a Mr. A. J. Samuels, he entered into the real estate business in California. In April, 1888, he disposed of this partnership and made a small investment in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. On the 15th day of June of the same year, he came to Great Falls, Montana. On June the sixteenth, the following day, he purchased lot 13, block 313, of that city, for the total consideration of \$3,000. This is now one of the principal blocks of the city, located on the main street. After making this investment he began work on the plans for the erection of a new office building to be erected on his lot, to be known as the Dunn building. This was one of the first of the modern office buildings of Great Falls. In the autumn of 1889, he disposed of all his real estate in Calgary and in the winter of the same year, upon his return to Great Falls, he bought of James Perkins of Helena, lot 12, block 313. This lot adjoined the one he had previously purchased. On this he erected, during the following spring, another office building which he joined to his former block. He then formed a real estate company consisting of Mr. Day Churchill, Mr. D. D. Lambie and himself. In December of 1905, he became interested with Mr. Hoover in the development of the Yogo sapphire mine. This mine was located in January, 1896, in Fergus county, Montana. Today it is owned and operated by the London Sapphire Syndicate and is acknowledged to be the finest mining property of its nature in the United States. Mr. Dunn owned a one-fourth interest in this property and was, at one time, president and manager of the company, George Wells being secretary and treasurer and H. H. Hobson, vice president.

Mr. Dunn is known throughout Montana. What he has done for Great Falls, herself, can scarcely be estimated but from the esteem in which he is held in the home town, it is not unappreciated.

Politically, he is a Democratic partisan of the progressive type. In 1892 he leaned, on some issues, strongly toward Populism, being elected to the seat of city alderman on that ticket. He accepted the position to make a fight for the city on the water question and it was largely due to his influence and ability that she came out the victor. For fourteen years he was director of the Great Falls National Bank. He still retains his presidency of the Black Jack Mining Company at Carbon, Montana, now operating as one of the state's best properties. The only secret organization that can claim him as a member is the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mathew Dunn has had many and varied experiences of interest, one of the most unusual of which was met with during the "Reil" or Halfbreed war of Canada. On a trip to Winnipeg, at the outbreak of trouble, he volunteered his service as dispatch bearer for the

Canadian government and took the contract to deliver messages between Calgary and Edmonton, a distance of some two hundred and twenty-eight miles. For this purpose he employed four riders and arranged a relay of twelve horses, the service lasting for fifty-four days. The work was exciting and much to his liking, in addition to which he received as compensation from the Canadian government fifty-five hundred dollars net, a ratio of one hundred dollars per day. He also received from the Canadian government credit for carrying out his contract to the letter.

The citizens of Great Falls still claim Mr. Dunn and his family as residents of their city, although as a matter of fact, they now reside most of the year in San Diego, California. Edith M. Dunn, the daughter born in Calgary, Canada, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1887, is now Mrs. George B. Keith of San Diego. It is largely to be near this daughter that the parents prefer the California home. The only son, Henry Mathew Dunn, who will reach his majority on Christmas eve of this year, 1912, is a student in the Stanford University, California. The younger daughter, Josephine, was twelve years old on the ninth of August.

Mr. Dunn himself transacts most of his own business, though nominally retired. He has every appearance of being in the prime of his manhood.

LAPEYRE BROTHERS. One of the oldest business establishments of Great Falls and one that for more than a quarter of a century has carried the confidence and patronage of the best class of people in the city is that of Lapeyre Brothers, pioneer druggists, who have carried on their present business here since 1886. This enterprise, started in a small way, has steadily grown as the city has advanced, and at this time has a patronage that is excelled by no other retail pharmacy in the state, and the prestige it enjoys has come as a direct result of the enterprise, progressive ideas and business ability of the founders and proprietors, Alexander R. and Benjamin E. Lapeyre, men whose activities have done much to develop the commercial interests of their adopted city.

The Lapeyre brothers were born in St. Louis, Missouri, Alexander R. on April 23, 1857, and Benjamin E. January 13, 1861. Their parents, Alexander and Emelie (Vigieur) Lapeyre, were natives of France, the mother coming with her parents to St. Louis in 1832, and the father locating in that city about the year 1848. Mr. Lapeyre was a merchant, and during his residence in St. Louis conducted a retail grocery business. His death occurred in the Missouri metropolis May 27, 1884, his wife having passed away August 23, 1871. Both the boys secured their education in the public schools of St. Louis, after leaving which Benjamin E. entered the St. Louis School of Pharmacy, while Alexander R. made his way west, locating in 1874 in Helena, Montana, where he found employment with the pioneer drug firm of that city, Parchen & D'Acheul, with whom he remained until 1886, the year that he joined his brother in Great Falls. Benjamin E. Lapeyre followed his brother to Montana in 1878, first settling in Butte, where he was employed in the branch store of Parchen & D'Acheul, and after several years there removed to Fort Benton, Montana, there being employed in the drug business by M. A. Flanagan. He continued with Mr. Flanagan until 1886, and then came to Great Falls to assist his brother in founding the firm of Lapeyre Brothers.

This firm makes a specialty of prescription work, and the care used in compounding prescriptions and the use of the selection, only of the very best drugs, herbs and chemicals have gained in a marked degree the confidence of the public. The Messrs. Lapeyre are Republicans in their political views, and take an interest in the public affairs of the day, although neither has cared to hold office. Both are connected with the Merchants'

Association and with Cascade Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and Benjamin E. also holds membership in the Elks and Woodmen of the World. They enjoy the friendship of numerous prominent and influential citizens in both business and social life and have so conducted their affairs as to gain a wide-spread reputation for integrity and probity of character. The original location of the firm in 1886 was on Central avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, but after one year these quarters were found inadequate to the growing business and removal was made to a larger store in the Vaughn building, on Central, between Second and Third streets. This was their location until September, 1890, at which time they removed to their own building, on the southwest corner of Central avenue and Third street, their present location.

BERT G. PAIGE is the owner and proprietor of the leading mercantile establishment in Twin Bridges, which he has controlled since 1906, previous to that time having been employed for a matter of two years or more by the owners of the store, the original firm being known as the Jefferson Valley Trading Company. The firm is now, and has been since he took over the stock and good will six years ago, the Bert G. Paige Company, and the concern reflects in every way the high character of the proprietor and his excellent business ability.

A native of the state and county, born here on December 18, 1874, Mr. Paige is a citizen of the truest western spirit. He was educated in the public schools of the town of Ruby and Twin Bridges, and following his schooling here with a business college course in Sedalia, Missouri, specializing in higher accounting. He was graduated in each course and holds a diploma from each department. As a boy Mr. Paige assisted his father on the ranch, but his first responsible position was when he entered the employment of Wilcomb Brothers at Laurin, in Madison county, and clerked in their store for about two years. This was his first experience in mercantile lines, and gave him an insight into the business which won his interest and attention and he has been identified with commercial enterprises continuously since that time. After leaving Wilcomb Brothers Mr. Paige became associated with Elling & Company at Sheridan, and continued with them in a clerical capacity for five years, after which he came to Twin Bridges and entering the employ of the Jefferson Valley Trading Company, continued in their service for two years. At the end of that time, conditions being favorable, Mr. Paige bought out the company, and thereafter has carried on the business in his own name, and has enjoyed a liberal measure of success in the enterprise. He has in the six years of his proprietorship proved himself a capable manager and a wise merchandiser, amply able to direct every line of activity connected with the maintenance of such an establishment, which under his management has assumed the form of an up-to-date and comprehensive department store.

Mr. Paige is the son of Samuel B. and Minerva (Taylor) Paige. The father was born in New Hampshire, and he came to Montana in 1866, after the Civil war, in which he served in a New Hampshire regiment, and he saw much active service during the term of his enlistment. He is one of the few Grand Army men in the state of Montana today. Coming to Montana Mr. Paige crossed the plains with an ox team, and he established one of the first quartz mills in the country. He settled in Madison county at the mouth of Alder Gulch, and he resides there now. He has a splendid stock ranch of more than six thousand acres, and a fine home. Mr. Paige has never taken any active part in the political life of the county, although he has been honored with several important offices. He at present holds a state office in the G. A. R. and is head of the local camp at Virginia City. He is also a prom-

inent Odd Fellow. His wife was a native of Montana, and they were married in Madison county. She died in 1904 at the age of fifty-eight. They were the parents of ten children, Bert G. being the third born and the eldest son. Three of the number are deceased, the seven remaining being as follows: Bert G. of this review; Ida N., the wife of J. E. Shorten, living at Salt Lake City; Oscar S., married and living on the ranch with his father, whom he assists with the business; Wilbur L., unmarried, also living at home, as is also Warner L.; Charles A. is married and lives in Salt Lake City; Henry W., single and living at home.

Bert G. Paige is a member of the Masons and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a Democrat and is active in a political way, although he has always declined to run for office of any kind. Mr. Paige is an enthusiastic sportsman, and is devoted to athletics of every kind, although not personally active. He is a true son of Montana, and speaks in highest terms of the opportunities and advantages of the great western commonwealth.

On February 14, 1904, Mr. Paige was united in marriage at Sheridan, Montana, to Miss Florence Marshall, the daughter of Barney and Katherine Marshall, a pioneer family of Sheridan. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Paige—Boynton S., now in school, and Lowell M.

PETER ANDERSON, deceased, was born in Canada in 1853, and was the son of Donald and Anna (Duer) Anderson, both native born Scots, who settled in Quebec, Canada, and there reared a fine family of twelve children. Peter Anderson was the eleventh born of this goodly number, and he was raised on the home farm, receiving such education as might be procured in the common schools at that time. He was twenty-one years of age when he left home in 1874, and he made his way almost at once to Montana after arriving in the United States.

As a boy at home Peter Anderson had learned the trade of a blacksmith, it being the admirable custom in those days to fit out a youth with either an education or a trade. Thus young Anderson was amply able to look out for himself in a new country, and for ten years he conducted a blacksmith shop in Helena, then coming to Lewistown, which was then a mere trading post. He built a shop on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where the Phillips drug store now stands, and his was the first smithy in the settlement. For something like three years he plied a busy trade at that place, then moved the shop back from the main street, and continued to run the shop at the new location until a year before his death. At that juncture his health failed, and he was obliged to relinquish his business activities. In later years Mr. Anderson conducted a wagon making shop in connection with his blacksmithing, and Paul Weydert, of whom specific mention is made in other pages of this work, had charge of the wagon shop end of the business. They were both successful in their work, and Mr. Anderson was especially well known in and about Lewistown as a master of his trade, and one in whom all confidence might be reposed. He was a true pioneer, and was a man held in the highest esteem because of the many fine traits of character which marked him.

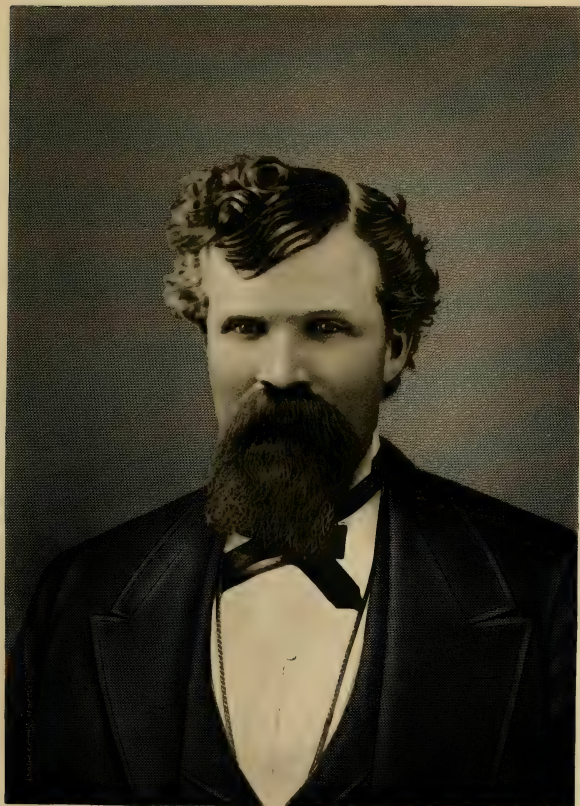
On January 25, 1881, Mr. Anderson married Miss Flora Munro, a daughter of Donald and Catherine (McLennan) Munro. The father of Mrs. Anderson was a Canadian, while the mother was born in Scotland. The father was a farmer and he died in his Canadian home, while the mother still lives and makes her home in Glenroy, Ontario. Of their nine children, Mrs. Anderson was the second born. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of whom brief mention is here made: Catherine married A. F. Elliot

and lives in Musselshell, Montana; Donald A. is a resident of Lewistown; and Jennie, the youngest of the three, makes her home with her widowed mother. They have a comfortable home in Lewistown in addition to which they own two fine store buildings in the city, which are the source of a considerable revenue to them, and Mrs. Anderson and her daughter contribute much to the social life of Lewistown, in which they have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and where they are accorded the most genuine regard.

ROBERT POLLOCK HOPKINS AND OLIVIA HOFFMAN (GRAETER) HOPKINS. One of the well known and active business women of Silver Bow county, Mrs. Olivia Hoffman Hopkins, nee Graeter, is the surviving head of one of the oldest families of Butte. She is a graduate of the Western Reserve Union schools of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, her native place, graduating in 1867.

Frail and delicate, she came west for her health with her brother, A. F. Graeter, now of Dillon, Montana, and concerning her trip Mrs. Hopkins has written an interesting article which is here reproduced in full, being a particularly lucid and impressive story of the many interesting features of a trip over the mountains forty years ago. The article follows: "The trip was made over the Union Pacific, via Denver and Cheyenne, to Ogden, Utah. Where difficulty was experienced in hauling the train over the grades, heavy engines were added, one at each end, hauling and pushing, for the snow was abundant and much fear was entertained of becoming snowbound. On reaching the more western limits of the journey, a few noticeable incidents added much to the western air, and reminded one that he was getting momentarily farther and farther away from the centers of civilization. Here and there were to be seen small groups of Indians, five or six in a band, crossing the country on their Indian ponies, while rumor had it that they were painted for war and that trouble was anticipated. But nothing came of it at the time, and it is more likely that they were on one of their hunting expeditions. While crossing the prairies at several stations there were to be seen carcasses, heads and hides of buffalo ready for shipment, presumably obtained by hunters who were eager for big game, or perhaps traded to them by Indians. To the passengers on this novel trip, every digression with a western air or flavor, grasped and enjoyed by them all, had an awakening effect.

"A few hours out of Denver it was their good fortune to witness one of the most beautiful scenes ever produced in nature. Apparently a chinook with light rain had fallen during the previous day, with a sudden change or fall of temperature. This was an icy cold morning, and stillness pervaded the entire region. There were no houses, no fences, and with the exception of the train there were no signs of life anywhere—only nature's broad expanse of undulating landscape. A beautiful dell with a small frozen stream winding through and skirted along its banks by willows, formed the center of a picture, and spreading over the landscape as far as eye could reach was bunch grass, meadow grass and many larger plants beautifying and breaking the monotony. Every leaf and spear of grass,—every twig and every plant, incased in ice, retained its perfect identical form, symmetry and graceful bend. The sunlight falling obliquely from the far east lighted up the scene as though with millions of brilliants,—an iridescence so complete that with the beautiful dome above, the train was moving through a grotto so divinely planned and executed by the Infinite Hand as to beggar description, and any one once impressed by the picture could never again forget the real essence of its infinite grandeur. It passed all too quickly.



Peter Andersson

"Moving on with usual speed the train in time arrived at Salt Lake, where Mrs. Hopkins and her brother spent a day looking over that interesting city, and making a few necessary purchases for the long and tedious trip by coach. The following day the party resumed its journey and on arriving at Ogden learned that short stretch of narrow gauge railway had just been completed for a distance of about twenty miles, which it was necessary to make in order to catch the next morning overland coach. Arriving at the terminal after dark, they put up at the 'hotel,' the only building in sight excepting a few huts. Their rooms were reached by ladder-like steps, narrow and very steep. The inside doors and partitions were constructed of muslin, and for obvious reasons, no locks were considered necessary. At least, there were none; but the rooms were dimly lighted by an oil lamp. Mrs. Hopkins was aroused at early dawn and after breakfasting, made ready for the three hundred mile trip in the four horse overland stage coach which was well provided with buffalo robes, and stood ready to receive its passengers. After donning her heavy wraps and furs, she found all provision had been made for her comfort, even to a warming pan, and last, but not least, a pair of high top fur lined boots, provided by her brother, who well knew the rigors of the strenuous trip before them. She was the only woman passenger.

"Looking in the direction of the lonesome road there was nothing to be seen but snow and the blue sky. With a 'Good Bye,' a loud crack of the whip and a lurch of the coach and horses, they were fairly on their way northward. In many places the roadway was completely obliterated by the recent snowstorm and the only guides to the right track were branches of willows strewn alongside the roadway. Some of these were snowed under, while others remained partially above the snow to beckon them on through that desolate and bleak stretch of country, which made her feel that she was very far away from home, and filled her with an eagerness for the first glimpse of the next station, which was always well timed for their next meal, and a fresh relay of horses. They reached Bannack on February 1, 1871."

It was at Bannack that Olivia Hoffman Graeter saw and heard more of the so called "wild and woolly west," for the atmosphere of that particular time seemed laden with terrible accounts of much that had transpired by the unlawful, and the instantaneous work of the vigilantes in the protection of life and property, with the restoration of law and order. In comparison there seemed to be but little to be feared from the Indians, although the little fort on top of the mountain, just back of their home, looked ominous and suggestive. Bannack, originally the capital of the territory of Montana, is located between two high mountains, with but one well defined street—most of the traveled ways being winding trails and footpaths. It was here she met Robert Pollock Hopkins, a mine operator who came from his native state of New York in the early sixties, after he had served his country in the Civil war, having been in the service during almost the entire period of contention—and was always thereafter an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

They were married in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 28, 1874, and lived in Syracuse, New York, for two years, when Mr. Hopkins returned to Bannack to resume his mining operations, and to prepare to build a home for themselves. After attending the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Hopkins followed him, arriving in July, 1876. The new home was almost ready for occupancy, but it was not long to be enjoyed, for misfortunes, trials and tribulations followed hard upon one another,

and considerable of frontier life was experienced in the following two years.

In 1877, about August, a sharp battle was fought on the Big Hole by General Gibbons with the Nez Perce Indians, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. General Gibbons gave orders to his men not to molest the squaws or papooses, but on reconnoitering and seeing a squaw with hot irons poking or burning the eyes of a dead drummer boy, he did not hesitate to change his command to "shoot and kill everyone." The Nez Perce Indians fled and General Gibbons, not knowing if they were heading for the town of Bannack or for the ranches of Beaverhead valley, immediately dispatched couriers to notify all the ranchers and people they could find. The courier on reaching the valley late in the evening made a survey of the country while on a high knoll to ascertain if possible the whereabouts of the Indians, but could see nothing. He continued on his way and when coming down the hill, saw at a distance Indians at the big gate waiting and courteously holding it open for him to drive through. He took in the situation instantly: the Indians had arrived before him. He quickly turned and with the reins in his left hand and holding his gun with his right hand under his left arm, pointing it backward and shooting at random, made a wild dash down the other side of the hill, over the bridge and into the willows. The Indians gave a close chase, but halted at the willows not daring or risking to follow farther. The courier took off his boots to avoid making a noise treading on the dry sticks, and waded into and down the stream,—the only move he could have made to save his life. The depredations that night throughout the valley were terrible. One family succeeded in making their escape by a swift drive in a two horse wagon, the rattling noise of which they feared would attract the attention of the Indians, but they were too busy on the ranches, a fact which enabled the refugees to drive into town safely, arriving about midnight. A little earlier, in the little town of Bannack, when all was hushed and still, there came a most thunderous knocking at the door of every home, a knock that portended haste,—danger,—to be up and doing, filling every heart with consternation, anxiety and fear. A courier was at the door with the tidings of Indian warfare of the Nez Perce tribe on the valley fifteen miles away. Apprehensive of an attack on the town, the people of the settlement were admonished to provide better protection. In less than ten minutes everyone was hurrying and scurrying to and fro, every available horse and weapon was being brought into use, scouts were sent out to keep a watch on the movements of the Indians and all the women and children were hastening to the courthouse, which was being barricaded as best it might, but little could be done at that hour of the night, and no one was allowed to stand in a door or near a window for fear of being the target of the Indians momentarily expected on the mountains just opposite. The hours of the night dragged heavily and all was extreme restlessness. In the early morning hours one scout returned to let the people know that the Indians were not yet coming that way, so that most of the weary ones ventured to their homes for a little needed rest and something to eat, and to collect their most valuable articles and bury them in shafts, prospect holes or any such places they thought most safe.

The other several men on horseback had continued their journey to see what assistance they might render to the more unfortunate ones. They found the places looted, houses and haystacks burned, stock run off, ranchers murdered, two with the contents of straw and feather beds covering their bodies, and others shot while running for their lives to the willows, the only shelter to be had. One man killed was buried where found near the Hamilton ranch; one found in

the willows, seemingly scared to death, was also buried on the spot; another, severely wounded, was found barefooted wading in the stream and was brought to Bannack on horseback early next morning.

The delayed return of the scouts caused much alarm and others went in search of them, and they too deemed it best to keep to the willows, and discarded their boots for safety. Late in the evening, however, all hands came in barefooted, footsore, hungry and tired, bringing with them four bodies, viz., Smith, Cooper, Flynn and Montague. The burial took place the following afternoon, the cortege wending its way along a deep gulch to the cemetery located on top of a steep high hill. Two of the bodies had been lowered in their last resting place, side by side, and the final hymn was being sung when suddenly was wafted to their ears the piercing, terrible warwhoop, and looking in the direction whence it came, far away could be seen a great cloud of dust circling the riders. The warwhoop continued. The burials were only half completed, and such a stampede from the cemetery to the homes of the improvised fort can better be imagined than described. One can also better appreciate the haughty indignation of the people on learning the deception that had been perpetrated upon them at such a time by a band of Indian scouts from General Howard's command. The settlers suffered all the agony, all the terror and all the suspense, and even greater than that which was endured the previous day and night, and the prayer on the lips of all was that such scenes might never be enacted again in an already terror stricken community. But this was not to be, for two days later, while partaking of the evening meal, again came the terrific, demoralizing yell, resounding from one end of the town to the other, the mountains on either side reverberating the sounds, and in a moment every one was rushing into the streets; women fainted and fell; the women of one family were given a gun and told to run to the willows at the rear of their home, for there was no time to reach the fort. The riders were upon them, galloping through the town, and when they halted at a corral they proved to be an Indian in the employ of one of the townsmen, and four whites, cowboys, dressed in Indian garb. The inhabitants were beside themselves with terror and indignation, and there was talk and threats of lynching.

General Howard's command marched through the country via Bannack two days behind the Nez Perce Indians. The soldiers were weary and footsore, and the people of Bannack conveyed as many as they could by wagon to their next camping ground. The Indians were familiar with every foot of country here, and with their alertness and extreme cunningness, never allowed themselves to be surprised, much less overtaken. Among the Indian scouts in General Howard's command was a son of Tendo, the chief of the Bannacks. Tendo was friendly to the whites and succeeded in keeping his tribe in subjection to his orders. But in less than a year, in June, 1878, the inhabitants of Bannack were again thrown into a tumult of apprehension and terror by the restlessness of the Bannack tribe. The young warriors of this tribe were determined on an attack on Bannack, and again the courthouse was fortified and every precaution taken for the protection of life and home. But Chief Tendo again prevailed, while he and his followers camped on the banks of Grasshopper creek, just across the way from the Hopkins home, awaiting the coming of Major Maginnis, who had been to Washington, D. C., to see the "Great White Father" in their behalf. On his arrival a treaty was entered into. The pipe of peace was passed around and again all seemed quiet and peaceful.

Mr. Hopkins had befriended Tendo in early days, giving him biscuit and tobacco when he happened to

pause at his cabin door. An Indian never forgets a kindness, or a friendly face, and when he learned there was a "squaw" in the home across the way, he was very anxious to see her, so the chief of the Bannacks was brought to the home to say "how" and to pow-wow in Indian fashion for a few moments, when he left, seemingly quite pleased and satisfied. Tendo was a very large and tall Indian. He died about 1909. Here ended the Indian troubles of this little household. Mr. Hopkins prospered in his mining operations but a few months longer, when his fortune was entirely swept away by a cloudburst, which tore away the reservoir, undermining the mill and several cabins, besides doing much other damage. This misfortune left him without a chance to financially reestablish himself, and it was almost imperative to seek new fields. Soon an opportunity presented itself in being allowed to bring a load of merchandise to Butte for some of the mines.

Before he left for Butte, Mr. Hopkins decided that if the city pleased him, he would immediately return, or send for his wife, and in accordance with this decision in another three weeks, she, with all the courage and seeming conviction of success, happily found herself with a four horse load of household goods, seated on feather cushions, and with a couple of heated rocks with which to keep warm, winding her way slowly but surely to the greatest mining camp in the West, arriving safely about four o'clock in the afternoon, on December 24, 1878. This was a severe winter, but with the comforts described above, they drove "in state" to the hardware store on Main street, where she found her husband in the employ of the company. So ended a novel trip. After a few days of rest they set about to locate a place they might call home. Houses here were scarce, but they were finally offered a hut of logs and mud, without a floor or a window, answering to the name of either stable or house, at a rental of \$25.00 the month. They decided that they would not be in a hurry to choose a home, in the hope that something else might be available, perhaps with fewer "modern improvements" and at a more reasonable price. It so happened that within two weeks' time they were able to secure a little two room palace, one of the rooms ten feet square and the other six by seven, with twelve foot ceilings,—the merest shell of a cabin, and lined with cloth inside. This they occupied until the completion of their little cottage at No. 121 West Silver street, a most pretentious home for Butte in those days. This home still stands and remains a part of the family estate. Mr. Hopkins again engaged in mining operations, though he lived but a few years and passed away on March 7, 1883, survived by his widow and two sons, the eldest being but a little more than three years old at that time.

Mrs. Hopkins in her own right owned a very comfortable estate, and being a thorough business woman, managed all affairs successfully, and was able to give her sons those excellent opportunities of education, travel and a start in the business world. She is the descendant of a long line of German ancestors of which she has a record from 1549. Her father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on March 16, 1803, and was educated in Leipsic and Stuttgart, coming to America in 1828. He died in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on March 8, 1863.

Mrs. Hopkins completed her musical education at the conservatory of music at Painesville, Ohio, and has done much charitable work in that line during her residence in Bannack, rendering musical aid on all occasions wherever required, and assisted materially in the building of the first and only church edifice, which still stands and serves its purpose to all denominations.

After coming to Butte it was her heart's desire to

continue in the same kind of work, and as providence prospered her in her late business life, she in a quiet way assisted several along educational lines, furnishing scholarships through the several colleges and helping her proteges in getting a business start. Since her two sons are married, in addition to looking after the business part of life, plans to devote much of her time to club work. She is an active member of the Silver Bow chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and identified with the Woman's Club of Butte.

The family was reared in the Episcopal faith and have always remained among its active members. Her eldest son, Clarence Victor Hopkins, was born February 20, 1880, and after finishing a course in the elementary schools of Butte and graduating from the high school in 1898, he was sent to Houghton, Michigan, where he entered the Michigan College of Mines, there completing a course in engineering. He has been connected with the United Verde Copper Company since February, 1904, during which time he has received several promotions, and is now chief engineer of the mining field division of the company. He is also chief engineer of the United Verde and Pacific Railroad, with general supervision of all engineering work. For the past three or four years much of his time has been given to the engineering problems which usually attend the selection of a site suitably adapted for a large smelter with standard gauge railroad connections, in a mountainous country, also to the preliminary work preparatory to construction. This new plant is now being built at a point on the Verde river, nearly one half a mile lower than the mine, and five miles to the northeast of the old works. About three miles from the new works, the site of which has not yet been named, he has many acres of land with the best of irrigation facilities, with all kinds of fruit, vegetables, grain, live stock, etc., and on his ranch home his family, comprising a wife, a daughter and two sons, are living happily and comfortably. The children are named as follows: Anna Dorothy, who was born July 20, 1904; Robert Pollock II, born November 15, 1906; and Clarence Victor, Jr., born August 17, 1912.

The younger son of Mrs. Hopkins, Henry Chester Hopkins, was born on November 7, 1881, and received his preliminary education in the schools of Butte, graduating from the high school in 1899. He entered the University of Virginia and completed a three-years' course in the law school, graduating with honors, and in the autumn of 1904 he was admitted to the bar of the state of Montana. He then became associated with Judge W. M. Bickford, who was then the legal adviser for the interests of Senator Clark. For six years Mr. Hopkins devoted his time entirely to looking after these interests, then decided to sever his connection with this office and establish a separate probate business. This move proved to be a successful one, as he has built up for himself an excellent practice.

He was married to Miss Alberta Reid Speers on November 8, 1911. She is a Canadian by birth, and they were married at her home in Brandon, Manitoba. In his political belief Mr. Hopkins is a Democrat, and manifests a keen interest in the success of that party. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also holds membership in the Silver Bow Club, as well as in the University Club of Butte.

NELSON STORY, JR. Holding prestige as a leading representative of that class of business men who are making the city of Bozeman one of the leading commercial and industrial centers of the Northwest, and taking a prominent position as proprietor of the largest jobbing house between Minneapolis and the Pacific Coast, that of the Story Motor Supply Company, Nelson Story, Jr., has for the past twelve years identified himself with

various business enterprises of great magnitude and importance, and also found time to serve his city and county in positions of public trust. He has resided in Bozeman all of his life, having been born in this city May 12, 1874, a son of Nelson Story, Sr., one of Bozeman's foremost business citizens.

After attending the public schools of Bozeman, Nelson Story, Jr., entered the Shattuck Military Academy, at Faribault, Minnesota, and after remaining there for three years became a student in a St. Louis commercial college. After one year in the latter institution he began his business career as an employee in his father's flouring mill in Bozeman, where he was employed six years, but in 1900 embarked in business on his own account as proprietor of the Story Iron Works, located at the corner of Main street and Grand avenue, the plant being completed in September of that year. This structure, 50x125 feet, was completed at a cost of \$10,000, its equipment including highly improved machinery and accessories for general iron working business, and from time to time improvements have been made both to the building and fixtures. At the present time Mr. Story is proprietor of the Story Motor Supply Company, jobbers in motor accessories, parts and supplies, and the largest jobbing house between Minneapolis and the coast, and vice president of the Bozeman Milling Company. Possessed of much more than the average business ability, Mr. Story has so managed his various enterprises as to make them the leaders in their fields in the city, where he bears the reputation of being an alert and progressive citizen.

In political matters Mr. Story is a stalwart Republican. In 1901 he was made chairman of the Republican central committee of Gallatin valley, subsequently served five years as alderman of Bozeman and in 1904 was elected mayor and gave his native city a clean and business-like administration. In 1906 he was the recipient of the election for state representative from Gallatin county, being the incumbent of that office for one term. Fraternally he is connected with Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E., Bozeman Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., Zona chapter No. 12, R. A. M., and St. John's commandery No. 12, K. T. He is popular in fraternal circles and has many friends throughout the city. On June 10, 1895, Mr. Story was married at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Etha L. Mayo, daughter of William H. Mayo, secretary of the Missouri Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in which fraternity he has attained the thirty-third degree, the highest in the Scottish rite. Mr. and Mrs. Story have two children: Nelson Story, III, who was born in January, 1900, and Mayo, born in August, 1902. The family residence is located at No 601 Grand avenue.

THOMAS SWITZER. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the now, and not the to be, is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in Thomas Switzer that has made him a leader in the business world and won him political honors in Libby, Montana, where he has resided since 1892 and where he is now incumbent of the office of mayor.

In the province of Ontario, Canada, near the city of Ottawa, February 3, 1853, occurred the birth of Thomas Switzer, a son of Charles and Mary (Sykes) Switzer, the former of whom died in 1880, aged sixty-five years, and the latter of whom passed away in 1878. Charles Switzer, Sr., grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Germany, whence he immigrated to America as a young man, settling in Canada, where he was a farmer by occupation. John Sykes, maternal grand-

father of Thomas Switzer, was a native of England and was the founder of the Canadian branch of the Sykes family. He, too, was a farmer during his active career. Charles Switzer, Jr., married Mary Sykes in 1852 and they became the parents of eight children, of whom Thomas was the first born.

Under the sturdy and invigorating influences of the old homestead farm in Ontario, Canada, Thomas Switzer was reared to maturity and his educational training consisted of such advantages as were offered in the neighboring public schools, which he attended until he had reached his sixteenth year. About that time he secured a position as clerk in a mercantile house and for his services received the meagre salary of six dollars a month and board. Later his wages were raised to twelve dollars per month. In 1872 he became a member of the northwest mounted police and after serving in that organization for sixteen months he was made senior sergeant of Troop A, First attachment of the mounted police. In 1874 he resigned his position and came to Montana, settling in Sun River, where he was variously engaged. In 1876, with John Manning the first sheriff of Deadwood in the Black Hills, he went on a stampede to Wind River valley, Lander, Wyoming and remained there about eight months and then returned to Montana over land. He again settled in Sun River and there opened a livery business. Later he established his residence in Butte, where he followed mining and prospecting and whence he removed to Helena eighteen months later. In 1886 he went to Cascade and opened a drug store, having previously learned the trade of pharmacist under the preceptorship of Doctor James at Chestnut Valley. He erected the first house in Cascade and lived there six years, at the end of which, in 1892, he came to Libby, where he was a pioneer druggist and where he was appointed postmaster, in which capacity he served four years. Here he was chairman of the school board from 1892 to 1904 and he has also served two terms as mayor, being incumbent of that office at the present time, in 1912. He is proving unusually efficient as administrator of the municipal affairs of the city and during his last term he has been instrumental in putting in over five miles of cement walks. He has also secured for Libby the city water works, an electric lighting plant and a fire department, all of which improvements make Libby the most up-to-date city in Lincoln county. During Mr. Switzer's term of office as mayor and as the result of his energy the population of Libby has just doubled.

In addition to his drug business and his work as mayor Mr. Switzer also conducts a book, stationery and music store. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he is an active factor. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, being charter member of the lodge at Libby, and in religious matters he and his family are devout members of the Protestant Episcopal church. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Switzer received a letter from Governor Smith asking him, in case of another call for volunteers, to become head of a company of cavalry. The second call was not made, however, and so Mr. Smith was not called upon to serve.

In Helena, Montana, in October, 1882, Mr. Switzer was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Porter, who was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, and who is a daughter of Henry Porter. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Switzer, as follows: Esmond C., Lela, wife of George L. Brown, of Lincoln county; Elmer T., married to Sara McGingian of Millville, Minnesota; Viola, unmarried and assistant postmaster at Libby; Leona R., wife of John H. Noble, of Kellogg, Idaho; Earl and Elwyn, both at home.

JOHN EYNON LLOYD. One of the last of the old-time pioneers who makes Butte the home of his retirement is John Eynon Lloyd, who has seen an eventful and

strenuous as well as a materially successful life. He is of Welsh origin, his family being one of a long line in Wales. Mr. Lloyd's great-grandfather was a ship's captain in the years before the era of steam navigation. His grandfather and his father were both coal miners and mining engineers in their native country. Thus a heritage of sturdiness, of energy and initiative came to the son of Richard and Annie (Eynon) Lloyd, whose family consisted of nineteen children, thirteen of whom grew to adult ages. Three of these were boys, among them John Eynon, born on April 14, 1834. The home atmosphere was a religious one, of loyal connection with the Methodist church. The education of the children was necessarily chiefly one gained from experience. The child John was put to work in the mines at the age of seven years, with the result that the knowledge of books was all but denied him.

Having continued at work in the Welsh mines until he reached the age of twenty-four, John Lloyd immigrated to America. His first location was at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he worked at mining until 1875. In June of that year he had settled in Butte, where he began work in the mines at a wage of \$3.50 per day. After three years of this employment he became a pump machinist for Marcus Daly, continuing steadily and efficiently at this work until ten years had passed. At the end of that period Mr. Daly made him superintendent of the Amy and Silversmith mines, where he continued in charge until 1886.

During that year he was elected to the responsible position of sheriff. In this office, so difficult and precarious in a new country, Mr. Lloyd served for three years before the admission of a state and also for three years afterward. Through many adventures and many dangers, he zestfully pursued the duties of sheriff, always without partiality, yet with a humanity that could not allow mercy to be wholly eliminated from justice. One of his achievements as a determined officer of the law was his following of the notorious criminal, "Billy Forester" to Chicago and bringing him back to Montana. Having accomplished this task unaided, Sheriff Lloyd proceeded with the prosecution until the evil-doer was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. His duty as sheriff also made it necessary for him to perform the first execution in the county, that of the murderer, Henry Roberts, who killed Fred Tex and was sentenced to the supreme penalty of the law. In 1892 Mr. Lloyd was given an office of large opportunities in a quite different line. He was elected county commissioner and chosen chairman of that board. The great activity of that period, the rapidity with which bridges and other improvements were required, made particularly valuable Mr. Lloyd's common sense and clear-sighted executive ability.

Among the many financial enterprises, mining and otherwise, in which Mr. Lloyd has been successful, it is interesting to recall one in which he participated in 1875, even though it was of considerably less magnitude than his later deals. When he first came west the Union Pacific Short Line extended only to Corinne, Utah, and the transportation of provisions to Butte was not an easy matter. Mr. Lloyd and three other men bought four wagons at Corinne, loading them with flour and bacon. These they took to Butte and on arrival there found competition for their supplies remarkably lively among the merchants of the place. It is needless to say that they sold their stock for very high profits. The greater part of Mr. Lloyd's interests, however, have had to do with mining. The Johnston, the Pennsylvania and the Little Ida mines were all discovered by him. After working them for ten years he sold them to the Boston Mining Company, receiving \$150,000 for them. These mines have become among the most prolific in the state. John E. Lloyd now has mining properties near Butte and extensive holdings both in the Butte and Basin Gold and Silver Mining



John B. Lloyd

Company and in the Silversmith Mining Company, being president of both these mines.

One of Mr. Lloyd's most interesting diversions has been the collecting of mineral and other specimens and curios. Ceramics from prehistoric grounds, water products from the South Sea Islands, handicraft from many lands, unusual natural forms of many sorts have supplemented his great variety of ore specimens. This collection he enriched by the purchase of the Emil Weinberger cabinet, one of the finest and most complete collections of Montana minerals extant. Unfortunately this valuable collection was destroyed by fire a few years ago while on exhibition at the Columbia Gardens.

During these years Mr. Lloyd's family has grown up about him and its members have gone forth to their several important walks in life, the sons being closely associated with their father's interests. In 1861 occurred John Lloyd's first marriage; but his wife, a Welsh lady named Margaret Davis, died after only two years of happy wedlock. Six years later he was again married. The second Mrs. Lloyd, nee Margaret Lewis, and also of Welsh ancestry, lived to be the mother of six children, of whom four are living. Her death occurred on November 28, 1893. The elder son, Richard L., who lives in New York City, is widely known in smelting circles, having formerly been for many years identified with that line of business in Montana, both at Great Falls and Butte. John R., who at one time had charge of large smelting interests in Nevada, is now located at Great Falls, Montana, where he is secretary of the large mercantile firm known as the Jansen, Ward & Lloyd Company. Elizabeth Ann is Mrs. Robertson T. White, of Plainfield, New Jersey; and Edith B. is Mrs. Franklin J. Everett, of Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Lloyd is a thirty-second degree Mason and has held high rank in all branches of the fraternity. He is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Algeria Temple at Helena. Ever since he was twenty-one years of age he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he has passed all chairs in lodge and encampment.

A stalwart Republican is John E. Lloyd, always standing by the policy and the nominees of his party. His first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln, and never since has he wavered in his allegiance to the party.

In his comfortable home at 208 West Copper Street, Mr. Lloyd modestly reviews the activities of his past life, enjoying the fruits thereof and finding in the interests of the city which long has claimed him as a citizen of importance the pleasure of reminiscence and the enjoyment of companionship.

EDWARD H. CAMPBELL was born in Fremont county, Iowa, on October 11, 1854, the son of Dr. John C. Campbell. As the name would indicate, the Campbell family came to America from Scotland. They were of Revolutionary stock and settled in Virginia, and among the noted families with whom they were connected were the Lisle and McDowell families, famous in the early history of the colony. After the Revolutionary war, some of the Virginia Campbells moved to Kentucky, and there John C. Campbell was born on December 30, 1812, in the city of Lexington. He was the son of John Poague Campbell, who was a famous divine in Kentucky and Ohio. Dr. Campbell settled in Nebraska in 1854, where he was a pioneer physician and came to play an important role in the early history of that state.

Dr. Campbell married Martha Ann Rodgers, a native of Tennessee and of English ancestry, her forefathers having settled in Virginia and played their good part as soldiers in the Continental army. Mrs. Campbell died in 1861, leaving five children, of whom Edward was the next to the eldest.

Edward H. Campbell spent his early life in Ne-

raska City, Nebraska, whither his father moved just after his birth. Nebraska was then one of the frontier states and the environment was that of a new community. The lad received his education in the schools of Nebraska City, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1873. Upon leaving school he entered the drug store of his father, under whom he learned the essentials of pharmacy and the principles of business in the drug trade. In 1875 he came west and became a drug clerk for R. S. Hale, of Helena, retaining this position for four years. Having something of a roving disposition, as is natural to youth, he spent several years working as drug clerk in various parts of the state.

Mr. Campbell married in Nebraska City, Nebraska, on October 17, 1888, Miss Fannie Stevenson, a native of the state of New York. The eldest of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Edward Hugh, was born in Walkerville, Montana, on the 9th of August, 1892. He is now a student at Wesleyan University. John Paul was born on March 13, 1897, at Phillipsburg, and the daughter, Julia Martha, in the same city, on the 24th of August, 1903.

Of late years, Mr. Campbell has taken no active part in politics, though he is still loyal to the Democratic party. He is a member of several fraternal orders, including the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons.

EDWARD J. WHYTE was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1851, and lived but little over a half century, as he died in Helena on May 12, 1908. However, his years were eventful ones, and his life, though short, was a busy one. When a young man he left his native isle for America, and once here, sought a place where there was plenty of elbow room, and at the same time no dearth of excitement, for he was a true Celt, and did not live a too quiet life. The overland trip to Livingston, Montana, was one with hazard enough in it to make it interesting, and upon arriving there Mr. Whyte went into the hotel business. Montana was not at the time a state of homes, and the business of providing accommodations for the shifting population was one of paramount importance. After some time in Livingston Mr. Whyte came to Helena, in the early '80s, and opened the Queen City Restaurant and the Hotel Helena. These became most popular under his excellent management, and until his death he continued in this calling with notable success. Mr. Whyte followed the usual political bent of the Irish-American and aligned himself with the Democratic party, but contrary to the usual habits of his compatriots, he did not take any prominent part in party affairs. He was, however, a most devoted worker in the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he had been a member for many years. Another organization to which he belonged was that of the Highlanders.

It was at Livingston that Mr. Whyte met the lady who became his wife. This was Miss Bessie Johnson, a native of Sweden. Her parents were among the first comers to Livingston, where she became acquainted with Mr. Whyte. Five children were born of their union, the eldest, Effie, in Livingston, and the others in Helena. She is now Effie Whyte Miller of Belfry, Montana. Garry J. Whyte, the oldest son, was born on October 23, 1888; Bessie, on November 1, 1890; William, in 1894; and Carl, in 1896. All are unmarried except Effie.

Garry Whyte went through the schools of Helena, finishing the high school at seventeen. As soon as he graduated he went into business independently, opening a fruit and confectionery store at 18 Broadway. As he is a born hustler, he made good at his first venture in the commercial field and after one year disposed of his stock at a fair profit and removed to Butte. Here he went into the firm of Tripp and Dragstedt as

a clerk to learn the grocery business. When he felt that he was sufficiently familiar with this branch of the mercantile trade, he returned to Helena and again opened a fruit and confectionery store. After one year at this he went into the grocery business and soon built up a paying trade. Mr. Whyte disposed of his first establishment to the Reinig Company and started another store of his own at 35 West Sixth street. This is not exactly a new concern, as it was established in 1905 by A. Hauswald. Two years later Mr. Whyte purchased it and has been running it ever since with his characteristic ability. It would be difficult to find a more complete and up-to-date retail store in Helena.

Ranching is something else in which Mr. Whyte puts some time and capital. He owns a forty-nine acre place in Lewis and Clark county, where he raises cattle and other live stock. He has also a feed store in Helena, and he finds no difficulty in keeping his various enterprises running at a good pace.

Mr. Whyte belongs to the Elks, and also to the Highlanders, as his father did before him. He also follows in his father's steps in his church affiliation, being a member of the Episcopal church. His political views are, however, different for he supports the policies of the Republican faction.

Mr. Whyte is unmarried, and makes his home with his mother at 31 East Cutler avenue. Starting in business with a capital of one hundred dollars, he has made for himself a prosperous and growing business, with a store surpassed by few in the city and all this before he has lived a quarter of a century.

J. LEE SEDGWICK. The office of clerk and recorder of the largest county in the state of Montana, that of Chouteau, carries with it duties of multitudinous nature, making it necessary for the incumbent to be a man of more than ordinary abilities and experience. J. Lee Sedgwick, who is now acting in that capacity, came to the office well equipped to handle its affairs, having served as deputy for eleven years, during which time he thoroughly familiarized himself with every detail of its routine, thus assuring the voters of an able and efficient administration. Mr. Sedgwick has the distinction of being a native son of Montana, having been born at Stevensville, Ravalli county, July 24, 1875. His father, Cassius M. Sedgwick, removed from his native state of Pennsylvania as a young man and journeyed as far west as Corinne, Boxelder county, Utah, from whence he made his way overland to the Bitter Root country, in Ravalli county, Montana, in 1872. A pioneer of that section, he was for a number of years engaged in ranching and stock raising, but in 1890 came to Chouteau county, where he now lives retired at the age of sixty-seven years. He was married in Ravalli county to Miss Eliza Sanders, who was born in Boone county, Missouri, and in 1865 went with her parents overland to Oregon. In 1866 they traveled overland to Montana and settled in the Bitter Root valley, at a time when their nearest neighbors were twenty-five or thirty miles away. The family is known there as one of the earliest settlers of the section. Mrs. Sedgwick still survives, at the age of fifty-five years, and has been the mother of five children, of whom three survive: J. Lee; C. F., of Alberta, Canada; and C. O., living in Chouteau county.

J. Lee Sedgwick received his preliminary education in the public schools of Montana, and supplemented this by a course of two years in the University of Idaho, after which he came back to Chouteau county and was engaged in ranching and stock raising, both for himself and as manager of his father's interests. He was so engaged until his appointment in 1900 to the position of deputy county clerk of Chouteau county, at which time he became a resident of Fort Benton, and this city has been his home to the present time. After ably discharging the duties of deputy for eleven

years, in 1910 he became a candidate for the office of county clerk and recorder, and in the election which followed received a handsome majority. He has handled the problems that have come up in his office with marked skill, but it is characteristic of the man that he has not considered his obligation to the public limited simply to the faithful discharge of his onerous duties, as he has given of his best energies in behalf of the people and used his influence in promoting and supporting all movements pertaining to the public welfare. He supports Republican principles and takes a great interest in his party's success, having numerous influential friends among the organization's ranks in Chouteau county. When he can absent himself from his office, he devotes his leisure moments to outdoor occupations, having never lost his love for the free air of the open that his early training instilled in him.

On June 19, 1912, Mr. Sedgwick was married to Debora, daughter of Abram and Mary E. (Fahs) Wagy, of Hamilton, Montana. Mrs. Sedgwick received her education in the public schools of her home place, later graduating from the State University at Missoula.

HERBERT B. SELWAY, of Dillon, Montana, has a closer interest in the welfare and prosperity of his home state than have most of the residents of Montana, for he is a native son of the commonwealth. He is well known as one of the most successful ranchmen and stock raisers of this section of the state. A man of the type for which the west has come to stand, broad minded, big hearted and sincere, "Herb" Selway, as he is familiarly known, is one of the most popular men in Dillon.

Herbert B. Selway was born near Dillon, Montana, on the 22nd of August, 1875, a son of James and Eunice A. (Noble) Selway. James Selway was born in England, in 1839, and when he was seven years of age his parents immigrated to the United States, locating in Kenosha, Wisconsin. In 1863 he crossed the Great Plains to Montana. During the following winter he was engaged in mining operations in connection with W. A. Clark, who afterwards became United States senator from Montana. After a time he went into the stock raising business, and from that time until the close of his life he was engaged in the live stock industry. He was a pioneer in every sense of the word, a leading man in his community who did his full share in helping to make possible the great state of Montana. In politics he was a Republican, though he never cared to take a very active part. A man of great kindness and genuine sympathy, people were invariably attracted by him, and he made in consequence a host of friends. His death occurred in 1898. He married in the fall of 1874 Eunice F. Noble, a native of Yankee Settlement, Delaware county, Iowa, where she was born on March 8, 1848. She was the eldest of the seven children of her father and mother. She was well educated, completing her education at Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa, and then teaching for a number of years in her native state. She came to Montana in the fall of 1873 and taught the first term of school in what is known as the "Old Poindexter school house." She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a very active worker in this congregation, being a teacher in the Sunday-school for over thirty years. Four children were born to James Selway and his wife: Herbert B. Selway and Hawley J. Selway, both of Dillon, Montana; Mrs. Eliza Selway Carlson, of Tendency, Idaho; and Luther Selway, who died in infancy. Mrs. Selway died on the 26th of August, 1910.

Herbert B. Selway received his first instruction in the Dillon public schools, graduating from the high school in Dillon. He then attended the Montana State Normal School, at Twin Bridges, and later the Wesleyan University at Helena, Montana. He was then sent east, and entered his mother's alma mater, Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa. Finally he took a course in



Herbert B. Selway



JAMES SELWAY.

the Highland Business College, at Des Moines, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1897. With this thorough preparation he returned home and took charge of his father's business interests. In 1899 he went into the stock and general farming business on his own account, and has made a splendid success of it. He owns about fourteen hundred acres on Horse Prairie, which is divided into two ranches, on both of which he carries on general farming as well as stock raising. As an example of the size of his stock operations, since January, 1912, he has bought and sold between fifty and sixty thousand dollars worth of cattle. Aside from his real business he has diverted himself with dealings in real estate, though most men would scarcely call it a diversion. In 1908 he bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres just north of Dillon, at what was considered a most exorbitant price, one hundred dollars per acre. He, however, believed that there ought to be a rise in land values in Beaverhead county, and the result proved him correct, for he sold the property in April, 1912, for one hundred and sixty-five dollars per acre. This was the first real advance in country property made in this county.

Mr. Selway was married in April, 1899, to Miss Mary Monahan, who is a native of Illinois but has spent all of her life in the west. Her father is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1845, while her mother was born in Kentucky, in 1848. Of the nine children of her parents, who are still living in Utah, Mrs. Selway is the next to the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Selway have one son, Elmer James, who was born on the 1st of September, 1903.

Mr. Selway is a member and past chancellor of Occidental lodge, No. 8, of Dillon, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken a prominent part in furthering the interests of his party in that section of the state wherein he lives. He is a member of the Beaverhead Club and the walls of this club are adorned with a number of fine trophies of the hunt which Mr. Selway has presented to the club, results of his skill with the gun. Mrs. Selway is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is one of the leaders in the social life of Dillon. In 1912 Mr. Selway built an attractive home in Dillon, where the family now resides.

JOHN F. MURPHY. A fairly large proportion of Montana's pioneer population was composed of veterans of the Civil war, a number of them former residents of the eastern states, who, after completing their service in the war between the states, continued to serve their country as soldiers in the regular army, with which they came west to engage in warfare with the hostile Indians. When their terms of enlistment were completed the greater part of these men settled at some point in the west, attracted by the opportunities offered in the new country, thus constructing a firm foundation upon which the structure of a mighty commonwealth has been built. One of these hardy, vigorous men who may lay claim to being one of Montana's "old-timers," is John F. Murphy, city clerk of Fort Benton, and a man universally respected and esteemed. He is a native of Cork, Ireland, and was born October 31, 1843, a son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Toomey) Murphy.

Jeremiah Murphy was born in Ireland, and there married. In 1846, with his wife and children, he came to the United States, settling in New York City, where he became a prominent plasterer contractor, and died at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, also a native of the Emerald Isle, passed away in 1862, when about seventy years of age, having been the mother of sixteen children, of whom John F. was the next to the youngest. After securing a good education in the public and high schools of New York City, John F. Murphy at the

age of sixteen years left home and succeeded in enlisting in Company B, Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. The youth saw his first real fighting at Fort Donelson, subsequently participating in the siege of Fort Madrid and Island No. 10, and after the latter, went with his brigade down the Mississippi river, where he fought in the siege of Fort Pillow and assisted in capturing Memphis. After a number of minor engagements, Mr. Murphy was captured by the enemy in lower Arkansas and subsequently transferred to Texas, where he was confined from April to the early part of June, 1864, when he managed, with difficulty, to effect his escape. After many hardships and privations he rejoined his command at Little Rock, and veteranized in the same regiment, with which he continued to serve until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge in Indiana, June 14, 1865. In 1866 Mr. Murphy enlisted in the regular army, becoming a private in Company C, Third Battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, which he accompanied to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and subsequently across the plains to Camp Douglas, Utah. He spent three years in his first enlistment and later re-enlisted for five years, accompanying his division to Fort Shaw, Montana. During the entire eight years of his service, Mr. Murphy was active in Indian fighting, and gained a reputation among his fellows as a fearless, hard-fighting soldier, meriting the popularity of his comrades and the respect of his officers. When he had closed his military career he came to Fort Benton, where he arrived July 25, 1875, securing employment as a type-setter for the *Benton Record*. After three years of newspaper work as a printer, he secured a position as salesman for the firm of Wetzel & Company, and later was associated with others for five years, and in 1882 was elected county clerk of Chouteau county. In 1884 he was made county assessor, and for the past six years, and at present, has acted in the capacity of city clerk of Fort Benton. He is independent in his political views, reserving the right to support the man he deems best fitted for the office, regardless of party connections. Fraternally, he is popular in the local lodge of the Odd Fellows, as he is also with the members of the Grand Army post, and his religious connection is with the Roman Catholic church.

In 1875 Mr. Murphy was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Ada Archer, daughter of William Archer, a native of England, and of their children two are living: Mrs. Ada Muir, a resident of Fort Benton, and Miss Nellie, who lives with her parents.

EDWARD M. JENIZEN. Although he has now retired from active business pursuits and is living quietly at his home in Harlowton, Edward M. Jenizen was for many years identified with the sheep and cattle business, and was the owner of a ranch in Fergus county, on which stood the first house ever erected on the Musselshell river, built by him. An evenly balanced business man, he has done much to inspire confidence in the minds of his fellow citizens in his adopted state's future greatness, and the numerous large enterprises which have claimed his attention have entitled him to a foremost position among those whose activities have been of real benefit to their section. Edward M. Jenizen was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1856, and is a son of Michael and Rachel (Schultz) Jenizen.

Michael Jenizen was born in France and came to the United States as a young man, settling first in Pennsylvania and coming to Montana during the early 'seventies. He followed ranching and sheep-raising for a number of years, and died in 1889, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, a native of Germany, met and married Mr. Jenizen in Pittsburg, and is

buried in that city, where she died in 1864, at the age of forty-seven years. There were seven children in their family, Edward M. being the fourth in order of birth, and two brothers and one sister now make their home in Montana, namely: Charles V., who is married and resides on a ranch near Franklin; William C., who is married and also resides on a ranch near Franklin; and Margaret, who married William Collier and resides at Shawmut.

Edward M. Jenizen received his early education in the public schools of Pittsburg, and Prater's Academy at LaSalle, Illinois, and also understands bookkeeping, bank clerical work and special correspondence, although these accomplishments were all obtained through practical experience in the school of hard work, rather than in any institution. When still a lad of about fifteen years he began to make his own way in the world, being employed at a heating furnace in a roller mill, at a salary of one dollar and a half per day. He followed this line of work until leaving home, at the age of eighteen years to go to St. Louis, there enlisting in the regular army of the United States. In 1875 he secured his honorable discharge at Camp Baker, in Meagher county, Montana, and since that time has been a resident here. In 1878 he went on a survey with Col. De Tolly and Kellogg, and covered this whole part of the country, subsequently going to Three Mile, where he was engaged in chopping saw logs and prospecting. In the spring of 1879 he went to Helena, where he worked in the Penobscot mine until the following fall, then returning to this part of the state and engaging in ranching. In 1880 he erected the first house built on the Mussellsell river, and there continued to carry on sheep and cattle-raising and general ranching, adding from time to time to his holdings until he had upwards of 10,000 acres. In 1907 Mr. Jenizen disposed of his property, cattle and sheep, selling almost the entire tract in one piece, and since that time the land has almost doubled in value, giving an illustration of how the country has grown and developed during the past half decade. In November, 1908, Mr. Jenizen was one of the organizers and assisted in opening the First National Bank of Harlowton, and still retains his interest therein, being a member of the directing board. His confidence in the future of this community has been made evident by his investing in numerous pieces of real estate, and on every occasion he is ready to state his views on the subject. As to the mining, sheep and cattle interests, he feels that they speak for themselves, while he also believes that farming has far passed the experimental stage and is now an assured success. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows and the Elks. While he is not a member of any particular denomination, he is an upright Christian citizen, and generously supports all churches. Politically a Republican, Mr. Jenizen takes an active interest in the success of his party, but has constantly refused to accept political favors, although often urged to do so. He is fond of all clean, healthy amusement and sport, and a good bowling match or sparring exhibition will have no more interested spectator.

At Billings, Montana, in 1890, occurred Mr. Jenizen's marriage to Miss Louisa Jenizen, who died in 1892, leaving one child: Nicholas E., a graduate of the public schools who is now living on a ranch. In 1897 Mr. Jenizen married (second) Mrs. Catherine McGregor of Billings, who had one daughter by her former marriage: Irene, who attended the Billings public schools, and then took a five-year course in St. Vincent's Academy, Helena, and a special business course at Marion, Indiana, subsequently spending quite a time in extensive travel. She married George L. Farr, a prominent druggist of Lavina, Montana, who also has branch stores at Harlowton and Hedgesville.

THOMAS T. BAKER. A resident of Montana for more than thirty years, Thomas T. Baker was one of the best known and most highly honored pioneer citizens of this state at the time of his death, which occurred at his home, in the city of Butte, on the 30th of April, 1906, his passing having been the cause of uniform sorrow in the commonwealth which he had so signally dignified and honored by his character, ability and services. He was a man of specially high intellectual and technical attainments and through his labors in his profession he did much to further the material and civic development and upbuilding of Montana, where he gained wide reputation both as a civil engineer and mining engineer, in both of which fields of endeavor he was an expert. He was long in the government service in the line of his chosen profession and at the time of his demise was the oldest man in the United States surveying corps. It had been his to serve with distinguished gallantry as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war and in all the relations of life he manifested the same high sense of loyalty and personal honor that marked his course during his long and valiant service as a soldier of the republic. A man of exalted character and one who made his life count for good to the world, he left a deep impress upon the history of Montana, and the great heart and soul of the man gained to him friends among all classes, so that when he was summoned to the life eternal his loss was mourned with a sense of deep personal bereavement in the state throughout which he was so well known and to the development of whose magnificent resources he had contributed in generous measure.

Thomas T. Baker was a scion of stanch German stock and his paternal and maternal ancestors established homes in the historic old state of Virginia in the colonial days, his parents having been natives of that part of the Old Dominion which now constitutes the state of West Virginia, and his father having become one of the representative agriculturists of Barbour county, in what is now West Virginia, and later moved to Norborne, Missouri, where he resided until his death. Thomas T. Baker, to whom this memoir is dedicated, was born in Barbour county, West Virginia, on the 12th of November, 1839, many years before the present state was segregated from Virginia, and he was the third in order of birth of the thirteen children born to Joseph K. and Matilda (Thomas) Baker. In addition to having been one of the prominent and progressive agriculturists of that section the father also served as a freighter during the Civil war for the United States government.

He had barely attained to his legal majority when the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation, and his sympathies were entirely with the cause of the Union, so that his loyalty and patriotism soon found definite expression, as he had witnessed, at Phillipi, the judicial center of his native county, the first important land battle of the war, the same having occurred on the 3d of June, 1861. On August 23, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry, in the Union service, and was mustered in as first sergeant of his company. He continued his military career until victory had crowned the Union arms and peace had been declared, and was mustered out at the close of the war, with the rank of lieutenant. He lived up to the full tension of the great fratricidal conflict and endured his quota of hardships and hazards on marches and in camp, in skirmishes and in fifteen important battles. Among the more noteworthy engagements in which he participated and proved his valor was that of Cloyd's Mountain (or Farm), in Virginia, on the 9th of May, 1864, where, after one and one-half hours of close and fierce conflict between the opposing forces, fully six hundred gallant men lay dead upon the field of carnage. Mr. Baker also took part in the battles of New River Bridge, Lexington, Lynchburg, Winchester, Halls town and Petersburg. At Winchester he received a wound which



Thomas J. Baker

incapacitated him for further service for a period of about three months, and he was on the field of Appomattox at the time of the final surrender of General Lee at that historic point. He also saw service in the west, where he took part in the campaign in 1876 against the Nez Perce Indians, at Camas Prairie, Montana. Thus in this later military service, a number of years after the close of the Civil war, he again proved his mettle and valor as a soldier.

After the close of the war Mr. Baker returned to the old home, but there he remained only a brief interval, as in September, 1865, he made his way to Iowa and, to gain further educational discipline, entered a preparatory school at Lynnville. Thereafter he completed a course in Grinnell College, that state, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1874, his studies having covered not only the prescribed scientific course but also that of civil engineering. That he had proved an ambitious and receptive student is evidenced by the fact that after his graduation he was retained as assistant instructor in chemistry and physics at his alma mater, Grinnell College, for one year. He then, in 1875, came to Montana, and as this was before railroads had entered the territory, he made the overland trip, which many of the pioneers of the present state recall as a far different means of travel than those afforded at the present day. He located in old Virginia City, the scene of the great gold stampede somewhat more than a decade earlier, and there he served one year as principal of the public schools, and he did much to systematize and expand the work of the schools during his administration, which continued for one year. In 1877 Mr. Baker was appointed deputy United States mineral surveyor and in the spring of the following year he removed to Butte, the metropolis of Montana, where he continued to maintain his home until his death, many years later. Here he initiated practice as a civil and mining surveyor, the while he still continued in the government service, and his success was of the most unequivocal order, as he was one of the most expert and discriminating surveyors in the state in those early years, even as he was at the time of his demise. He also had the good judgment to develop a broad field of activity in the patenting of claims, both agricultural and mineral, and it is maintained by those familiar with conditions that he personally surveyed more claims for patent than has any other one United States surveyor, his territory having included both Montana and Idaho.

During these years of indefatigable and earnest endeavor Mr. Baker became concerned in constructive works involving great difficulties, and in every instance he proved himself master of the situation, by solving the mechanical and engineering problems and carrying the projects to successful completion. He surveyed the aqueduct ditch and superintended the erection of the waterworks system at Glendale and also installed the fine hydraulic plant at the Yogo sapphire mines, in this state. His interposition was frequently secured as an expert reporter on mines and mining properties, and, as previously stated, he was at the time of his death the oldest man in the United States surveying corps.

Broad in capacity, high in ideals, progressive and loyal as a citizen, Mr. Baker was well qualified for leadership in thought and action, and he did much to foster the industrial and civic development and advancement of Montana, in whose history his name merits a place of lasting honor. In politics he accorded unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and he was specially well fortified in his opinions concerning economic and governmental policies. He never sought or held office aside from the line of his profession, but his admirable administration in the position of county surveyor of Silver Bow county will not soon be forgotten, as many enduring evidences of his skill and judgment remain as a mark of his eminent service

in this capacity. He ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and manifested the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he was distinctively popular, as was he also in all other relations of life. His heart was attuned to sympathy and tolerance and he never missed an opportunity to aid and uplift his fellow men, no matter what their station in life. He was a devout and zealous member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his widow.

On the 27th of March, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baker to Miss Mary I. Hobart, who was at the time a resident of Port Byron, Illinois. Mrs. Baker was born at Audubon, Illinois, and is a daughter of David Sumner and Abigail (Stimson) Hobart. Mrs. Baker still maintains her home in Butte, and in the loss of her devoted and honored husband she is sustained and comforted by the presence of their two children,—Jacob H., who is a member of the class of 1914 in the Montana School of Mines, and Julia D., who graduated from the Butte high school in 1912.

MARK B. CONROW. One of Kalispell's foremost legal lights, one of her best educated men, one of her sturdiest Democrats, is Mark B. Conrow, who has ably served as city attorney and as deputy county attorney, who enjoys a wide social popularity and whose moral influence is by no means the least considerable element of his worth to the community.

A true citizen of Montana is Mr. Conrow, whose entire life has been spent here, save for the years spent in university and professional study. His father, John M. Conrow, has been a resident of the state for nearly a half century, having come from New Jersey, his native state, at the close of the war, to Livingston, Montana. Exchanging the martial experiences of the Civil war for the peaceful employments of cattle raising and ranching, he had come first to Virginia City, having mining and prospecting interests as well as agricultural. In Livingston he later made his home and as a resident of Park county was for three terms asked to represent his district as a representative to the Montana legislature, this honor being succeeded by the state senatorship, which he held for the second term, and which expired in the autumn of 1912. Mrs. John Conrow, the mother of the Kalispell barrister to whom this article is dedicated, was a native of New Jersey, but came across the plains to Montana with a married sister. At the age of seventeen she was living on a ranch twelve miles east of Livingston. Since her marriage to Senator Conrow twelve children have been added to their family, of whom Mark B. is the eldest. In Gallatin county, Montana, he was born on the seventeenth of September, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of the county and of Livingston, where he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1896. This general education was carried to a higher level by his subsequent course in the University of Minnesota, where he also pursued the prescribed course in legal training, receiving the degree of L.L. B. Returning to Livingston, he spent the greater part of a year in the law office of Judge Savage, after which he was admitted to the bar of Montana from Kalispell. Here he located for residence and practice. In this locality he has remained since 1901 and from that time his practice, which is of a general nature, has been steadily growing in amount and prestige.

Mr. Conrow is a Democrat who endorses the policies of that great commoner, Mr. Bryan. In politics he has always been especially active, frequently serving as delegate to state conventions with both enthusiasm and faithfulness. His incumbency of the office of deputy county attorney was one most creditable to him and one which was continued for a second term. He has served one term also as city attorney of Kalispell, dis-

charging the duties of this office with exceptional conscientiousness and discriminating judgment.

The Kalispell Club claims Mark Conrow as one of its valued members. He is prominent in no less than three of the secret societies of the place, holding membership in the organizations of the Woodmen of the World, the Yeomen of America and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a loyal member and supporter of the Christian church. As a member of professional societies, he is connected with the County, State and American Bar Associations.

The marriage of Mr. Conrow to Miss Eileen M. McCormick took place on the twenty-eighth of November, 1902. Two daughters came to them, named respectively Mary Alice and Margaret Helen. Mrs. Conrow died six years after her marriage. On the nineteenth of October, 1911, Mr. Conrow was a second time wedded. The present Mrs. Conrow, as Miss Josephine E. Ryan, was a native of Wisconsin and the daughter of John Ryan. The family residence of Mr. and Mrs. Conrow is at 504 Sixth avenue East.

Mark Conrow's office in the new Conrad building of Kalispell is a busy place for he has a very large practice. He espouses no commercial interests, devoting by preference all his attention to legal science in general and to his specific cases in particular.

ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON. For nearly forty years has Mr. Johnston been a resident of Montana and during this entire period his business activities have been in connection with operations conducted by that distinguished citizen of the state, Senator William A. Clark. For fully a quarter of a century Mr. Johnston has been the able and popular cashier of the banking house of W. A. Clark & Brother in the city of Butte, and in his field of endeavor he is known as one of the representative members of the banking fraternity in the state. He has naturally had to do with affairs of broad scope and importance, is known as a careful and discriminating financier and executive and is one of the prominent business men and influential citizens of the Montana metropolis, where his circle of friends is practically coincident with that of his acquaintances. His identification with the banking business is the more interesting to note by reason of the fact that nine different branches of the Johnston family have been actively concerned with this important line of enterprise.

Alexander J. Johnston claims the fine old Keystone state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of a family that was founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history. He was born at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of October, 1851, and is a son of Joseph and Florida (Maguire) Johnston, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. The mother of Mr. Johnston was a daughter of Major Samuel Maguire, of Cumberland, Maryland. Mrs. Florida Johnston was also a granddaughter of Col. Samuel Clark, who was an officer in the War of the Revolution and who was a representative and influential citizen of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where the town of Clarks-ville was named in his honor.

Joseph Johnston passed his entire life in Pennsylvania and was for many years engaged in the banking business at Connellsville, a line of enterprise in which his father and paternal grandfather likewise had been engaged in that state. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of Fayette county and continued to reside at Connellsville until his death, at the age of seventy years, his widow preceding him by several years and both having been consistent members of the Presbyterian church. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, and of the number the subject of this review was the second in order of birth. The eldest son, Dr. J. C. Johnston, became

one of the leading representatives of the medical profession in Montana and his death occurred in Butte, where he had been established in the practice of his profession for several years; Samuel M. Johnston, another of the sons, is now assistant manager of the Montana Hardware Company, one of the important concerns of Butte; and E. Wilson Johnston was for a time a resident of this city, whence he went to Jerome, Arizona, as a mining engineer in the employ of Senator William A. Clark, and there he lost his life in the caving in of a mine.

Alexander J. Johnston was reared to adult age in his native town, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by an effective course in Chambersburg Academy, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. As a youth he gained practical experience by working in his father's banking institution and in the same he continued to be employed the greater part of the time until he sought a new field of endeavor in Montana, of which state he may consistently be termed a pioneer. He arrived in Butte, this state, on the 18th of November, 1876, as a young man of twenty-five years, and on the following day he entered the employ of Senator Clark, with whose interests he has since continued to be actively identified. His first employment was in a subordinate position in a quartz mill and after a period of eight months Senator Clark gave him a position in the bank of which he is now cashier. He began at the foot of the ladder and won his advancement through ability, integrity and efficient service. He came into the Clark Bank in July, 1877, and passed through the various grades of promotion until he was given his present responsible executive position, that of cashier, of which he has been the incumbent since July, 1887.

Mr. Johnston has not only figured as one of the enterprising and substantial business men of Butte but has also been known as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the state of his adoption—a commonwealth in whose development and progress he has shown the deepest interest. Though never showing any desire to enter the arena of so-called practical politics, he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and holds membership in the Silver Bow Club, of which he was at one time treasurer and in whose fine club house he has maintained his home for the past several years. Mr. Johnston is a popular factor in the representative social activities of the city. He is unmarried.

JOSEPH WEGGENMAN, the secretary and treasurer of the Sanitary Meat Company of Helena was born in that city on St. Valentine's day of the centennial year of our nation's independence. When he had finished the public school course at Helena, he engaged in the cigar-making trade for three years. He was then identified with Hinky Brothers, and later with James Blake, learning with them the details of the meat business. Subsequently he became the manager of the Helena Packing Company. After a number of years in their employ, Mr. Weggenman went into business with Thomas Moran of the Sanitary Meat Company, a brief description of which will be found in the sketch of Mr. Moran. Mr. Weggenman's thorough acquaintance with all branches of the trade has been of inestimable value to the Sanitary Company, enabling them to avail themselves of the ordinary methods and to improve upon these in various details. Mr. Weggenman is one who possesses not only energy but initiative, and this combination has brought him to the front in his undertakings. A communicant of the Roman Catholic church, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and evinces his loyalty to the land of his ancestors by his connection with the Sons of Hermann.



Mr. A. W. Wither

He supports the policies of the Republican party, but is not prominent in political affairs.

Mr. Weggenman's domestic circle includes his wife, Lile (Hebert) Weggenman, and their four children: Hebert, Harold, Vincent and Homer Weggenman. Mrs. Weggenman is also a member of the church of Rome.

As has been intimated, Mr. Weggenman is of German ancestry. His father was born in the German empire and came to America when young. He was one of the party who crossed the plains with Judge Hilzer in the early fifties, starting from St. Joseph, Missouri, with ox-teams. The long journey was full of hardship and perils and the party suffered severely before reaching Alder Gulch. The elder Weggenman was a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, and in the new settlement he found employment at the forge, where the chief business was the shoeing of oxen. He did not confine himself to working in iron, however, but engaged in the search for gold. When the rush to Blackfoot camp occurred, Mr. Weggenman joined the exodus and for five years worked at his trade and sought for ore in that region. His mining ventures did not prove successful, though he carried on operations in some good territory. It was he who built the first quartz mill at Tucker's Gulch, and that was one of the many things which impressed upon him the fact that there is always as much money put into the ground as is ever taken out of it—but not always by the same people. After some years in the Blackfoot, Mr. Weggenman came to Helena and started a general blacksmithing and wagon works plant. This proved a success, for Mr. Weggenman was a master of his art and he continued at this business in Helena until his death in 1884.

Mr. Weggenman had married Miss Gertrude Riesman, an Austrian by birth, and there were five children by his marriage with her. Besides Joseph of this sketch, who is the fourth in point of age, there are two brothers and two sisters. Louis Weggenman is a shoe merchant of San Diego, California; Oscar is employed in the post office at Helena; Gertrude resides in St. Paul, and Matilda is Mrs. James Norris, of Helena. The mother married Samuel Dempster of San Diego, California, some years after her first husband's death, and they resided in San Diego. Mr. Dempster died in 1896. There are two children of the second marriage: Samuel Dempster lives in Sweetgrass, Montana, while Teiny is at home with her parents in San Diego.

Mr. Weggenman is the son of a pioneer, and he has acquitted himself in a fashion worthy of that parentage in the comparatively brief time he has been in the commercial field. He is still a young man, though established in a substantial institution, and his acquaintances are confident that he is only well started upon what he will achieve.

MARTIN A. WITMER. One of the leading wagon and carriage manufacturers of Montana is Martin A. Witmer, a resident of Helena since 1876, and for many years prominently identified with the civic and political life of his city and state. From a small beginning Mr. Witmer has, by the wise application of the valuable business instincts which were his inherent possessions, together with the thorough technical and mechanical knowledge of a practical carriage and wagon maker, succeeded in building up a business which has for many years represented the acme of success in his line of manufacturing. He has been prominent in affairs pertaining to the government of his city, and as a member of the city council for eight years has been able to accomplish much for the welfare of the city. He has also represented his district in the state legislature and in that capacity ably demonstrated his ability as a man of action in that respect.

Martin A. Witmer was born in Ontario, Canada, April 14, 1848, and he is the son of Martin Witmer,

born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who died in Ontario in 1852 at the age of sixty years. In his early days Martin Witmer was a school teacher and taught school in the country districts for some time, but later was engaged at farming, which he followed the rest of his life. He finally migrated to Ontario, and he was one of the pioneer settlers of his section of the province in which he passed the remainder of his life. The mother of Martin A. Witmer was Catherine Rerdinar, born in Germany in 1812, and she came to America with her parents at the age of five years. She died in 1878 at the age of sixty-six years.

The early education of Martin A. Witmer was not of an expansive order, but such as he received came to him through the avenues of the common schools of the town in which he was reared. While yet in his early teens he secured employment as an apprentice to James Anderson to learn the trade of wagon and carriage building. One year he passed in careful work with this firm, at the end of which time he secured a similar position with James Morgan, Canada's leading wagon and carriage builder. The training of an apprentice boy in Canada at the time of Martin Witmer's youth left nothing to be desired in the way of careful and thorough-going training and mastery of all the intricacies and details of skillful work, but it left much to be imagined in the matter of remuneration for services,—a striking contrast to our present day system of paying our apprentices a living wage from the beginning of service, and increasing his wage step by step until he is drawing the salary his trade commands by the time he has finished his apprenticeship. Be that as it may, the fact remains that when Martin Witmer had finished his apprenticeship with James Morgan he was twenty-one years old and a skillful wagon and carriage maker. He was thoroughly qualified to make wagons and carriages for the most critical people in the land, and since that time he has been demonstrating that fact with the utmost success. On May 9, 1872, his trade completed, he decided to come to the United States. He started immediately, and his first stop was at Corrinne, Utah, where he secured employment with the firm of Gilmore & Salisbury, operating the then famous Continental Stage Line. He built and repaired stage coaches for this firm until 1876, when he left their employ and came on to Helena, then a small city of a few thousand inhabitants. His first position was with Charles M. Jeffreys in the same line of work, and he remained with Jeffreys for five years. At that time he and his brother, Joseph R. Witmer, who was also proficient in the same trade, bought out the Jeffreys' firm, then an unpretentious affair, located where the Bailey block now stands. From that small beginning they have developed the present flourishing concern, although many and striking have been the changes made in their quarters since that time. After a few years they sold the original site at a figure which was then considered phenomenal, judging from the prevailing market on real estate, and purchased the corner at Logan and Eighth, their present site, a large factory building, to better facilitate the carrying on of the ever-increasing business. Besides his valuable piece of property Mr. Witmer is the owner of a considerable amount of Helena realty, which he regards as one of his wisest investments, believing as he does that Helena will at no far distant date be recognized as one of the leading cities of the northwest. In addition to these properties he is the owner of an eight hundred acre ranch in Powell county, which he has developed into one of the fine ranch properties for which Montana is famous. He has a fine dwelling on the ranch and it is furnished with every possible variety of barn and stable that might be required for the proper housing of his possessions. He has a herd of several hundred head of fine cattle and horses, and the ranch is carefully managed by an experienced rancher in his employ.

As intimated in a previous paragraph, Mr. Witmer has not been slothful in regard to his public duty. He has served Helena long and faithfully as a member of her city council, and has to his credit a record of eight years of service in the capacity of councilman. He also served in the state legislature in 1908 as a member of the committee on mileage and per diem, improvements and manufacturing, labor and fish, and game, and has always borne a clean and honest record for fair dealing with the public in whatever capacity he might be called upon to act for them. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, always true to the interests of the party and ardent in its support. He is an attendant of the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Witmer is a member. A great nature lover, Mr. Witmer is particularly fond of hunting and fishing, and on the rare occasions when he can escape from the multiplicity of business cares which rest upon him he is apt to indulge himself in those healthful sports. He is, in addition to his many other business interests, the president of the West Side Mercantile Company, a corporation which is an agreeable source of revenue to him.

In 1878 Mr. Witmer was married to Miss Sarah E. Welden, of Corrinne, Utah, where their marriage took place. Mr. and Mrs. Witmer are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and he is a member of King Solomon Lodge, F. & A. M., being made a master Mason in Springfield, Ontario, Canada, soon after reaching his majority.

GEORGE M. MILES. The men who control the financial institutions of a community are usually representative in other lines of activity, having engaged in banking after a preliminary business training which has proven their possession of the acumen, judgment, foresight and knowledge necessary in the field of finances. In George M. Miles, president of the First National Bank of Miles City, Montana, is found a thoroughly equipped business man, and under his leadership the affairs of this financial institution are in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Miles was born October 25, 1854, at Westminster, Massachusetts, and he is a son of Daniel C. and Lucy Ann (Puffer) Miles.

It would appear that the Miles family originated in Wales, and from that place, in 1662, came Rev. John Miles to the American colonies, establishing his home at Swansea, Massachusetts. He was evidently a militant preacher, and the family records show that he served through King Philip's war and possibly in other Indian uprisings. One of his descendants who, with an inheritance of many other admirable qualities, possessed great military prowess, is one of the distinguished citizens of the United States today. Reference is made to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, whose notable achievements in military life are known to every school boy in the land, and who was at one time commander-in-chief of the United States army, but is now retired. This eminent soldier is an uncle of George M. Miles of Miles City. Daniel C. Miles, the father of the latter, was also born on the old family homestead at Westminster, Massachusetts (June 5, 1827, being the date of his birth), and he has spent the greater portion of his life in his native section, although his business interests have been wide-spread, including a partnership with his son, George M., in the sheep business in Montana in 1878. He was president of the Westminster National Bank and was formerly a farmer and chair manufacturer, also being connected with the lumber industry. He died on February 22, 1912, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. For seven years Mr. Miles served as a United States bank examiner, and throughout his long and busy life was a man on whom his fellow citizens ever relied in a business way, and to whom they accorded the fullest respect and esteem. He was a leading member of the Baptist church at

Westminster, and for many years was identified with the Masonic fraternity. He married Lucy Ann Puffer, who died in 1864. Five children were born to them, three sons and two daughters, namely: Josie M., now the wife of Prof. M. M. Parker, of Pasadena, California; George M.; Herbert J., a resident of Clyde Park, Montana; Arthur W., of Livingston, Montana; and Gertrude, who died at the age of sixteen years.

George M. Miles attended the public schools of Westminster and Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1875 was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. In the following year he came to Montana in the capacity of quartermaster's clerk with the Fifth Regiment (Regulars) commanded by his uncle, Gen. Nelson A. Miles. His first place of residence was two miles east of the present site of Miles City. It was not long before Mr. Miles received the great opportunities then offered in the sheep industry and he interested his father, with the result that together they embarked in the business in Custer county, on the Yellowstone river, being the first wool growers in this great wool country, shipping wool out by boat several years before the railroad came. Later he went into the cattle business and continued in both lines for many years. In 1880 he became the senior member of the firm of Miles, Strevell & Ulmer, dealing in hardware and having stores at Buffalo, Wyoming, and at Ogden, Utah, as well as at Miles City. The business continued thus until 1892 when the senior and junior partners took over Mr. Strevell's interest, the firm of Miles & Ulmer becoming an incorporated company, of which Mr. Miles was made president. In 1892 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Miles City, of which Joseph Leighton was the first president. Mr. Miles and John Carter are the only original incorporators who yet remain associated with the bank. Until 1907 Mr. Miles served as vice president, and in that year he was elected president of the bank, an office which he still continues to fill. The First National Bank does an immense volume of business, sufficient to place Miles City third in financial importance in Montana—only those of Butte and Helena exceeding it. In 1911 the bank took possession of its present spacious quarters, the new building having been erected with due regard to the further expansion of the bank and its interests.

The officers of the First National Bank of Miles City are: George M. Miles, president; J. M. Holt, vice president; H. B. Wiley, cashier; W. S. Snell and H. F. Lee, assistant cashiers. The board of directors is made up of the following capitalists: G. M. Miles, F. C. Robertson, F. H. Connor, John Carter, J. M. Holt, Kenneth McLean, S. F. Cale, and H. B. Wiley. The capital, surplus and profits of the bank are \$375,000, with deposits of \$2,000,000.

Mr. Miles has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Helen Strevell, whom he married on December 22, 1880. She was born at Pontiac, Illinois, and died on July 9, 1887, leaving one son, Jason D. In March, 1897, Mr. Miles married Miss Laura Ritner, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they had three daughters; Ruth R., Helen G., and Mary C.

In the years of his identification with Miles City Mr. Miles has witnessed many changes in the state, and it is due largely to men of his type that these changes have been beneficial and that Montana has forged ahead, and, young as she is, occupies so creditable a position among her sister states. He has always held the interests of the state close to his heart and has been especially prominent in his activities for the city which bears his name. At a recent brilliant affair held at the Miles home to commemorate the first settlement of the city thirty-six years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Miles entertained three hundred guests. Of this function a Miles City paper says: "Mr. and Mrs. George M. Miles delightfully entertained last evening with a reception at their pretty home on South Lake avenue. The affair was given to commemo-



G. M. Wells
Wells City
Montana

rate the thirty-sixth anniversary of the settlement of Miles City. Invitations had been issued for some four hundred guests who were received between the hours of eight and ten. The lawn was beautifully decorated for the occasion with electricity and inside the home were some unique adornments suggesting the pioneer days. A feature was a miniature lake with real sod on its banks and an Indian tepee near.

"During the evening a five-piece orchestra discoursed sweet music and a sumptuous repast was served the guests. An interesting feature of the evening was a large collection of photographs, souvenirs and other relics which Mr. Miles had accumulated during his long residence in this section. The flood of 1881 and street scenes of 1878 attracted much attention.

"Mr. Miles came to this section years ago. He has seen it grow from a mere handful of people who gathered at the mouth of the Tongue river in the first part of September, 1876, when Military Post No. 1 was established, to the prosperous and progressive city of the present time. He has watched the development of the great northwest and has seen changes in this part of the country which are almost unbelievable in their far-reaching character. The old west, as Mr. Miles knew it, is practically a memory of the past, and in its place has sprung up a new civilization, replete with advantages, luxuries and opportunities, of which those of less than a generation ago did not even dream."

In various ways Mr. Miles is prominent in Custer county, other than as a financier. In the early eighties he served as a member of the board of county commissioners, being appointed by the governor, and being the first United States commissioner and the first notary public in Custer county. During his service in public life he contributed not a little to the expulsion of officials who were fattening at the public expense. He has always favored public spirited enterprises when assured of their ultimate usefulness and has done much in the way of establishing public utilities in Miles City. He has been secretary of the Miles City Cemetery Association for twenty years, and president of the Young Men's Christian Association since its organization. He is president of both the Miles City Trust & Realty Company and the Ekalaka Telephone Company of Miles City.

Mr. Miles was reared in the Baptist church, but as that denomination was not represented in Miles City, he united with the Presbyterian church, in which in which he is an elder, and since 1878 he has been superintendent of the Sunday school, accepting the office when the school was first organized, and, in spite of his many other duties, has ever since continued to give of his time and attention in the furtherance of its work. He is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and is identified with Yellowstone Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M.; Miles City Chapter No. 14, R. A. M.; and Miles City Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar.

THOMAS MCGIRL. Presenting as it does a worthy example to the rising generation, the life of Thomas McGirl, which from early boyhood has been one of assiduous industry, untiring energy and unquestioned integrity, is well deserving of being sketched, however briefly, in the pages of this volume. Mr. McGirl was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in November, 1845, and is a son of Patrick and Sarah (McGovern) McGirl, also natives of the Emerald Isle, the former of whom died when Thomas was but one year old.

In 1848 Mr. McGirl's mother took her eight small sons to the United States, believing that there were better educational facilities in the new world, and that she could give her children more opportunities to make a success in life. Locating first at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, in 1855 she removed to Lexington, Missouri, and at that place her death occurred in 1878. Thomas McGirl's education was secured in the schools of

Woonsocket, but the greater part of his tuition was given in the school of hard work, as he was only nine years of age when he was compelled to leave the school house to take up his duties as a laborer on the farm. In April, 1863, along with four of his seven brothers, he enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a member of the Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, with which he served gallantly until the close of the war. In 1865 he crossed the plains from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Union, New Mexico, but during the same year returned to his old Missouri home, and until 1873 was engaged in farming and stockraising in partnership with his brother James. In the fall of that year he removed to Texas, and after two years there went to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he was employed by a bridge construction company engaged in erecting the Union Pacific bridges. The spring of 1876 saw his advent into Montana, and for a year he was employed in the Butte mines, but on May 20, 1877, located homestead and pre-emption claims at Huntley, near the old Baker battle ground on the Yellowstone. Here he and his partners established a stopping and trading place, and built a cable ferry across the river. In 1880 he engaged in the cattle business and during the next two years supplied the track and grading forces of the Northern Pacific with beef, and continued to operate his ferry until 1884, from which time until his retirement he gave all his attention to his Huntley ranch, which consisted of 1,400 acres, and produced over 1,000 tons of alfalfa a year. An able and industrious ranchman, he developed one of the finest and most valuable properties in the Yellowstone valley, and became one of the leading and substantial citizens of his locality. While residing on his ranch he was a member of the school board, and realizing from his own experiences the handicap of a lack of educational training, devoted a great deal of attention to improving the public school system. In 1905 Mr. McGirl sold his ranch and moved to Billings, where he has since made his residence at the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a liberal supporter. Each year he has devoted a certain length of time to travel, and he now spends his winters in California, although the winter of 1911-12 found him in Hawaii. Mr. McGirl has been very prominent in Masonry, belonging to Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Alderm Commandery, No. 5, K. T., and Algeria Temple, of Helena. He was one of the most liberal contributors to the building fund of the beautiful Masonic Temple in Billings in 1910 and was deeply gratified when its building, in the same year, was an accomplished fact. In political matters Mr. McGirl is a Republican, but he has never been desirous of holding public office. As an honored veteran of the great Civil war, Mr. McGirl is a popular comrade of William McKinley Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic. He has never married.

CHARLES R. WATKINS. The raising of sheep has enlisted the activities of a number of the foremost citizens of the Yellowstone valley, and among them one who has achieved success in this line and has been a participant in the struggles between the cattlemen and the sheep raisers of the early days is Charles R. Watkins, who now has large holdings in this industry, although he makes his home in Billings. Mr. Watkins was born in Iowa county, Iowa, May 11, 1858, and is a son of William J. and Sarah Jane (Hudson) Watkins, natives respectively of Virginia (now West Virginia) and Indiana.

William J. Watkins removed from his native state to Henry county, Indiana, and from there to Iowa county, Iowa, in 1850, and at the latter place engaged in farming and stock raising, as well as in the manufacture of brick, in which industry

he was a pioneer in that section. In 1882 he took up his residence at Creighton, Knox county, Nebraska, but after seven or eight years spent in farming and cattle raising returned to Iowa, and spent his last days in Keokuk, where his death occurred in 1900, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. His wife, who was also seventy-six years old at the time of her death, passed away in 1902, and they had a family of ten sons and two daughters, six sons still surviving. William J. Watkins identified himself with Masonry in early manhood and continued a prominent Mason throughout his life. In politics he was a strong Jacksonian Democrat.

Charles R. Watkins was the seventh in order of birth of his parents' children, and his boyhood days were spent under the parental roof. Like other farmers' boys of his day, he spent the winter months in attending the district schools, while in the summer he assisted in the work of the home farm. At the age of eighteen years he left home and started out to make his own way in the world, and after spending some time in working cattle in Colorado, came overland to Virginia City, Montana, and a few months later moved on to Bozeman. In March, 1882, he made a visit to the Judith country, and after a short stay settled in Custer (now Yellowstone) county, where he engaged in the cattle business, shipping extensively to the Chicago and Omaha markets. In 1898 Mr. Watkins retired from the cattle business, sold his interests and became the first sheep raiser near Cody, in the Big Horn Basin, thereby incurring the enmity of the cattle raisers, who finally raided his flock and drove him from the business. Subsequently, however, a settlement was effected, the cattle raisers being compelled to remunerate him for his loss, and he continued in the business until 1909, when he sold the greater part of his herds and came to Billings. He still carries on the business to some extent, however, and has 400 acres of land in Clark's Fork valley, on one of the lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad, nine miles from Billings, and between Bridger and Belfry. He is an excellent business man and has various interests in Billings, where his residence is located at No. 212 North Thirtieth street. He was made a Mason in Farmers Lodge, No. 128, in Iowa county, Iowa, and now holds membership in Billings Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Aldermar Commandery, No. 5, K. T., and Algeria Temple, Helena. In political matters he is a Republican, but he has never sought nor cared for public preferment.

On July 1, 1883, Mr. Watkins was married to Miss Annie Garrett, who was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and she died August 15, 1893, having had three children, namely: Ray G., Mary L. and Beulah G., all living in Billings.

HENRY A. FRITH. In the early days of the west the more favored districts drew to themselves the men of greatest ambition, foresight and sagacity. These sought the fields that held out to them the most in the way of promise for the future, and settling there bent their energies to laying the foundation of prosperity for themselves and their posterity. Thus it is that the Yellowstone valley was fortunate in its pioneers. They were not only of sturdy stock fit to endure their descendants with the physical strength to build up a great community, but they were also above the average in mental grasp and moral fibre. They were able to discern the opportunities which the region held forth, and possessed the sound judgment, ability and courage to direct these to their full fruition. One of the early settlers of the Yellowstone valley, and now a leading member of the legal profession, is Henry A. Frith, of Billings, who is serving his seventh term as referee in bankruptcy for the fifth district of the state. The adventures which have been crowded into Mr. Frith's life make his biography

seem more like fiction, and a number of sections have at various times claimed him as resident, but throughout his career his aim has been ever upward, and today there is no more honored member of the Montana bar.

Born in bonny Scotland; in the busy city of Edinburgh, Henry A. Frith comes of a fine old Scotch family. His parents were Henry A. and Christina (Monroe) Frith, and from the former, who was a caricaturist, he inherited some talent for drawing, and when he was only eleven years of age began to learn heraldic painting and japanning, devoting his attention thereto for two years. Subsequently he served an apprenticeship of seven years in lithographic printing, the last year in London, and was also for two years connected with the artillery division of the Scottish militia in Edinburgh. During the spring of 1868, Mr. Frith left his native country for the United States and after landing in New York was for six months employed as a lithographic printer. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, which subsequently became the Eleventh United States Infantry, and the regiment was sent to Texas, where it was engaged in keeping order during the reconstruction period. After securing his honorable discharge, Mr. Frith became associated with the semi-military organization known as the State Police of Texas, under Governor Davis, and was in the division commanded by Adjutant-General Davidson. In this service he was wounded several times and had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes from death. On one occasion he was nearly lynched, and it was only through the quick action of the sheriff and several of his deputies, assisted by a number of the leading business men, that his life was spared. Unknown to Mr. Frith, the mayor and city marshal of Hearne, Robertson county, had been attacked and driven into the mayor's office where they barricaded themselves against three desperate men bent on murder. Mr. Frith chanced to sit down in front of the mayor's office when one of the desperadoes drew a revolver on him. Mr. Frith managed to knock this out of his hand but was severely wounded by the revolver of another of the trio, while the third attacked and wounded him with a knife. Before they had overpowered him Mr. Frith shot one of the party, and he then consented to be confined in jail. It was during the night that Mr. Frith came near being lynched. Subsequently he was taken to the county seat and there released and he remained in the service for another year, resigning in 1872 to teach a negro school, where he was compelled to sit all day with a large revolver on the desk at his side to guard him from attack, his life having been threatened time and again.

After teaching for about a year, Mr. Frith returned to the western part of the state and reenlisted in his old regiment and company, and during 1873-1874 served for six months in the field under General McKenzie, against the Indians. In 1875 he was under A. W. Greeley, of Arctic fame, then attached to the signal corps, and remained in Texas until the time of the Custer massacre, when the regiment was ordered to Montana and stationed at Standing Rock during the winter of 1876-77. The regiment participated in the disarming of the Sioux, and in the following spring proceeded into what is now Custer county, where it established Forts Keough and Custer under General Miles. Mr. Frith was present when this general intercepted the Bannack Indians while en route to the Yellowstone National Park, in the fall of 1877, and they encountered eighty Bannacks at what is now known as Bennett Creek, named in honor of Captain Bennett who was killed in this fight. The Indians were entrenched on this creek and at early dawn the troops surprised and opened fire on the savages, capturing thirty-six of them and all of the horses, and the prisoners were brought to Fort Custer. Mr. Frith there secured a three months' furlough, at which time he lo-



Henry A. Frick



cated a United States homestead near Huntley, Yellowstone county, and at the expiration of his furlough was honorably discharged and engaged in ranching on his property, also conducting a general store near Huntley.

In 1879 when the Yogo mines were discovered, Mr. Frith went over to the Judith river and devoted his attention to mining operations and general merchandising one year, during this time being deputy recorder of Yogo mining district. In the winter of 1880, Mr. Frith established a winter trading post and built the first house and stockade on the north side of the lower Musselshell river, returning to Huntley in the spring and going again to Musselshell for the winter and then coming again to Huntley to look after his business during the following summer.

In 1802 Mr. Frith commenced the study of law in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law, of Detroit, Michigan, and after disposing of his Huntley interests, in 1894, he matriculated in the Kent College of Law, at Chicago, completing a thorough course and graduating in the class of 1896. He then obtained permission to practice in all the courts of Illinois, and returned to Montana, in the courts of which state he was admitted to practice in June of the same year. He at once opened an office in Billings, and is now located in the First National Bank building. He is now serving his seventh term as United States referee in bankruptcy for the fifth district of the state, to which office he was first appointed June 23, 1899.

Mr. Frith married Helen G. Miller, in Anaconda, Montana, on the 24th of April, 1905. Mrs. Frith is a charming woman, of considerable intellectual gifts and is president of the Woman's Club of Billings, as well as being prominent in the social affairs of the city.

Mr. Frith was one of the organizers of the Pioneers' Association of eastern Montana, of which he has been the secretary since its inception. Mr. Frith's immediate success in his chosen profession proved him to be an able lawyer and his rise has been rapid. He possesses a keen and analytical mind and a broad and comprehensive mental vision, enabling him to grasp the fundamental and basic elements of the subject under consideration. He has served as counsel in some very important litigation, and his superior merit has obtained the recognition that it deserves. Ever since taking up the practice of law in Billings and making his residence here, he has been constant and untiring in his endeavor to promote the city's best interests and has given his support to all measures for the public benefit. In political matters he is an independent, and although for fifteen years his sympathies have been with Democratic principles, he has on various occasions exercised the right to give his support to the candidates whom he deems best fitted for the office.

JOHN E. DAWSON has been identified with commercial enterprises in one capacity or another since his boyhood, and has acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, which has made possible the high standing he bears in mercantile circles in Glasgow and Valley county. In addition to the prestige which his business operations have brought to him, Mr. Dawson is further honored in that he is mayor of his city, having been elected to the office in 1909 and re-elected to succeed himself in 1911. That he has further evidenced his ability in executive capacities is an accepted fact in Glasgow, and he is known for one of the most valuable citizens in the community.

Mr. Dawson is a native product of the state of Montana, born on the 27th day of December, 1876, at Boulder, Montana. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Dawson. The father was a pioneer of Last Chance Gulch, and an early stock raiser of Boulder valley, and is now living in Boulder, Montana. The wife and mother was a native of Wisconsin and was one of the first students to attend St. Vincent's

Academy at Helena. Four sons were born to them. William W., the eldest, is a stock raiser and horseman in Boulder valley; Thomas F. is connected with the Great Northern Railroad Company, and is located at Hinsdale, Montana; Peter J. remains with his parents at Boulder, and John E., of this review, resident of Glasgow.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native town, John Dawson attended the state college at Bozeman, Montana, specializing in a course in commercial study. In 1896 he began his first work as a clerk with the Hennessy Mercantile Company of Butte, with which firm he remained for one year, then accepting a similar position with Case, Gravell & Erwin Company, also of Butte, and he remained with that firm until 1900. In that year he left them to take a more responsible and lucrative position as department manager for Thomas O'Hanlan Company of Chinook, and he continued with that firm for a period of six years. He next came to Glasgow to take charge of a department for the Lewis-Wedum Company, his association with that firm beginning in the spring of 1906. In the autumn of the same year Mr. Dawson acquired, by purchase, an interest in the firm, and he has since continued as one of the partners, his previous wide experience and his well developed natural abilities in merchandising making him a valuable addition to the personnel of the firm.

Mr. Dawson has always been a public-spirited man, taking a hearty and genuine interest in all civic matters, and not denying a share of his time and attention to matters of a public nature. In that respect, while a resident of Chinook, Mr. Dawson served that city as a member of the council, and since his residence in Glasgow has acted in a similar capacity, in addition to which he has so far proved himself a part of Glasgow and her interests that he has been twice elected to the mayoralty of the city, as mentioned in a previous paragraph. On the whole, his life in this community has been thus far one of the greatest usefulness, and Glasgow recognizes in him one of her worthiest citizens. Mr. Dawson is a democrat and is active and prominent in local politics. He is invariably to be found present at the county conventions of the party, his prominence in business circles being not less marked than his popularity in political and social affairs. His circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances, and he is one of the most widely known men in the state.

In 1902 Mr. Dawson was united in marriage with Miss Mamie J. Ross, a native of Nova Scotia. She is the daughter of George Ross, a pioneer farmer of Milk river valley and a man of no little prominence in that section of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson are the parents of one child, Edwin Kenneth Dawson.

JOSEPH WESLEY CROWELL was born in Montana, has always lived in this state, and intends to die in it, in due time, being still a young man. Helena was his native city, and he was born in the historic year of 1876, on June 19. His father, Joseph Wesley Crowell, Sr., was an Ohioan, born at Cincinnati, and he began his venturesome career in the year of 1840. He moved to Nebraska in time to join the volunteers from that state in the Civil war, in which he served during the whole four years. At the age of nineteen he was married to Hannah Lundwall, who had come to America from Sweden at the age of seven with her parents, Henry and Hannah Lundwall. The family settled in Omaha, and Henry Lundwall also served in the Civil war and was wounded while in action. There were fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crowell, seven daughters and seven sons, Joseph W. being the tenth in point of age. Mr. Crowell, Sr., came to Montana in 1862 with a bunch of government horses. He first

stopped at Corinne, went from there to Bannack City, then to Bozeman and finally to Helena, where he is still living. His wife died in Bozeman at the age of eighty-two and is buried there. Her father died from the effects of the wound received in the war and was buried in Omaha. Ever since coming to Montana, Mr. Crowell has followed mining, and though not now actively engaged in that occupation, he still has interests in it.

Joseph W. Crowell, Jr., spent most of the first twenty years of his life in Helena, receiving his education in the schools of that city. From Helena he went to Havre, where he engaged in the business which he had followed in his native city. In Helena he had worked for a bill posting company, and when he moved to Havre he went into the same line of business, but this time for himself. As division point of the Great Northern Railway, the city furnished a good field for the theatrical and bill-posting enterprise, and Mr. Crowell remained in this town for seven years, and in that time had saved up \$5,000. Unfortunately, he was acting as his own banker and safe deposit guardian, a trunk representing the safe. A fire destroyed the building, and the trunk with it. Fire protection was inadequate in that place, and it was impossible to rescue anything.

It was exceedingly discouraging to see the fruits of his seven years' toil go up in smoke, but Mr. Crowell is a real Montanian, and felt that the only thing to do when he had lost his money was to get busy and make some more. Accordingly, he came to Butte in 1897 and took charge of the Montana Bill-Posting Company under Charles Schatzlein. Since that time Mr. Crowell has been continuously in this city, and in the employ of the same concern. When he took charge of the business the company had only wooden boards, but now they have supplied themselves with steel ones. Under Mr. Crowell's management the business has been built up to one of the finest in the west, and theatrical agents declare that they get better service here than in many of the great cities. This is not surprising, as Mr. Crowell has devoted his entire time to this business, and he brings to it characteristic Montana initiative. Another of Mr. Crowell's interests is as advertising manager of the Broadway Theater, the leading play house of the city.

In politics the Republican party receives his support, and also his active interest. He is a strong factor in the local organization and is well known in the councils of the party. In the fraternal orders he belongs to the Woodmen of the World. Both he and Mrs. Crowell are members of the Methodist church, and loyal supporters of all its enterprises.

Mrs. Crowell was formerly Miss Dora Springel, of this city. Her father is Mr. Jacob Springel, who conducts a ladies' tailoring establishment in Butte. Miss Springel was born in Chicago, but came to Butte when a child and has grown up here. She was married to Mr. Crowell in 1908, and they have one child, Rosa, now two years of age. Mr. Crowell is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word and he has every reason to take pride in his achievements.

ALBERT J. GALEN. One of the distinguished lawyers of the state, Albert J. Galen, attorney general of Montana, is in truest sense indigenous to this commonwealth. He is the son of one of the powerful, sturdy pioneers who laid the paths straight and clean for present day progress and prosperity. His father, an Irishman in point of nativity, cast his fortunes with Montana many years before it was admitted to statehood; played an important part in the vigorous life of the new country and died wealthy and widely known. His qualities of courage, determination and magnificent executive ability have been transmitted to his son, the subject, who stands an ornament to his

profession, as well as one of Montana's most valued public officials and a commanding figure in the affairs of the Republican party.

Mr. Galen was born on a ranch near Three Forks, Jefferson county, Montana, just at the head of the Missouri river, the date of his birth being January 16, 1876.

The Honorable Mr. Galen received his education of a preliminary character in the parochial and public schools of Helena. In September, 1889, he entered Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana, as a student in the preparatory department and in due time entered the college proper. Having come to the decision to become identified with the legal profession he matriculated in the law department of that institution and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. with the class of 1896, being admitted to the bar of the state of Indiana. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and took a special course in law, the next year receiving a degree from that university and being admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1897. He returned to Montana in August of that year and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Montana and also before the federal courts of this state. He thereupon entered formally into the practice of his profession in Helena. He was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court at Washington, D. C., in June, 1897. His attainments were from the first recognized as of paramount excellence and his election in November, 1904, as attorney general was a most appropriate circumstance, and his services were of such character that they received the eloquent approval of re-election in November, 1908, his term to expire January, 1913.

Mr. Galen since earliest voting days has given hand and heart to the Republican party and has ever been ready to do all in his power to bring about its success. He is an active worker in national, state and local affairs and very influential in party councils.

Mr. Galen was married in Helena, February 2, 1898, the lady of his choice being Miss Ethelene Bennett, daughter of Willard Bennett, a native of Ontario, Canada. They share their home, which is modest though hospitable, in Helena, and is presided over by a mistress of unusual social grace, with one son, James A. Galen, born in Helena, May 5, 1902. Their residence is at 609 Spruce street.

Fraternally Mr. Galen is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Montana Club of Helena.

CHARLES A. BURG. A man who both as a public official and as a prominent citizen has been an important figure in molding the municipal history of Livingston, Montana, is Charles A. Burg, for fifteen years postmaster, during which time he has rendered the city excellent service and has been largely instrumental in inaugurating and carrying forward movements for the benefit of the postal system. Mr. Burg was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, January 8, 1849, and is a son of Mayer and Mary Ernestine (Boss) Burg, natives of the Fatherland. His father, who owned a large tannery, was extensively engaged in contracting for the German government, and became one of the prominent business men of his province. He and his wife were faithful members of the Hebrew church, and were the parents of five sons, of whom two survive: Charles A.; and Ludwig, the latter a resident of New York City.

Charles A. Burg was given the advantages of a military education, first attending a school at Marienwerder, and subsequently going to the artillery academy at Neisse. He was twenty years of age when he came to the United States, and, finding his funds very low on reaching New York City, worked for a time in a brick yard, thus earning the means with which to travel to

St. Anthony (now East Minneapolis), Minnesota. He was there employed by Capt. S. S. Brown and for a short time worked in the lumber woods, but subsequently went to St. Paul to accept a position in the United States quartermaster's office, for which his early training had qualified him, but in 1872 removed to Bismarck, North Dakota, and later engaged in operating a wood yard on the Missouri river. In August, 1876, he located on the present site of Miles City, and during the winter of 1876-7 was employed in cutting wood for the United States government, but retired from that occupation to associate himself with Capt. Charles Savage, who was engaged in the general merchandise business. Mr. Burg continued in this line until 1882, in which year he removed to Clark City, now Livingston, arriving here ahead of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Until 1890 he was engaged in a general merchandise business, then being appointed United States Land Register at Lewistown, by President Benjamin Harrison, an office which he held four years. In 1894 he returned to Livingston and re-engaged in business as a merchant, and enjoyed a continued success until June 14, 1897, when he was appointed postmaster of Livingston by President McKinley, receiving successive re-appointments in 1901, 1905 and 1909. He has also acted in various other official capacities, having been the first city treasurer of Livingston in 1880, being a member of the school board for three years, and acting as a member of the first directing board of the Carnegie Free Library. He was one of the first to become a member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., Livingston Chapter No. 7 R. A. M. and St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, K. T., and also belongs to Particular Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree, and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Helena; and the Sons of Hermann. His political views are those of the Republican party, and he has been firm and steadfast in his loyalty to its principles, but he has never been animated by any controversial spirit that would antagonize those of opposite political belief. Consequently he has hosts of warm friends and supporters among his political opponents, and their votes have been freely given him when he has been a candidate for office. Mr. Burg is possessed of great executive ability, and the keen business and financial foresight that characterized his personal activities have been brought to bear with beneficial effect on the affairs of the government which he has served so long. He is a striking example of that class of foreign-born citizens who go to make up all that is best in American citizenship, and as such merits the respect and esteem that is universally accorded him.

On January 17, 1880, Mr. Burg was married to Miss Cynthia Weymouth, who was born in Vermont, daughter of Judge Weymouth, for many years a distinguished member of the Minnesota bench. Mrs. Burg died April 4, 1901, having been the mother of four children, namely: Ernestine, wife of Adalbert M. Alderson, editor and proprietor of the *Livingston Post*; Alfred G., who is living in North Yakima, Washington; Charles C., associate editor of the *Livingston Post*; and Kate S., who is attending school. Mr. Burg was married (second), in Livingston, November 4, 1903, to Miss Ida B. Fitzgerald, daughter of S. M. Fitzgerald, of Gardiner, Montana, and to this union there has been born one son: Mayer, who is attending school. The family home is situated at No. 309 South Second avenue.

DUNCAN A. MACLEOD. Since the year 1888, Duncan A. MacLeod has been identified with the livery business of Belt, and with the passing of the years has come to be known as one of the representative and solid citizens of this place. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, and his acquaintance extends through various sections of the west, in which he has spent the

best years of his life. A man of many admirable qualities and sterling traits of character, he possesses the esteem and friendship of a large circle, and his business success is one of the direct results of his genial and kindly nature, combined with the high order of integrity which is his.

Mr. MacLeod was born in Canada on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, and reared near Ottawa city. His birth occurred on March 4, 1855. He is the son of Alexander MacLeod, a native of Scotland who came to Canada in the forties. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and passed his life there in that business, his death occurring in 1895, when he was sixty-five years of age. The mother was Catherine McCrae, also a native of Scotland who came to Canada in her early days and there married Mr. MacLeod. Six children were born to them, Duncan A. MacLeod being the second born. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and also attended the high school, leaving off his studies at the age of fifteen. He came to Montana for the first time in 1876, when he was twenty-one years of age, and settled at Fort Benton, there following the freighting business for six years, and in various parts of Montana and Wyoming. In the winter of 1886-88 he went to Alaska, where he engaged in mining and prospecting. He was fairly successful in his mining ventures and remained there until October, 1888, when he once more returned to Montana, coming direct to Belt, where he entered the livery business; in that business he has continued with all success ever since. He is also interested in the ranching business and operates No. 480 ranch in Belt township, Cascade county, with a high degree of success and prosperity. He is one of the incorporators of the State Bank of Belt, is vice-president of the bank and one of its stockholders. He has been deputy sheriff for the past sixteen years, and is a Republican in his political affiliations, although he takes no active part in the political life of the county. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. The degree of success which Mr. MacLeod has achieved may with all fairness be attributed entirely to himself, for surely his own efforts have been the main factor in the advancement of his interests. He began the serious business of life as a boy of fifteen, and has since that day been in the truest sense the architect of his own fortunes.

On March 3, 1911, Mr. MacLeod was united in marriage with Miss May Woodruff.

JOHN H. COLE. One of the strong pioneer characters of Montana and the Northwest is represented by Mr. John H. Cole, a prominent citizen and now president of the school board of Anaconda. He has known this city from its beginning, and he has lived here and in this vicinity for upwards of forty years.

Mr. Cole worked out his destiny by himself, and his early life was a struggle in which his self-reliance and industry were the best factors in his advancement. He was born at Albion, Orleans county, New York, July 28, 1860, a son of William and Mary (Paul) Cole. His father, who was a native of New York state and spent his life in farming, died in 1864 at the age of thirty-six, and his wife passed away four years later, aged about thirty-seven. Both are buried side by side in the old home vicinity of New York. Of the five children, John H. was the fourth, and the death of his parents when he was only a child threw him upon his own resources when other boys are usually in school. When he was six years old his mother moved to St. Thomas, Ontario, where he remained for about eight years, and during that time attended the public schools.

Though he began earning his own living at an early age, he managed to secure a good education. At the age of fourteen he went into what was then the Canadian west, to Winnipeg, where for a time he attended the St. John's Episcopal College. The spirit of the

frontier early possessed him, and when the Black Hills excitement occurred, though he was still a boy, he started for the scene. But on reaching Bismarck, North Dakota, he changed his mind and returned to Winnipeg. But he was by no means satisfied with this brief incursion into the new fields of the West, for at Winnipeg he at once joined a government telegraph crew who were engaged in building one of the old telegraph routes that connected the Canadian northwest with the central government before the first railroads were projected beyond Winnipeg. With this crew he worked through the old northwest territories as far as Edmonton, now the capital of Alberta province, and from there in 1876 came down the rail to Fort Benton in Montana. This was his method of introduction to the Treasure State, and here has been his permanent residence ever since.

The first two years he spent at Helena. Few men are more intimately acquainted with this state in all its features. As a miner, rancher, stock raiser and in various other capacities, he has traveled over practically the whole state on horseback. He was in Anaconda before the town was founded, and has lived here most of the time. For six years he was city editor of the *Anaconda Standard*. At the present time his principal business is in an executive capacity for the A. C. M. Company.

Mr. Cole married, at Philipsburg, December 28, 1888, Miss Mary McDonel, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth McDonel, of that city. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole: Elizabeth Jane and Florence, at home; John, who is connected with mercantile business in Anaconda; Fannie, a student of the high school; Cathweyn, in school; and Mary, deceased. Mr. Cole and wife have given their children excellent educational advantages. In his delightful home at 106 West Third street, Mr. Cole finds his greatest pleasures, and prefers home and family to all other diversions. His religious preference is for the Episcopal church, in which Mrs. Cole is an active worker, and the children have been confirmed in that faith.

Mr. Cole is one of the local leaders in the Democratic party, and has for many years had an influential share in public affairs. He served as undersheriff in Missoula county and the same office in Deer Lodge county, and was the first sheriff of Granite county. He has been a member of the Anaconda school board since 1906 and is now president. He is deeply concerned for the welfare of local education, and in his official capacity has done much to improve the schools of his home city. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, of which he has been president for two terms. A broadminded citizen, his interest includes many of the activities which provide recreation and the cultured graces of society. At one time he was president of the Montana state baseball league, and still follows the sport as a "fan." The possession and handling of horses have always afforded him keen pleasure. At his home he has a good library, and books and music are for him a never failing resource for leisure hours. Montana he considers the ideal state of the Northwest, being free from blizzards, and cyclones, the extremes of heat and cold, and in climate, environment and opportunities it offers more to its citizenship than any other state.

SOL POZNANSKI. A thorough educational training, a natural business talent and close application to the enterprises with which he became identified, have all been factors in the material advancement of one of the well known business men of Helena, Montana, Sol Poznanski, who fills a position of much responsibility as general agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Fire Insurance Company for Montana and Idaho, and has many additional private interests. He was born in the city of New

York, July 18, 1856. His father, who was born in Poland, was brought by his parents to the United States in childhood, was reared in the city of New York and for half a century was actively engaged at the metropolis in business, where he died in 1904. He was a manufacturer and maker of men's shirts and his average annual output was valued at \$1,000,000 per year, his trade territory being mainly in the south and southwest. He was a prominent man in Democratic politics, and had many personal friends among the Tammany politicians of his day. He married Eliza Phillips who was born in the Isle of Wight, and of their thirteen children eight survive and all of these are representative and successful residents of the sections in which they have established themselves.

Sol Poznanski was graduated from the New York College and immediately afterward went into business, first accepting a position as cashier in a New York commission house. He was enterprising and ambitious and thus he turned his eyes to the great west. As early as 1877 he came to Helena, Montana, where he entered the mercantile house of Sands Brothers Dry Goods Company, and continued in the employ of that firm for seven years. For the following four years he traveled for another firm through the western country and then returned to Helena, where he purchased a cigar business which he carried on for three years. After disposing of his cigar store he became interested in the fire insurance business, first as resident agent at Helena for several of the leading eastern companies, and later became adjuster for the same for Montana and Idaho. In 1902 he was appointed general agent for the Pennsylvania Mutual Fire Insurance Company for these states, and his activities have resulted very satisfactorily for the company. He has not neglected opportunities for judicious investment in mineral lands and ranch property in different parts of the state, and also owns valuable realty at Helena.

In December, 1888, Mr. Poznanski was married to Miss Sallie Boyer, of Washington, D. C., and they have one daughter, Pearl, the latter of whom is a graduate of the Helena high school. Both mother and daughter possess artistic talent far beyond the ordinary, Mrs. Poznanski being a painter of miniatures and on china, and on many occasions has taken prizes for the excellence of her work. Miss Pearl's talent as an artist has been generously recognized and her artistic cover designs for magazines have brought her almost national fame. They have been so generally admired that she has been invited to sign long magazine contracts for the work of her brush.

Reared as it were, in the cradle of Democracy, Mr. Poznanski has followed in the footsteps of his father in his adherence to Democratic policies. He was elected the first president of the first Democratic club that was organized at Helena, and it was mainly through his efforts that former Governor Toole and his eloquent brother, Warren Toole, made their notable speeches in a notable campaign, at Helena. As a politician and loyal Democrat, Mr. Poznanski is known all over the state of Montana. He is a man of social instincts and in addition to a wide circle of personal friends, he is valued as a member of the Silver Bow Club of Butte and the Lambs' Club of Helena.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON, a well-known real estate dealer of Dillon, was born at Argenta, Beaverhead county, Montana, March 29, 1877. He is the son of Philip and Elizabeth Johnson. The father was born in Missouri and came to Montana overland in the early days; followed sheep raising and ranching and passed away in December, 1900, at the age of forty-seven years. The mother was born in California, but subsequently removed to Montana, where she met and married Philip Johnson. She died in 1884, and the remains of both these respected people are interred in Dillon. Of their



Capt. Fitz Henry Winter

children, Albert Sidney is the eldest of these surviving, viz.—one brother and two sisters as follows: Grace is the wife of Clifford E. Knapp, who is a merchant of Dillon; Oscar, the brother, is employed by the Dart Hardware Company as plumber and steam-fitter, is married and also lives in Dillon; Lena B., the second sister, is the wife of Robert W. Boone, who is associated with Mr. Johnson in the real estate business.

Mr. Johnson has passed his entire life in Beaverhead county. He acquired his early education in the public schools of the county and early entered business, his first money being earned as a boy by riding after cattle for his grandfather, with whom he made his home. After holding several positions, in 1904 he embarked in an independent venture by opening a general real estate, insurance, loan and sheep commission business, in association with his brother-in-law, Robert W. Boone, the style of the firm being Johnson & Boone. Messrs. Johnson and Boone are now the largest operators in their line in this district. Mr. Johnson is one of the aggressive and enterprising young business men who are aiding in the upbuilding of Dillon and vicinity. He has also served as city treasurer of Dillon and is at the present time holding the office of United States commissioner. In politics he is a Republican. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Company E, of the First Montana Regiment, and was ultimately sent to the Philippines. He saw much active service, being in twenty-two engagements, and he has never lost his interest in things military.

By natural inclination and early discipline he has developed unusual independence and self-reliance and since the age of sixteen years he has made his own way quite unaided. He was a lad of but seven years of age when deprived by death of his mother, and he was reared in the home of his grandparents. He is fond of out-door life, taking pleasure in hunting and baseball and he enjoys good reading and music. He is unmarried.

Mr. Johnson is a staunch and loyal native son of Montana, possessing a real affection for its institutions and standing ready to support to the best of his ability all measures looking toward its success. His career has well proven these statements.

ALBERT S. MOONEY, president and treasurer of the Butte Tombstone Company, one of the leading business concerns in that line in the northwest and the largest in Montana, is a native of Newport, Kentucky, and the eldest son of John A. and Catherine (McCarty) Mooney.

John A. Mooney was reared in Altoona, Pennsylvania. When the Civil war became a reality his parents refused to permit him to go to the front, feeling that he was not yet of a proper age to serve his country. Early in 1861, however, the boy ran away from home and enlisted in an Ohio regiment, serving until the very close of the war. It was his fortune to see much service under both Grant and Sheridan and to participate in many of the principal battles of the war. After the close of the war Mr. Mooney reenlisted and served in the army until being mustered out of the service at Fort Missoula, Montana, in the year 1878. During the time between 1865 and 1878 he saw considerable service under General Crook, in the wars with the Indians in what was then the territory of Oregon. Returning from Oregon to his native place, Altoona, he married Catherine McCarthy, and for a few years served with his regiment in Louisiana and Kentucky. In 1877 his regiment, which was stationed at Pineville, Louisiana, was ordered to Fort Missoula, Montana. After leaving the army Mr. Mooney and family moved to Helena, Montana, and he became interested in mining, which he has been following ever since with varying success. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mooney as follows: Albert S.; Grace M., now the

wife of William M. Cassidy, of Kalispell; Cora Lee, whose husband, Rev. Kimes, is the leader of the Seventh Day Adventists at North Yakima; William and Barbara, who are residents of Helena; Catherine the third daughter, married Joseph Wilson of Butte; George L. resides in Butte; Charles E. and Frank also resides in Butte; Ethel is Mrs. Warren Smelser, now of Helena, Montana; and John A., Jr., resides at Helena.

Albert S. Mooney was born during his father's employment in Newport, Kentucky, on August 12, 1871, and left school at the age of ten years that he might be apprenticed to a granite stone worker. For twenty years he was a journeyman in his trade, when he located at Billings, Montana, and entered into business for himself. At the end of five years he moved to Butte and purchased an interest in the Butte Tombstone Company, Incorporated. Almost at the beginning of his association with the firm he was elected secretary and general manager of the corporation, which position he held until 1911, when he was made president and treasurer of the company.

On September 9, 1899, Mr. Mooney married Laura M. O'Brien, the daughter of Christopher A. and Catherine Hodgen O'Brien, of Faribault, Minnesota. Mrs. Mooney is the vice-president of the company of which her husband is president. They have one son, Albert S. Mooney, Jr., who was born in Billings, Montana, on the 23rd of June, 1900.

Mr. Mooney is a Democrat in political faith, but has never aspired to political preferment, his interest in those matters ending with the casting of his vote for the best men and measures. He is a member of no secret organization beyond his affiliation with the insurance order, the Woodmen of the World.

Charles Edward Mooney, secretary of the Butte Tombstone Company, was born in Missoula, Montana, on the thirty-first day of March, 1878. Like his brother, he left school at an early age and was apprenticed to a monument worker in Helena, from which line of work he has never deviated. He was employed at his trade for a number of years in that city. He came to Butte from Billings in January, 1910, where for six years he was manager of the Billings Marble and Granite Works, then a branch of the Butte Tombstone Company. He was married in Helena on June 11, 1900, to Miss Nellie E. Allard, of Winona, Minnesota. Their children are: Walter Edward, Frank Lester and Harry Leroy. Mr. Mooney is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Women of Woodcraft, Royal Highlanders and the Modern Woodmen. He is independent in political faith, voting for what he considers the best measures and men, regardless of party affiliations.

FITZ HENRY WINTER. Those who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Captain Winter—and fortunately this includes a large number of people—know one of the most delightful men in the world. Though he served in the War of the Rebellion, the title is accorded him by reason of the fact that he has been a sea captain, and certainly his conversation makes one realize "the beauty and mystery of the ships," as well as the joy of strange peoples and places.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, on Friend street, between Hanover and Sudbury streets, on July 12, 1834, Mr. Winter was familiar with "the life of those that go down to the sea in ships" from his earliest boyhood. His father, Ignatius Sargent Winter, was a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and was born in September, 1811. He died in Boston in 1890. His wife was Sarah Ann Lane, the daughter of Captain Stephen Lane, a seafaring man who traded chiefly in the East Indies. She was married to Ignatius Winter on July 2, 1833. Her death occurred near Denver, Colorado, on June 3, 1895,

and she is buried in Boston. Ignatius Winter when a boy of nine was bound out to learn the pail-maker's trade. When he had mastered this art he worked at it for a time and added that of carpenter to his education. At nineteen he went to sea, and until his death followed the sea and worked as a carpenter. He was at different times captain and master of various ships, and he sailed to most of the ports known to traders in the west and east. In disposition he was generous and open-hearted to a fault, and while he was not a member of any church, was a consistent follower of the Golden Rule.

Fitz Henry Winter as a boy joined his father on his voyages, and most of his education was secured aboard a sailing vessel, as he never attended a grammar school. However, he is not a sort of person who requires books to acquire knowledge, and the eighteen years he spent on the water were rich in varied experiences for him. He was master of different vessels and visited nearly every part of the world.

On April 18, 1861, Mr. Winter had just returned from a voyage, and he felt that he must go to the front in the struggle, then just beginning. He enlisted in Company C of the American Guards of Gloucester, Massachusetts. He remained in this company five days, part of which were spent in going to Boston to take examination for a commission. He was made a sergeant in the quartermaster's department, entering the Thirty-third Massachusetts. The list of the battles in which Mr. Winter fought includes Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The entire corps was sent to Knoxville to relieve General Burnside, and in that campaign he passed through the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kulp's Farm and Kenesaw Mountain. He was with Sherman in the famous march from Atlanta to Savannah, and from the latter city he went to Aversberry, North Carolina. The last engagement in which he took part was that of Bentonville. At Sherman's grand review in Washington Mr. Winter was present, and in all his experience he escaped without being wounded. He belonged to the Third Division of the Third Brigade of the Twentieth Corps, the Blue Star.

It was not until 1877 that Captain Winter came to Helena. He had been living in Lowell, Massachusetts, and was attracted to the west by the large wages paid to mechanics, who were then receiving eight dollars a day. The trip was made by rail as far as Beaver Canyon, and the one hundred and eighty miles from there to Helena by stage. Twice on their route the party ran afoul of the Indians, but finally reached Helena in safety. Here Mr. Winter took up the work of carpentering, and also did some prospecting in the mines. He became possessed of a mine known as the Whippoorwill, upon which he spent some time and money, but it never produced a dollar of revenue, so he abandoned the precarious business and gave himself entirely to that of carpentering and contracting. This has ever been a profitable occupation in the growing city and Mr. Winter has been employed in other cities of the state as well. He built the first building in Anaconda. This was the property of Marcus Daly and Ross Clark, a brother of Senator Clark. The structure was used for a grocery store, which these two gentlemen conducted.

On Christmas Day of 1867 Mr. Winter was married at Lowell, Massachusetts, to Miss Priscilla Augusta Atwood, a native of Pelham, New Hampshire. Her father, David Atwood, was a farmer, who lived to the age of ninety-four years, in 1902. He cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams in 1824. Mrs. Winter joined her husband in Helena one year after his arrival, and lived here until her death in 1888, on December 18. She was forty-seven years old at the time she died, and left a son and a daughter to the care of her husband. She is buried in Lowell, Massachusetts, where the mem-

bers of her family are resting. Both of the children are living at Sharon, Massachusetts, as both were born in Lowell. The son was born on January 3, 1874, and the sister two years later. Susan May Winter graduated from the Waltham Surgical School in Waltham, Massachusetts, and is now a practicing physician in Sharon, making her home with her brother, Harry Atwood Winter.

Mr. Winter lives alone in Helena, but is not lonely. He is hale and hearty, and his mental vigor is as unimpaired as that of his body. He has never been sick one day in his life, never had a pain, nor ever taken an ounce of medicine. His memory is a truly remarkable one and it is stored with all sorts of interesting bits of knowledge, gleaned from a varied experience. As a conversationalist he has few equals and to hear him talk upon the earlier days of Montana or of his seafaring life is one of the most entertaining ways of passing time which can be imagined. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Wadsworth Post, No. 3, of Helena, of which he is senior vice-commander, and he is a Republican in political faith. His friends are of every rank and calling, and their number is legion. They declare that he is seventy-eight years young and are sure that he can never live to be old, no matter how many years he may gladden for them.

GEORGE W. LISCOMB. The name of George W. Liscomb is perhaps more widely known among the older settlers of the northwest than that of any other man of his time, and wherever it is spoken it recalls to the pioneer westerner the man who for years led the life of a stage driver, expressman, mail carrier, Indian fighter and all around early westerner who was more common thirty years ago than at any time since.

Born in Racine, Wisconsin, on May 5, 1841, George W. Liscomb is the son of Martin and Elizabeth (See) Liscomb. The father was a native of Vermont, who came to Wisconsin in 1836 and there married Elizabeth See at Racine. She was the daughter of Reverend See, the first minister of the gospel to preach in Chicago. Three children were born to Martin and Elizabeth Liscomb, two sons and a daughter. George W. was sixteen years of age when his family removed from Racine to Iowa county, Wisconsin, and it was there that the youth had his first experience in the driving of four and six horse teams. He worked for a time at the freighting business, hauling flour from the mills in that part of the state, and when he was seventeen years old he was employed as stage driver at Julesburg, for years thereafter following that business and eventually driving in all the northwest states. He was employed by various companies, among them the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and he bears to this day scars from gun and knife wounds received in the service of these early western concerns.

George Liscomb first came to this section of the state of Montana in about 1877, and after several years of experience in various lines he entered the cattle business, settling on a ranch and conducting a very successful business for some years. He dealt largely in cattle and horses, and from a small beginning built up a business that placed him in the front ranks of the stockmen of this section. In 1908 he had prospered to such an extent that he retired from the business and went to California, where he has since made his home at Long Beach. He makes it a point to return to Montana each year to attend the Old Settlers Meeting and the Miles City Fair, and he never lacks a hearty greeting from his old time friends and acquaintances, who look forward to seeing him each year, together with his wife, who always accompanies him.

Mr. Liscomb has been twice married. His first wife died, and he later married in Miles City, Montana, Margaret Gearheart, a native of Ohio. This marriage occurred in 1891, and it is more than likely that his



Dr. A. Allen D.D.S.

settling down to the quiet life of a rancher was the result of his marriage.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN, DD. S. From a group of scattered cabins that in 1882 represented Billings, Montana, has been developed a city of wealth and importance; a city which is alive with business opportunities, and one where culture, education and refinement adorn its homes. Surely those who had the foresight to choose the little unattractive settlement for a home thirty years ago, and through their work, faith and influence have brought about present conditions, must feel the pardonable pride not only of promoters, but of originators. It took men of courage, both moral and physical, men of endurance and perseverance, and today many of these men remain to enjoy the fruits of their labors. Among these none are more prominent than Dr. William A. Allen, who has been continuously identified with much of the substantial and permanent development here. It is no unusual occurrence to find among the private citizens of Montana men who have won distinction along many lines, and in Dr. Allen is found not only a master of a scientific profession, but an author, a man of letters, an historian and a hunter.

William A. Allen was born in Summerfield, Noble county, Ohio, September 2, 1848, and is a son of Robert T. and Rachel (Guiler) Allen, and a grandson of John and Mary (Blundle) Allen. John Allen was the son of Sir John Allen, of England, a cousin of Ethan Allen, the famous Revolutionary patriot, and was first a seafaring man and later a farmer. Dr. Allen's maternal grandparents were William and Mary (Franklin) Guiler, the former a native of Ireland and the latter a cousin of Benjamin Franklin.

Dr. William A. Allen is one of the oldest and most honored among the dental practitioners of Montana, and now has his home office in the First National Bank building in Billings. After leaving the public schools of Summerfield, Ohio, in 1866, he entered the Normal school there, and on completing his studies learned the trade of a blacksmith, a vocation which he followed in connection with working as a gunsmith until 1877. Early in that year he started for the Black Hills, and at Spearfish, Dakota, joined a party of two hundred and fifty persons. On the morning of June 4, 1877, a party of citizens from Deadwood were attacked by Indians within sight of the camp of Dr. Allen's party, and eight people, including a woman and a deputy sheriff, were massacred. The bodies were brought in and buried, and Dr. Allen with twenty picked men followed the Sioux Indians down the Spearfish to a small stream known as Hay Creek, where the Indians were surprised in their camp and eleven were killed, while their horses, twenty-two in number, were destroyed. While this party was absent from the camp of the whites, eight wagons had left it and started for the Red Water Crossing, where they were surrounded by the hostile Indians and were in a most precarious position until relief came. The Doctor and his band returning from Hay Creek met Calamity Jane, who informed them that the Nickelson party was surrounded by Indians at Red Water Crossing, and the story of the rescue and the subsequent experiences of the party is here given in the words of the doctor, as follows: "We had seen signals sent out to the north during the previous night, and knew the Sioux were planning mischief. Calamity Jane was carrying mail to a new camp to the south, so we hurried along and when we reached camp found that Nickelson, Lions and others of the party had left for Red Water. We set out hurriedly for that place and reached the Crossing at 3:30. Just as the day began to streak the eastern horizon the Indians came with their horrible yell, painted and ready for battle. But we were lying in ambush waiting their attack and

when they cleared the brow of the rim rock we poured the contents of twenty-eight rifles into their unsuspecting midst. The hail of lead soon told its story and fourteen of the band lay on the flia among the stones, while the remainder fled to the hills. The women became very much excited, and we were soon on the return to Spearfish, where we met our former comrades. Two of our party were wounded, myself and another, and a trapper who did not belong to our party was killed. Just below the crossing two others were killed on the previous day. Their horses were stolen and their outfits burned, and the charred remains of the wagon was all that remained. At this juncture the train camped, and having combined two factions, we came very near to settling the old grudge with rifles. Lions had told certain of his crowd where a large placer deposit was located on the Stinking Water, and others of the crowd stoutly disputed the existence of any such gold deposit on a large valley with a clear stream running through it. I was compelled to go on with the gold searching party, but I knew there was no gold in any such formation as we were located, but to please my partner I went. We accordingly separated, about half the party going up the Stinking Water and the remainder going to Bozeman. When we had made about one hundred miles of the distance our cattle and horses gave out; and we found ourselves out of provisions and even without salt in a mountain country, with apparently no food for our stock. To make a bad matter worse, November clouds augured unpleasant weather conditions. Here we held a council, and each man seemed to hold a distinctly separate idea as to what was the best course to take. I talked to Nickelson saying: 'Tom, this country is no place for us to winter in, so we had better put our stock down on that sage flat; the cattle will soon be fresh again and we can kill some elk and jerk it and get out of these Bad Lands. If it should turn wet, we should find ourselves as good as glued in here.' My argument had weight with the party, and the next day we killed five large bull elk, fat and perfect. We jerked the meat and prepared for our trip out. Six days later we assembled and found that our party had split and one faction wanted to stay and wolf hunt for the winter. Accordingly Nickelson and our party started back on another trail. We were almost without clothes and were wearing elk skins on our feet, sleeping on the sand and alkali, and eating elk meat straight. When about thirty miles from camp we saw with our field glasses that the remainder of the train were pulling out. We knew then why our companions had been so intent upon hunting and wolfing in the Bad Lands that winter: We were to go ahead and break the trail, build the bridges and endure all the hardship which they knew must attend getting out of the country, and they would follow after and reap the benefits of our labors, laughing at us for our gullibility. We were compelled to build a bridge of timber, the material for which we hauled from a small gulch about five miles distant. The timber was so scarce that the building of the bridge utilized the last twig. We were two days in building it, and when we crossed our fellow travelers who had been following at a distance were within three miles of us. When we crossed and saw the nearness of the following party, I took a certain pleasure in burning the bridge and leaving them to build another as best they could. The result was that they were delayed three weeks in their trip. Our cattle soon gained strength on the salt sage and we pushed along, shoeing their feet with old boot leather. We crossed the Stinking Water, and striking the old Bozeman trail above the Crow Agency, crossed country and landed on the Yellowstone at Deer Creek, where we found an old Indian by the name of Soose. Here we first procured onions, potatoes, cabbage and white tail deer

in abundance. We camped for four days and enjoyed all the luxuries of the land, as well as trout, geese and ducks from the waters of the Yellowstone. From here we went to Benson's Landing, near where Livingston is located and there camped for a time, catching trout and killing mountain sheep from the canyon and deer from the valley, thence to Bozeman and across the Bridger range, where we encountered civilization for the first time in nine months. Our company here disbanded in the little mountain city, never to meet again, each taking his own course for a life in the new world. Some located in Bozeman and others took up the trail to the north, but my dearest friends of that party I never saw again."

At Bozeman Dr. Allen engaged in the blacksmith business with Frank Harper, and was later employed as blacksmith for the Bozeman and Miles City stage line, acting as express messenger in the winter of 1877, and subsequently becoming government blacksmith at Fort Custer. In 1879 he went in a skiff down the Big Horn river to Fort Buford to meet his family, who came back with him and he then located on Canyon creek, engaging in stock-raising and blacksmithing. In 1882 he removed to Coulson, where he continued at his trade for some months, removing eventually to Billings, which was then dotted with canvas tents and rude cabins. Here he erected the first house in the Yellowstone valley which boasted a shingled roof.

Prior to this western experience Dr. Allen had worked to some extent at dentistry, and to perfect himself in this profession he went to Chicago in 1884, where he took a full course with Dr. Crouse, president of the American Dental Association. Returning to Billings, Dr. Allen engaged in the practice of dentistry, and on January 1, 1886, was presented with a gold medal by his patients and friends of Buffalo, Wyoming. In 1886 he took a course in Haskell's Post-Graduate School of Dentistry, and he has since acquired a widespread reputation as an expert dentist in both surgical and mechanical branches. One of his most prized possessions is a gold medal which is inscribed as follows: "In Appreciation of his Professional Services. Presented to Dr. W. A. Allen for Efficiency in Operative Dentistry, Class of 1897, by the Faculty of the Kansas City College of Dental Surgery." His specialty, in which he has achieved eminent success, is in the treatment of pyorrhea, one of the most dreaded diseases known to the profession.

Dr. Allen's activities, however, have not been confined to the practice of his profession, as he is largely interested in stock raising, and in company with John L. Guiler in 1892 founded the town of Allendale, at the mouth of Clark's Fork; they also built the first flouring mill of any note in the valley, at a cost of \$15,000. Dr. Allen is a supporter of Prohibition principles, but is in no wise bigoted in his view points and is always ready to respect the opinions of others. Charity has found a large place in his activities, but the assistance he has given those he deemed worthy of a helping hand has been given in such a quiet, unostentatious manner that it is doubtful if the full extent of his philanthropies will ever be known. He and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist church, and are among its most liberal supporters.

Dr. Allen was married in Ohio in 1874 to Miss Josephine Houston, the daughter of John Houston, who died from illness contracted during the Civil war. In 1887 his second marriage took place, when he was united with Miss Mollie Finkelnburg, a daughter of Hon. A. Finkelnburg, of Fountain City, Wisconsin, who represented his county in both bodies of the Wisconsin legislature. Two children were born to the first union: William O. and Robert T., both of whom are associated with their father in the practice of dentistry, and the only child of the second marriage is a daughter, Leah.

Dr. Allen's career as a hunter of big game has been full of adventure. He has killed forty-nine bears, some of them being typical Bad Lands grizzlies which followed the large buffalo herds in the Bad Lands in the spring of the year. The old bulls were whipped out of the herds and became an easy prey to these monsters of the plains. Dr. Allen's partner, Hiram Stewart, was killed in a fight near Box Elder with one of these grizzlies while hunting buffalo meat for Hoskins & McGirl at Huntley, Montana, then the frontier supply station for hunters and trappers. In 1879 Dr. Allen made a voyage down the Little Horn to the Big Horn and through the Yellowstone to Fort Buford, making the trip in an open boat alone among the Sioux and Cheyennes. He had a fight with a gang of horse thieves at the mouth of the Tongue river, but escaped capture.

In 1892 Dr. Allen issued a friendly challenge to shoot a match for a gold medal on big game with any man in America. A match was arranged for the shoot from the 1st to the 10th of October, and the competitor was a Mr. Jennings from the Steak Plains of Texas. The hunt came off as scheduled in the vicinity of the Ten Sleep mountains of Wyoming, and the rules were "no game animal to be shot at under two hundred yards, and the game to be running at full speed." At the end of ten days the results stood: Mr. Jennings, one black tail deer. Dr. Allen, five black tail deer, three elk, one wolf. This ended one of the most interesting hunts ever enjoyed by a party consisting of Mr. Jennings, Edward Chapple, Mr. Render and Dr. Allen.

His record as an Indian fighter of distinction and as a hunter whose excursions led him into many thrilling experiences has given Dr. Allen much interesting material to work into books and magazine articles. For a number of years such magazines as the American Field and Forest and Stream have eagerly sought his contributions, which are recognized as authorities on their subjects. In 1903 he published "Adventures With Indians and Game," or "Twenty Years in the Rocky Mountains," which bore the simple dedication: "To my Mother." The favor with which this volume was received by both press and public could have been naught but gratifying to its author, who was encouraged to publish another work, now being completed.

Dr. Allen is a man who stands for all that is virile and manly, and all that is typical of Montana and its "old timers." He may look back over a career that has been useful to himself, to his fellow men and to his adopted state, satisfied with a work well and faithfully done, and feel content to meet with what the future will bring. No man is held in higher confidence or esteem and none can boast of a wider circle of warm personal friends than he.

ROBERT AITCHISON. Romance in its most daring productions cannot excel the true tales of the men who practically subjugated Montana, men who, through their daring and enterprise, brought civilization, comfort and safety to this grand and beautiful section of the United States. Many of these men still live to tell to enthralled listeners their thrilling story of adventures, of savage Indian warfare, of stampeding buffalo on the almost limitless plains, of the eastern hordes in their mad search for mineral wealth, and of the wild storms that swept down upon travelers when no possible relief could be secured, hundreds of miles intervening between the travelers and civilization. Interest centers in every one of these relations. Modest as many of these tellers of tales may be as regards their own personal experiences, the least of them show that the courage and resourcefulness of those who so surely wrought out the destiny of Montana entitles them to high regard from a younger generation and of other environment. Before he ever reached Montana, Robert Aitchison, who is one of the

big men of the state in the cattle business and a valued resident of Miles City, had already taken part in border warfare and has journeyed for hundreds of miles through a practically trackless wilderness. He was born mid the peaceful surroundings of his father's homestead in Nickel township, Wellington county, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, March 12, 1852, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Scott) Aitchison.

The parents of Mr. Aitchison were both born in Scotland, the father in Gallieshields and the mother in the city of Edinburgh. The father died in 1867, but the mother lived until almost eighty years of age, passing away in 1904. They were married in Ontario, and four sons and three daughters were born to them, the survivors being: Jane, who is the widow of Andrew Forester; Robert, Peter and William, all of whom reside in Montana; and Thomas, who still lives in Ontario. Anne and Betsey are deceased, the former dying in 1912, when aged sixty-five years, survived by her husband, James Elge. The father of Mr. Aitchison was a very early settler in the province of Ontario and developed his fine farm from a virgin state. He reared his family in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

Robert Aitchison assisted his father until he entered into railroad work, becoming a freight brakeman of the Great Western, now the Grand Trunk Railroad, later serving for six years as baggage master on the Canada Southern Railroad and subsequently as passenger brakeman. In 1876 he joined a party for Deadwood, Dakota, going by rail to Yankton, by steam from there to Fort Pierre and then by freight outfit to Rapid City, Dakota, in the meanwhile having had trouble with the unfriendly Indians, four of the men in the party having been shot by the savages. After two days of outfitting at Rapid City the party started for Deadwood, and on the first night out met a group of men returning to Rapid City with the body of Captain Dodge, who had been killed by the Indians on the previous night on Elk creek. Notwithstanding this ominous beginning, Mr. Aitchison and his party kept on into the Black Hills and came on through to the Little Missouri river in Montana with the first gold stampede. Late in the fall he returned to the Black Hills, and during the winter hunted elk, selling the meat at Deadwood.

On July 14, 1877, Mr. Aitchison left Deadwood by way of the old Fort Reno trail up into the Bighorn mountains, again in search of gold, going on by Little Goose creek over the mountains, then down to Paint Rock, crossing No Wood creek on the west slope. He continued prospecting up Gray Bull creek and on up Stinking Water and down again and then crossed the Bighorn mountains to Fort Custer. He arrived at the fort on the night following a raid made by horse thieves, who stole seventy-five head of horses, the leader of the thieving gang being known as Big Nose George. From Fort Custer, Mr. Aitchison went down the Yellowstone river and reached Miles City in 1877. He then assisted in building the sutler's store at Fort Keogh, and during the following winter, with two other men, engaged in hunting elk and buffalo on the Rosebud river, selling the meat in Miles City. In March, 1878, Mr. Aitchison with two other men went up Tongue river prospecting, and again engaged in hunting on Pumpkin creek. While looking the country over they were caught in one of the storms for which Montana is justly famous, and for eight days the party was snow bound. As they were veteran travelers and hunters, they were able to meet the situation better than strangers to the dangers surrounding could have done, but as it was they were in danger of starvation, as for seven days they were without food. In the meanwhile they found that their shack on the Tongue river had been occupied by a band of Indian

scouts who had been making themselves comparatively comfortable.

In 1878 Mr. Aitchison took up his homestead claim on Tongue river, on which he had erected the above mentioned shelter. After getting back to Miles City he secured the beef contract from Clark Tingley to supply Fort Keogh and afterward cut hay for the United States government. In the fall of 1878 he once more joined the stampede to the gold regions, in the Bighorn mountains, near the National Park, and on this trip had an exciting combat with a bear, which resulted in bear meat for the camp. Late in the fall he came back once more to Miles City and in the following winter started for Bismarck, Dakota, with two companions. On the way down they encountered Colonel Rice and Lieutenant Sibley, with twelve soldiers as an escort for a Mr. Kahn, who was carrying the sum of \$3,400. Road agents stopped the party and secured Mr. Kahn's money, the watches belonging to the others and one of the best horses. On this trip it took Mr. Aitchison sixteen days to reach Bismarck and thirty-six to return to Miles City. After this he devoted the larger part of his time to freighting until 1882 between Bismarck, Miles City, Fort Beaufort, Billings and Fort Custer, and in the fall of 1880 he took two four-horse loads of Buffalo meat to Bismarck and the same to Fort Meade, the round trip back to Miles City covering sixty-five days. In 1882 he settled on his own land and engaged in freighting for the ranchmen and also assisted in building the government roads and continued to live on his homestead until 1901, when he settled at Miles City, where he went into the feed and livery business, but has never disposed of his ranch, and since 1887 has been extensively concerned in the cattle and horse business. In 1904 he built new barns at Miles City and also the salesyards now the property of the A. B. Clark Horse Sales Company, and not only sold the property to this company but also sold them the first horses they ever bought in Montana.

Mr. Aitchison was married in February, 1882, to Miss Christianna McClean, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and they have had eight children, as follows: Therna, Robert, Jr., Mabel, Earl, Walter, Dorothy, and two who died in infancy. The eldest daughter is the wife of John Sykes. Mr. Aitchison is a member of Yellowstone Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican.

ENSIGN SIMEON SWEET. One of the successful financiers of Chouteau county, Ensign Simeon Sweet is widely known as president of the First National Bank of Chinook, and as a man of sterling ability and integrity. A son of Hiram Sweet, he was born, October 14, 1854, at Momence, Illinois, but was brought up in Iowa.

Born and reared in New York state, Hiram Sweet, with the restless spirit characteristic of the Americans, migrated to Illinois when young, and after living for a time in Kankakee county, Illinois, followed the march of civilization still further westward, going, in 1855, to Fayette county, Iowa. A successful business man, he acquired title to many acres of land, owning several large tracts, and ere his death, which occurred at Fayette, Iowa, in 1907, was classed with the leading capitalists of his community. He was twice married, first to Diana M. Sweet, who was born in Washington county, New York, and died in Fayette county, Iowa, August 12, 1869, leaving two children, namely: Ensign Simeon, the special subject of this sketch; and Stella, wife of Theodore Kemmerer, of Davenport, Iowa.

On November 9, 1887, Mr. Sweet was married to Miss Agnes Ellen, daughter of Dudley Perley and Lucy Ellen (Warren) Clark, of Unity, Maine, and to them was born a son, Lloyd Dudley Sweet. He was born at Utica, Montana, October 16, 1889, and is now in his

senior year at Leland, Stanford University. Mrs. Sweet is a member of "Dorothy Q" Chapter, D. A. R.

Less than a year old when his parents moved to Iowa, Ensign Simeon Sweet was educated in the public schools of Fayette, where, at the age of twenty years, he embarked in the mercantile business, conducting a general store three years. Naturally enterprising and venturesome, he then sold out his business in that place, and sought a new location in the wilds of Montana. Settling in the Judith basin, Mr. Sweet embarked in stock raising on a small scale, and in the undertaking met with very gratifying success. In 1890 he was forced to move his cattle, on account of the excessive dry seasons, to Chouteau county, land in the Judith basin being then opened to farming. Mr. Sweet purchased land in Chouteau county, where he continued cattle raising for four years, when he disposed of all of his cattle and started in another industry of a similar nature—raising sheep and horses, instead of cattle. In 1901 Mr. Sweet moved into Chinook, becoming in that year one of the directors of the First National Bank of that place. In 1907 he was elected president of this bank, and has since managed its affairs most satisfactorily to all concerned. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

ROBERT S. H. MCGINNESS, has been a resident of the state of Montana since he was twenty years of age, and of Harlem since the year 1903. He is a native of the state of Missouri, born there on August 29, 1857, and is the son of James R. and Susie B. (Hale) McGinness. The father and mother were both natives of Kentucky, who migrated to Missouri in their young life and there passed the remainder of their days. The father was a farmer and he lived to see eighty-seven years of life, while the mother passed away in 1877 at the age of fifty-eight. They were the parents of seven children, here named in the order of their birth: Thomas, a farmer in Oklahoma; Cassie, the wife of William B. Leach, residents of Kearney, Missouri, the home town of the family; Sarah, the wife of Isaac Harrel, of Mormemec, Oklahoma; Robert S. H., of this review; Strother H., a farmer and dairyman of prominence in Excelsior Springs, Missouri; James, deceased; William M., a hotel proprietor of Culbertson, Montana.

Robert McGinness received the advantage of a liberal education in his younger days, graduating from the high school of his native town and later attending William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the literary course in 1877. On leaving college he took up the study of pharmacy, and he has devoted his life thus far to that work. In 1877 Mr. McGinness came to Helena and secured employment with the R. S. Hale Drug Company, and he remained in their service for ten years, or until 1903, when they went out of business. During this period he became manager and finally closed out the \$100,000 stock carried by the company.

Mr. McGinness' health failed as a result of the close, confining work connected with the drug business, and he went into the mines as manager for Mr. Hale, by way of gaining some outside employment, and he remained thus occupied for two years, at the end of which time his health was completely restored to its former vigor. Following that experience he went to White Sulphur Springs and opened a drug store. After some little time he sold a half interest in the store to his brother, William M., later disposing of his remaining interest in the same manner, and returned to Helena where he became manager for the Hale Drug Company. He continued in that capacity until 1903, in which year, as stated, he closed out the business for Mr. Hale and came to Harlem where he opened a drug store for himself, beginning in a modest way as befitted his capital and the demands of the

town. The business has grown with the expansion of the city, and today the drug store which he operates is the leading establishment of its kind in Harlem. His experience there has been of a most pleasing nature, and his success is wholly consistent with the excellent business methods which he has ever pursued, and which reflect the high character and admirable integrity of the man as well as the business proprietor. Mr. McGinness has acquired a considerable valuable property in Blaine county during the years of his association with this section of the country, among which is a fine farm and a handsome home in Harlem.

In 1891 Mr. McGinness was married to Miss Pearl Anderson of Alliance, Ohio, and of their union three sons have been born. They are Jay A., Robert H., Jr., and Verner M. Mr. McGinness is essentially a home man and a devoted husband and father. He enjoys the quiet comforts of his home, and is something of a student, his inclinations taking a decided literary turn. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of Harlem, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being secretary of the local lodge of the latter fraternity.

JOSEPH HERRING. Among the men who know Montana intimately, who have been with her through the years while she changed from the country of the Indian and bison, to one of the great commonwealths of the United States, is Joseph Herring, one of the leading business men of Great Falls, Montana. No man knows the west better than he does for he has lived in this section for thirty-five years, and has been everything from a stage driver to a vice-president of a large corporation. For more than twenty-five years he has resided within the confines of the state of Montana, though when he first came to Great Falls, Montana had not attained the dignity of statehood. His love for the country and the people is therefore not to be wondered at, and the active part which he takes in political, civic and commercial affairs is not surprising. He is particularly interested in advancing the public welfare of the city of Great Falls, and as commissioner of streets has done much toward making the city more attractive. His life has been one of many ups and downs, but now he has reached the point where he could sit back and take his ease were it his nature. He is like an old war horse, though, and has no desire to escape from the dust of the battle, and is therefore one of the leading men in the industrial world of Great Falls.

Joseph Herring, was born on the 9th of October, 1853, in the state of Pennsylvania. His father was Francis Carter Herring, who was a native of the same state. He was a Methodist preacher, and died in 1892, at the age of sixty, in Great Falls, Montana. His wife, Katherine Herring was a native of Ohio, and she died in 1872. Joseph Herring was the next to the eldest in a family of seven children. His parents moved to Iowa when he was a child, and his education was therefore obtained from the schools of that state.

At the age of fifteen Joseph decided that he had had enough of school books, so he left school and went to work. For a few years he did the usual sort of work that is given to a boy still in his teens. As he grew older he was given more responsible positions, but like most spirited young men he was filled with a wild desire to go west. At last, 1877, his chance came, and he made his way to the Black Hills. Here for a time he followed placer mining, and when this did not prove to be very lucrative, he turned to stage driving, in which, if the pecuniary advantages were no greater the excitement more than made up for it in the mind of the young Mr. Herring. His route was from Central City, South Dakota, to Deadwood

in the same state, and it was rare that he made a trip in which nothing out of the normal occurred. Road agents and highwaymen infested the country, and Mr. Herring had a number of narrow escapes, on one occasion being seriously wounded, for, since he did not respond to the highwayman's demands with sufficient alacrity, the desperado chose to hasten his compliance with a shot-gun. For a number of years he followed this dangerous vocation, and his next choice of a business, was quite as dangerous and even more exciting.

This was buffalo hunting. He became one of the most noted bison hunters in the early days, when they killed the great beasts for their hides alone. The market was readily found, no matter how great the number of skins, and it was more like slaughter than hunting, so great were the number of beasts that were slain. It was a risky thing, wherein much depended upon the quickness of the horse, and the coolheadedness and skill of the rider. On one occasion, Mr. Herring killed that rarest of all varieties, a pure black bison. He underwent considerable risk to obtain the hide, and intended to preserve it forever as a trophy of the hunt. It was not to be, for several days later the party of hunstmen met a band of marauding Indians and in the battle that followed the Indians made off with the entire hoard of the hunters. Among these was the black hide, and Mr. Herring has never ceased to regret its loss for that animal was the only black buffalo he has ever seen either before or since that time. These hunts were held in the vicinity of what is now Miles City, extending as far south as Bear-tooth National Forest.

Mr. Herring next removed from this section to the Little Rockies where he took up prospecting and mining. This time he was very successful. He lived the life of a miner for several years and then he concluded to settle down to the quieter life of a merchant, so with that purpose in view, he located in Maiden, Montana. He remained there until 1886, engaged in the merchandise business. He then removed to Great Falls, where he engaged in the ice business. He cut his ice by hand, storing it away until summer, and then selling it to the citizens of Great Falls, who were highly appreciative of the luxury, for until this time ice had been a missing commodity. Since he was the first to conceive and carry out this plan, it is no more than just that he should be today, vice-president of the business which has resulted from this small and primitive beginning. This corporation is the Great Falls Ice and Fuel Company, of which L. W. Luke is president and A. D. Robinson is treasurer. Mr. Herring is a stockholder and director in the company, as well as an officer, and from his long experience in the business the corporation could scarcely get along without him.

Mr. Herring is a Republican in politics. A man of of his breadth and experience is of inestimable benefit to his party, and they are well aware of his value. Mayor J. M. Speer has recently appointed him as street commissioner for the city, his term being a two year one, but he will probably be re-appointed for his work along these lines has been highly satisfactory to every one concerned. In the fraternal world, Mr. Herring is a member of the Oddfellows and of the Eagles.

On the 10th of January, 1875, Mr. Herring was married to Marie Crumb, at Elk Point, South Dakota. Two children were born of this union, but his wife only lived until 1893. The children, both of whom are now living in Great Falls, are Jessie and Harry Herring. On the 6th of September, 1896, Mr. Herring was married for the second time. The ceremony was performed at Great Falls and the bride was Mrs. Josie Wheatley.

Mr. Herring owns his own residence property, at 321 Fifth avenue, South, and he also owns and operates a live-stock ranch in Cascade county, Montana. This

ranch consists of three hundred and twenty acres and he raises a large number of horses and cattle, paying especial attention to the breeding of fine animals.

EDGAR S. PAXSON. In a historical work of the state of Montana and its foremost men, to omit extended mention of the life and work of Edgar S. Paxson would be a flagrant inconsistency with the general fitness of things, and in writing of him it is not the intention to eulogize the man or unduly praise his work;—for indeed no words are adequate to express the high character portrayed by his life,—but rather to make a plain, straightforward statement of the facts of his life, knowing full well that such a recital will be more eloquent of his many excellent qualities and his rare ability as an artist than the most high-sounding verbiage, however fitting, might picture him.

Edward S. Paxson was born in Orchard Park, near Buffalo, New York, on the 25th of April, 1852. He is the son of William Hambleton and Christina (Hambleton) Paxson, natives of New York state. As a boy and youth he attended the public schools of his community, finishing his schooling with a year in a New York college known as the Freidins' Institute. When he was twenty years old he went to Saginaw, Michigan, returning after a few months to New York state, where he went into the carriage painting business. He remained thus occupied for perhaps two years, and then, with one of his brothers, began to travel in various parts of the United States. They covered several of the southern and western states, working at intervals at their trade, and tiring somewhat of their nomadic life, again returned to their eastern home. A year later Edward Paxson set out for the West, this time with the definite intention of reaching that portion of the country, and he worked his way across and through the Dakotas into Montana, reaching the then territory in 1877. His first stop of any permanency was at Ryan's Canyon, where he hired out to some cattlemen to do some hunting and scouting for them. Let it be said here that the wild life of the West was eminently suited to the temperament of Mr. Paxson, coming as he did from a family of Quakers who had been famous hunters since the days of William Penn. The love of the wilds was in his blood, and the feel of a gun was as natural to him as breathing, so that the opportunity to test his mettle on the plains was a welcome one indeed, especially as it came at a time when the famous Nez Perce Indian war was being waged. His next employment was as a messenger from Ryan's Canyon to Iron Rod, and it is obvious that in those strenuous times he would have many a thrilling experience in the discharge of his duties. At one time he was surrounded by a party of thirty Indians who had escaped from the United States soldiers, and held by them for forty-eight hours. What his fate might have been he can only conjecture, for he escaped from the camp by the exercise of a piece of cunning equal to that of his captors and on reaching Deer Lodge gave the alarm. In those early days he resorted to any work that promised excitement, experience and an honest living, and the days here spent in cow-punching Indian trailing and hunting big game gave him an insight into western life that he has depicted with marvelous accuracy in his canvasses of later life, for in those early days his talent was then undiscovered, even by himself. Following a few years of life on the plains, he located in Deer Lodge where he remained four years, and it was while here that he began to display an interest in art. From the first his work was especially meritorious, and was productive of considerable local fame, although the work which brought him world wide notice was not completed until 1898. In 1880 Mr. Paxson was called to Butte to paint a

panoramic view for a patron there, and though he completed the work in a matter entirely satisfactory to the patron, he never received his fee of something like \$800, the would-be purchaser defaulting at the crucial moment. He remained in Butte thereafter for twenty-four years where he followed sign and scene painting for the greater part of the time, the while he studied constantly and worked to increase his wonderful talent for the depicting of western scenes and life. In 1895 he began work on his famous Custer picture, but the breaking out of the Spanish-American war found him eager as a boy to enlist in the volunteer service, and he went as first lieutenant of his company in a Montana volunteer regiment, his son Harry going as a member of the same company. Ill health compelled his return from the Philippines in January, 1898, and after that time he gave himself up entirely to his art. It was not until then that he finished his Custer picture which has brought him so much renown, and which has called forth letters of congratulation from artists, statesmen and army officials in every corner of the globe. At the present time Mr. Paxson is engaged in work on six mural decorations for the state capital at Helena, which give brilliant promise and will later place eight panels in the new county court house. One is particularly pleasing, being a representation of Sacajewea, the little Indian girl leading Lewis and Clarke through the mountains and trails. All are wonderful in their interpretation of western life and atmosphere, and are worthy of their creator. True to life and history in every detail as his pictures are, the wonder of it all is how the men, untutored in his art in a practical sense, has solved the mysteries of color and technique; but the fact remains that his work is as near perfection as human skill may touch. It might well be said of him in explanation of his wonderful success in his interpretations of life and action that he "mixes his paint with brains," as a famous artist is reputed to have said to a curious inquirer as to the secret of his success. Whatever the hidden secret of the phenomenal success of Mr. Paxson, the fact remains that what he knows of art he learned in the sagebrush, the Indian camp, the cattle ranch and the mountains. The ability which enables him to portray what he learned thus is a natural talent, requiring no cultivation, so strong, so vital and so true is the instinct of the artistic sense in the man. In addition to his more important works, Mr. Paxson has done a considerable illustrating for books, the illustrations in Connor's "Man From Glengarry" being the product of his brush.

Several years ago the parents of Mr. Paxson came to Montana and settled in Butte where they might be near their son and others of the family who had come to the western state. They passed their declining years in Butte and there are buried. A brother, Robert H., was for some years a prominent druggist in Butte, but he is now a resident of the state of Oregon, while his sister, Mrs. W. J. Crittenden, lives in Butte. Mr. Paxson is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics. He is a member of the Odd-fellows, the Spanish War Veterans, and of the National Geographical Society at Washington, D. C. In 1904 Mr. Paxson was elected an honorary member of the Marine Club of Chicago, a peculiar and unusual distinction, that being a ladies club, and Mr. Paxson is the only male member. He is also an honorary member of the Marion A. White Arts and Crafts Club of Butte. He is an active member of the Pioneer Society and of the original Gun Club of Montana. He is an expert shot and an enthusiast, and has shot with this club from coast to coast. He attends the Congregational church in Missoula but is a member of no church.

Mr. Paxson was married in Orchard Park, New York, on June 4, 1874, to Laura M. Johnson of that

place to whom he owes much of his success in life. They have reared a family of four children,—three sons and one daughter, of whom mention is made as follows: Loran Custer Paxson, married and is a resident of Butte. Harry McDonald Paxson, deceased. Robert Cyrenas Paxson, unmarried and a member of the Paxson household. Leila, now attending school.

Of the life of Harry McDonald Paxson brief mention may be made here. He was born and reared in Montana and there carefully educated. A boy of seventeen years when the Spanish-American war was declared, he enlisted for service in the same company in which his father was first lieutenant,—Company G. of the First Montana Volunteers. He served as a bugler in his company, and was detached to Major Crooks' Battalion, and so distinguished himself in action that upon his return home at the close of the war he was awarded a special medal by congress "for conspicuous bravery in action." When the war was over and he had resumed civilian life, he left his home in Butte to become assistant electrical engineer in charge of the dredges at Ruby, and while at work in the electrical department of the Conroy Placer Mining Company the unfortunate accident occurred which resulted in the instantaneous death of the young man. No finer specimen of young and brilliant manhood might be found in the state than Harry McDonald Paxson, and his loss was felt in a wide circle of admiring and devoted friends. He possessed a fine and distinctive character, displaying many of the splendid attributes which have made his father the man he is known to be. He was devoted to his home and parents, and his death, coming at a time when he had but just begun his life work and in which he had made such excellent progress, was a blow from which they will never recover. He left a wife and two little boys, Harry McDonald and William Edgar Paxson.

In further comment upon the life of Edgar Paxson, is quoted, with some slight omissions, an article taken from the pages of the *Overland Monthly* of September, 1906, entitled Edgar Samuel Paxson, Pioneer, Scout and Artist, which can not fail to throw some interesting side lights upon the life of this man among men. The article follows: "The history-making epoch of a country is rarely ever an epoch of an artistic or literary achievement, for the obvious reason that men are spending their energy upon the stern problems of life itself, and not in the passive reflection thereof. This is conspicuously true of the northwest, where climate, Indians and a curious hostility among the earlier argonauts themselves, left little time or force for the preservation in color or language of the picturesque beginnings of its civilization. However, there are a few exceptions, and one of the most striking of these is the artist, Edgar S. Paxson, who, coming from his native village near Buffalo, New York, in the seventies, reached the western country in time to witness and participate in the bitter Indian fights and imbibe the rough majesty of the mountains which were still undescended by the petty projects of man.

"It was the influence of the new life of adventure; the stealthy trips out into the solitudes in search of lurking foes and elusive game, where the mountains seemed to be dipped in the color of the sky, and the sun shone pure gold through the clear air, that caused Paxson to begin to paint what he saw. His home was in Deer Lodge, Montana, a pretty little town hemmed in by the eternal hills. He had not been given an art education, but he possessed the artistic insight to a wonderful degree, and with no impetus save the love of the doing, he worked in obscurity for many years. But all the while he was observing keenly the minutiae of the pioneer life that was passing like the mists from the mountains. As a scout and a captive he studied the tyrannical Indian making his last des-

perate stand against the inevitable encroachment of civilization; as a minister of mercy in the hospitals after the Custer massacre and Nez Percé's in Big Hole, he learned from the wounded soldiers their stories of blood and glory, and now in his studio there are valuable relics of those tempestuous times. As a trapper and hunter he stalked the elk, the deer, the Rock Mountain sheep, through pristine forests and over precipitous steepes, learning all the while the subtlety of it all; the secret of the changing scene spread majestically upon the infinite canvas of nature. And once possessed of this knowledge, he set about interpreting in color scenes, customs and people now intimately familiar to him. The Indian was to be his master theme, and secondarily, as a setting, the snow clad peaks, the sage-brush and the plain. The iron-jawed cayuse, the buffalo and all the creatures of the wilderness were to find a place in the pictures wrought by this man.

"As the discovery of the new mines changed the relative importance of the different camps, Butte became the center of activity, and Paxson moved there from his earlier home in Deer Lodge. During the years he had conceived the idea of painting a picture of Custer's last fight, which should, so far as was possible, depict with absolute faithfulness of detail that disastrous battle. With survivors of the fight, scouts and Indians, he went over the ground and through such information as they could give, and by means of the monuments placed by the government in the exact spot where each soldier fell, gained a knowledge of environment and detail. Then he began the picture which made him famous. It is a large canvas, showing the heat of the fray, with soldier, Indian and horses in the tangle of a sanguine melee. It was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago, where it attracted general notice, and it is still kept and shown in that city. It was for six years in many of the prominent cities of the East. Since then he has been represented at all the national expositions, his display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition having elicited a vote of thanks from the Montana Legislature. Among his best canvases there were '1804,' 'Jumping the Wagon Train,' and 'Injuns, b'gosh.' Mr. Paxson's pictures are also owned by many private collectors in Paris, London and all over the United States.

"In addition to his painting, Mr. Paxson has done much illustrating, having furnished the pictures for Ralph Connor's 'Glenarry School Days,' Alfred Henry's 'By Order of the Prophet,' and many other popular books of the day. He is at present engaged upon illustrations for the 'Life of the Reverend L. B. Stetler,' or 'Sixty-five years on the Frontier,' by Reverend Edwin J. Stanley, author of 'Rambles in Wonderland.'

"In 1898, when the call came for volunteers in our war with Spain, Paxson responded, and enlisted in the First Montana Infantry, U. S. V., and was commissioned a first lieutenant. The old spirit of the seventies was alive again, and he, among many another veteran of the Indian campaigns, abandoned the pursuits of peace for the adventure and vicissitude of war. This period among the tropical islands of the Philippines has left no appreciable trace upon his art, and when Mr. Paxson laid down his sword for the brush, it was to resume the theme he had chosen in youth as his life work.

"In the little studio, perched up high on the famous Anaconda Hill, within hearing of the booming and throbbing of the engines of the mines, amid huge smoke stacks, hoists and shafthouses, and in full view of the great unshorn bulk of the Continental Divide, Mr. Paxson can be found almost any afternoon. He is a quiet, serious looking man, little inclined to 'blow his own horn,' as he himself has said. But he does like to show his visitors the wealth of curiosities

gathered during his long life as an artist and a collector. There are bows and arrows, buckskin coats, beaded in curiously wrought patterns, one of which was made by Sitting Bull's daughter and worn by an American officer in the Custer fight. There are mocassin, belts, necklaces of eagle talons, and strange head dresses of feathers; baskets, ancient rifles, each with its story, and more besides than the casual observer can hope to grasp at a single viewing. One would travel far to find a choicer collection of rare relics. The bead work alone is fit for a museum.

"Here in this atmosphere of the Indian, his craft and his tradition, Mr. Paxson sits and works upon the canvases, disposed upon easels about the studio. There are brave scenes of the chase and among the best of them are the buffalo hunts. Overhead, the ceiling is decorated with a frieze of Indian masks, pipes of peace and arrows, done in warm sepia by the artist. Beneath one's feet are deer skins which tell the tale of those early expeditions into the heart of the hills, and not a few antlers and bleached skulls peer down from the walls, or lie among the heaps of books and portfolios upon the floor.

"Many a pilgrim from the East and West climbs the steep hill and knocks at the artist's door. In the book or register which he keeps one sees distinguished signatures and reads sentiments of kindly interest and good wishes from soldiers, artists, writers, and some of the Indian chiefs, themselves, who, grave, blanketed and serene, have set their cross mark next to the names of the bravest of their whilom foes.

"Thus he of the opposing whites who fought courageously in the winning of the wilderness, has become, in a sense, the disciple of the passing race, and when the fleeting figure of the Red man has gone forever from the shifting scene of life, it will still live upon the canvas of its faithful interpreter, and the name of the Indian and the Master will forever be linked together in the history of the Mighty West."

GEORGE L. OVERFIELD is another of those men of whom one speaks with pride as having passed from adversity through achievement to prosperity. From the post-bellum days, when after the wreck of family fortunes by war, he worked on a farm for a few cents a day, to the period when he could contribute a thousand a year to the support of his parents, his life has included years of industry of patience, of thrift and of thoughtful decisions. Many changes of location have been included in those years, but behind each change was some rational purpose. George L. Overfield was the son of John E. and Sarah (Hanshaw) Overfield, both of whom were natives of old Virginia, the former being a veteran of the Union army at the time of George Overfield's youth. The father died in 1899 at the age of sixty-three and the mother in 1893 at the age of fifty-seven. The subject of this sketch was the third in the family of three sons and three daughters. His education was that of the public schools, pursued until he had reached the age of fourteen years. On the conclusion of the war, the family plantation having been lost to them at that time, his parents moved to West Virginia. There the father engaged in mercantile business. George Overfield eventually determined upon going into the same kind of work and at Grafton, West Virginia, he accepted a position in the store of his mother's brother, who had a general merchandise establishment there. After three years he passed to similar work in western Maryland and later to other employment of the same sort in Piedmont, West Virginia. After continuing in that place for five years, he went north with J. W. Bradshaw, a merchant who was the son of John W. Bradshaw, the master of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. At Burton station, West Virginia, he became assistant agent and clerk in the general merchandise store. Here he remained for three years.

In December, 1877, Mr. Overfield made a more decided change. Traveling westward to Montana, he took a position with the Rolla & Clark wholesale dry goods house, a wholesale establishment in Helena, Montana.

On June 4, 1880, Mr. Overfield resigned his position here to establish himself in a business of his own, in partnership with I. F. Churchill. At Centerville, on the old Bozeman trail, opposite Bedford, they located their store which was a retail house handling dry goods, boots and shoes. In the spring of 1881, this store was sold to James Barker. After another season with Rolla & Clark at Helena, he returned to Fort Benton, where he became assistant manager for I. G. Baker & Company, so continuing until 1884. At that time he was transferred by them to the northwest territory and located at Fort McCloud. When the firm sold out to the Hudson Bay Company, in 1890, Mr. Overfield returned to Fort Benton once more. His next removal was to Billings, where he had charge of the business of J. H. Conrad firm, by whom he was presently transferred to Red Lodge, where he remained until 1892. He was then stationed at Great Falls, where he was made assignee for the largest of the Joe Conrad dry goods stores. Mr. Overfield's supervision was such that the stock was soon reduced to the value of \$20,000, after which he purchased the remainder. A period ensued in which he conducted his store successfully, eventually selling out to the Strain Brothers, who are now the leading dry goods merchants in Great Falls. After that deal, Mr. Overfield took over the Great Falls store, owned by George Thir, also managing the W. B. Rolla & Company dry goods business of Great Falls, for a continued period until forced by ill health to resign the position and return to Fort Benton.

Throughout these years of mercantile service, Mr. Overfield had been so arranging his affairs, pecuniary and otherwise, as to make possible, in 1882, his engaging in the very profitable enterprise of cattle-dealing. He is president of the Shonkin Stock Association, a company incorporated for twenty-five thousand dollars. Dr. John V. Carroll is one of the leading stockholders in this corporation. George Overfield is also a director of the Benton State Bank, of which he is also a stockholder; a director and stockholder of the Benton Electric Light Company, for which he acts as both Secretary and treasurer and manager, Dr. Carroll being president; and a director and stockholder of the Baker opera house. As bounty inspector of the Chouteau County State Stock Association for the state of Montana, Mr. Overfield has served for several years.

Evidences of the public faith in the subject of this sketch are seen in the fact of his having held important offices. For three terms of six years he served on the city council; he has also held the office of county commissioner by appointment from the court.

Mr. Overfield is popular in fraternal circles as a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; as a Knight Templar; as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was in Great Falls a charter member; and as a former member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he was of the uniform rank. It should be added that he was also a charter member of the Electric Club of Great Falls.

The Overfield home was established September 22, 1900, when the subject was married to Miss Alice M. Daly, a native of England, but before her marriage a resident of Helena. The first son of Mr. and Mrs. Overfield was George L., who was born July 20, 1900, but who died October 4, 1903. Alice, the daughter, came to the Overfield home on October 22, 1904. Another son, David Bashan, was born in Wichita, Kansas, May 8, 1906.

Mr. Overfield's career has been one representing much patience and self-denial. He is to be congratulated that the hard years, in which at the end of much toil he had not the wherewithal to buy a straw hat, are

of the past; and that, with his many profitable investments, his numerous ranches and other real estate, he is in a position to be both a credit and a benefit to the town which is his home.

JOHN J. BLESSING. One of the leading and substantial citizens of Meagher county is John J. Blessing, who is engaged extensively in the lumber business, and in building and contracting, and who, having arrived in Montana as early as 1877, may almost be accounted a pioneer. He has resided in this place since the year 1879, and has exerted a definite influence toward its prosperity. Here he has enjoyed success, and it has been that particularly admirable success which means also the wholesome good fortune of the community. His lumber operations are in association with Mr. F. P. Edwards, the firm having the caption of Blessing & Edwards, and are extensive in scope.

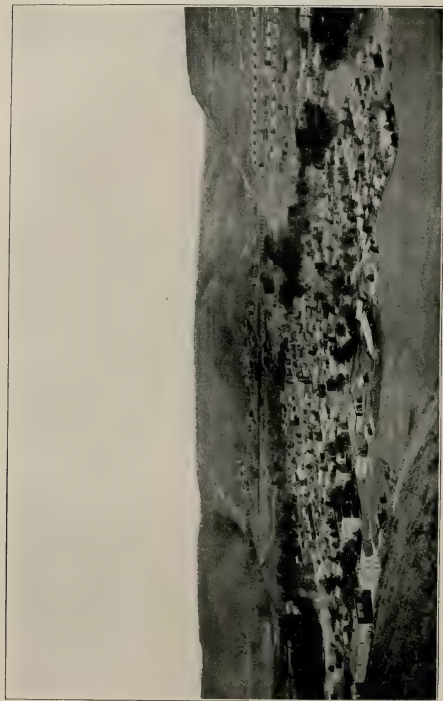
Mr. Blessing hails from the Buckeye state, his eyes having first opened to the light of day in Independence, Ohio, on October 10, 1858. He remained amid the scenes of his nativity until about the age of nineteen, when, like so many of the flower of young manhood of his day and generation, he followed the star of empire westward and located within the borders of Montana. His first residence was at Fort Logan, where he stayed for only about six months. He then came to White Sulphur Springs and during his long residence here followed contracting and building. He owns a lumber yard in connection with his contracting and building work, and is one of the largest operators in his line within a radius of many miles. His record as a builder in this thriving community has been an enviable one, and there are many fine, substantial erections to his credit in Meagher county. What he builds is destined to exist and he has a fine reputation for skilled and excellent work. For a time about the year 1890 he also engaged in the furniture business at this place, but his other interests proved too large and important to admit of activities in another field and he sold his furniture business in four years.

Mr. Blessing is the son of Joseph Blessing, a native of Germany. The elder gentleman came to America when about thirty years of age and located in Ohio where he followed farming and the lumber business. He was a man typical of those fine characteristics and unusual intelligence which is the birthright of the Teutonic immigrant to our shores, and he became a man of influence in his community. He died in the prime of life, his years numbering but forty-five when summoned to the life eternal in 1869. The maiden name of his wife was Catherine Garrett, whom he married in Ohio, and this lady survives, making her home in Independence, Ohio. There were seven children in the elder Blessing family, the subject being the second in order of nativity. The subject is not the only one of his family to have sought the opportunities of the Golden West, for he has a half-brother in this state and two married sisters in California.

Mr. Blessing was reared on his father's farm in Ohio and received his education in the public schools of Independence and Cleveland, Ohio. The first money he earned was when as a lad of sixteen he began learning the carpenter business, his wages being three dollars per week. The proceeds he invested in carpenter's tools.

Mr. Blessing laid one of the most important stones in the foundation of his success by his marriage to Catheryn Hayes, their union being celebrated at Dundas, Canada, January 9, 1885. Mrs. Blessing was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hayes, of Dundas. These children have been born to bless their happy union: Edith R., wife of Dr. Frank Thomas, of Sand Coule, Montana; Austin J., also residing at present in Sand Coule, where he and his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas, are operating a coal mine in which Mr. Bless-





VIEW OF BELT, TAKEN IN 1899



John K. Castner

ing, the doctor and Austin J. are all interested; and Laurence J., still in school.

The subject and his family are communicants of the Catholic church and generous supporters of the same. The former has decided tastes and thoroughly enjoys himself with rod and gun, or when witnessing a really good game of baseball. He loves every inch of Montana, the state overflowing with opportunities for rich and poor alike and he has paid his own debt of gratitude by the constant exercise of the best and most public-spirited citizenship possible.

JOHN K. CASTNER. History is but the essence of biography and biography is a record of the deeds and doings of men. As a chronicle in this edition of the *Belt Valley Times* is a record of the careers of our leading business men who have added lustre to the annals of our city's history, we point with pride to the life, labor and efforts of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Castner is an early day pioneer and his life has been replete with interest and furnishes ample data for the descriptive pen of the annalist and historian. When future writers chronicle the story of the progress of Montana, prominent among those who have played a leading part in this vast empire will be inscribed the name of John K. Castner of the city of Belt. Mr. Castner takes high rank among the old time pioneers of the state and on his merits alone comes in for very honorable distinction in these pages as we pass in review the celebrities of our city. An attempt to narrate even in epitome the incidents which have characterized the career of Mr. Castner, would transcend the normal province of this edition, yet it would be culpable negligence were there failure to advent to their more salient details, for he stands out as the "Father of Belt," the original discoverer of the great coal fields surrounding our prosperous and busy city. He may be called the founder of the city and is prominent in business affairs, makes a keen interest in the welfare of the community and moreover, is one of our most highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. Castner was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on September 22, 1844. He attended the schools of his native commonwealth when a lad and taught school for a term in his early manhood days. In 1867 he took Horace Greeley's sage advice and came by steamboat down the Ohio river to St. Louis, from there continuing his journey westward up the Missouri river to a point near Fort Benton, stopping off at Cow Island at the mouth of Cow creek, 125 miles east of the old historic fort. There he entered upon his first job in the then "wild and woolly" west as freight watchman. A few months later he let another have his job while he secured work at "whacking bulls" from Cow Island to Fort Benton. During the years 1868 and 1869, in company with Joe Largent, he located on a squatter's claim near Ulm on the Missouri river, wintering on Sun river.

After three years of "pioneer" ranching, cutting hay, fighting mosquitoes amid the spice of "frontier life" with buffaloes and with Indians, Mr. Castner sold out to Mr. Largent, who, by the way, has grown to be the land baron of the Ulm country, owning not only the original squatter's claims but the Ulm estate. Mr. Castner then fitted himself up with mule outfits for freighting and which he followed for many years. During 1869 a company of "pioneers" of the country visited the great falls on the Missouri river. Mr. Castner said the party then predicted that if they lived out their natural lives, they believed they would see the country settle up some day, and a town near the falls, but some doubted. The following year, 1870, Mr. Castner started on a touring expedition on horseback to explore the great stretches lying open before him which, as we have said, was inhabited by the wild beasts that roamed over the

plains and the Indians, whose paradise was the Montana hunting grounds.

In those days rivers had to be forded or swam across and on that trip this was one of Mr. Castner's adventurous experiences just prior to reaching the Belt country, where he discovered coal formations forty-one years ago. In his boyhood days Mr. Castner was raised in the famous Monongahela valley, a great coal region, and this made the discovery comparatively easy when traversing this section of the country so many years ago.

Seven years thereafter, in 1877, when there was a demand for coal in the west, Mr. Castner returned to the Belt country and commenced freighting coal to Fort Benton. His first load was a trial one and after hauling it all the way from here to Fort Benton he gave it away to the people of the town to test it and see if it really would burn. He held down his mining claims, plotted a townsite, freighted coal to various markets up to 1894, when in conjunction with Senator T. C. Powers, who also owned a mining claim, sold out his interests to the present A. C. M. Co., then under the management of the late Marcus Daly.

Since that time great changes and the most marvelous developments have taken place in the mines, town, and in fact the entire country surrounding the town has become populated and is a great farming, stock-raising, and even fruit-growing section of Montana. Belt no longer is merely a coal camp. It is the second largest city in Cascade county, and promises with its superabundance of cheap fuel to attract the manufacturer to the town. Even now it has a chance to excel Great Falls, the county seat, as a city of industries in the not too far distant future. The coal company here gives work to nearly 300 miners and there is a good payroll every month. Besides, there are a half dozen or more coal prospects being opened up and worked to some extent, and when the market justifies a great output will be the order of the day here.

The main street of the town is Castner street, called after Mr. Castner. He also owns the Castner Hotel, one of the most famous hotels in the state, and operated it for over thirty years. The town of Belt was incorporated in 1907 and Mr. Castner was unanimously chosen the first mayor, which position he filled with honor for three years. Last, but not least, he is the president of the Belt board of education. "Education" is his hobby. He prides himself in the good schools of the town and let it be said that for educational advantages in public schools, high schools or business college work, no town in the west is superior to Belt. The high school is an accredited institution to the state university and President Dunnaway and the state governor on their recent visit to the town highly complimented the board and the townspeople on the high character of their educational facilities and standing of the school and the most excellent well-trained teachers who have the work of the training of the youth—"Young America"—in hand. When the new high school was completed Mr. Castner donated to the institution his own fine private library, a rare collection of scientific works, histories, letters of men of note, etc., etc. In so short an article as this it is impossible to go into details to tell of the good things Mr. Castner has done for Belt, but suffice it to say that to no one man is due more credit for the making of Belt than Mr. Castner. He is the town's chief realty operator and is also the official notary public.

His record for fair dealing has made for him a host of friends and the interests of the investor as well as the seller are safe in his hands.

We cannot place too much emphasis upon the value of such a man to a growing community. Mr. Castner will enter on his sixty-eighth year on the 22nd day of September. He is hale and hearty and full of mental vigor. He is an enthusiastic Republican and an ardent admirer of "America's Idol," Ex-President Theodore

Roosevelt, whom he visited some time ago in the White House at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Castner has a fine stock ranch in the Highwood mountains and is beloved by all who know her.

Time nor space will permit the elaboration of a biographical sketch in this edition. As we refer to the men of note in our growing city we take pleasure in according Mr. Castner this altogether too brief mention and award him a high place in these columns as we pass in review. Mr. Castner is a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows and takes a great interest in the doings of the order. He is also a director of the North Montana Fair Association and is also a member of the Montana State Pioneers' Society.

JOSEPH STURGEON is without doubt one of the longest established residents of Valier, in which town he was located before it was named or had a building. In fact, he used the townsite for a grazing spot for his cattle at one time, in the earlier days when he confined his interests to the cattle business. With the passing years, however, Mr. Sturgeon has added one interest to another, until he is now identified with various business industries in this section of the state. He is actively engaged in the mercantile business in Valier and has wide mining interests, as well as being identified with the stock business. Altogether, he is one of the enterprising and progressive men of the county, and as such is eminently deserving of some mention, even though of necessity it be brief, in the pages of this historical and biographical work.

Mr. Sturgeon was born in New York state on November 18, 1859, and is the son of Henry E. and Ann (Duffy) Sturgeon. The father was a native of England who came to America in 1849, settling in Schenectady, New York, where he was engaged as a merchant up to the time of his death, which took place there in 1870. The wife and mother was born in Dublin, Ireland, and she came to the United States in 1847, the same year in which her husband emigrated from England. They were the parents of seven children, all boys. Five of them migrated to Montana and are numbered among the early pioneers of this great state. Joseph and Harry are now deceased. Charles is a resident of Oregon; James is a resident of California; Joseph, subject of this review; Henry was in General Hagen's survey party that laid out Camp Baker, Fort Sheridan and the National Park. He helped to bury the soldiers after the Custer massacre and was a witness at Washington in the investigation which followed that disastrous battle. John and Joseph were associated in the cattle business in Beaverhead county in the early days, and were among the early settlers of Butte.

For twenty-five years Mr. Sturgeon was located on Nevada creek, where he was engaged in the stock business, near Helenville, and to him is given the credit for having carried on the first ranching in Douglas county. From there he removed to Teton county, locating in Dupuyer, where he engaged in mercantile lines, still continuing with the stock business, and despite his many other enterprises, Mr. Sturgeon now carries on his ranching business in Teton county, where he controls more than two thousand acres of ranch lands. His mining properties in Deer Lodge and Granite county require a deal of his attention, and his mercantile interests in Valier make heavy draughts upon his time, but he is able to give some consideration to affairs of a civic nature, and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited citizens of the community. He is a Republican, but has no political ambitions. Fraternally, Mr. Sturgeon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Havre, Montana. His success, which has been of the highest order, has been entirely of his own making, as he came to Montana in 1877 when he was but eighteen years of age, with no resources beyond his native pluck and energy, and he has amply demonstrated

the winning power of those qualities, when backed by qualities of honesty and integrity.

On September 28, 1911, Mr. Sturgeon married Miss Tonetta Lawrence, the daughter of John Lawrence of Neilhart, Cascade county, a pioneer resident of the state.

JAMES ALBERT POORE, B.L.D., is assistant attorney general for the state of Montana, and at the same time one of the rising young representatives of the legal profession in his state. In the few short years that have intervened since he was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, he has made rapid strides in material advancement, and his appointment to the important position he has held since May, 1910, came as a most speaking testimonial of the intrinsic worth of the young man in his relation to the profession of which he is a representative.

Born December 15, 1879, in Boulder, Montana, James Albert Poore is the son of James and Jane Poore, both born in England. The father was born on August 29, 1829, of a long line of English ancestors, and he came to America in 1849, reaching Montana for the first time in 1863. He followed placer mining in the state for some years, his principal operations being carried on at Virginia City, Last Chance Gulch, Butte, and in the vicinity of Boulder. He then returned to England, where he married, and in 1877 came west to Montana with his bride. He died there on February 14, 1902, at the age of seventy-three years. The mother, Jane Taylor (Baldwin) Poore, was born in England on October 2, 1846, of English ancestry, and she accompanied her husband to Montana in 1877, after her marriage in her native land. She survives her husband and shares the home of her son, James A. Poore, of this review. These parents reared a family of four children, born in the order in which they are briefly mentioned below: Sarah Maude Boyington, the only daughter, is a resident of Los Angeles, California; James Albert, of Butte, Montana; Thomas T., also of Butte, and Philip George, residing in Helena, Montana.

James Albert Poore attended the common schools of Boulder, as a boy, later entering the Helena Business College at Helena and still later taking a course in the Butte Business College. In 1898, when he was nineteen years old, he entered the employ of the law firm of Forbis & Mattison, at Butte, in the capacity of law clerk and stenographer, and there he remained until he had accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to take a course in law at the university. In the autumn of 1903, Mr. Poore matriculated in the law department of the University of Virginia and he was graduated from that department with the degree of B.L. in 1905. He returned to Butte and opened an office for the practice of law immediately thereafter, and he still maintains offices in this city, where he has made his home.

In the fall of 1908, Mr. Poore was nominated by the Republican party, whose adherent he is, as their candidate for the office of county attorney for Silver Bow county, but he was defeated by the Democratic nominee, a fact readily explained when it is known that the county is a Democratic one by several thousand. In May, 1910, he was appointed assistant attorney general of Montana, which position he has continued to hold up to the present time, and will go out with the present Republican attorney general on the first Monday in January, 1913. It is the intention of Mr. Poore to devote his entire time to his law practice in Butte after the first of the year, where he has an excellent reputation for legal ability, and where he has gained the respect and confidence of all who have come to know him in the years of his residence here. He has always enjoyed an agreeable business practice, and his appointment to the position of assistant attorney general has laid upon him added duties and responsibilities which have made him one of the busiest young men in Butte.

That he is fast rising in the ranks of the legal profession is conceded by all, and a brilliant future is predicted for him.

Mr. Poore is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Silver Bow Lodge No. 240, and also of the Silver Bow Club. He was married on June 3, 1911, to Miss Mamie Lingo, the daughter of Archie and Mary Lingo, of Twin Falls, Idaho.

HARRY P. STANFORD has come to be the proprietor of one of the leading taxidermy establishments in the state, and is recognized far and wide in Montana for one of the ablest men in his line of business. Mr. Stanford was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on October 3, 1867, and is the son of James and Catherine (Coggan) Stanford. Both were natives of England. The father came to Canada as a young man, and he died in that country in 1872 when he was sixty-eight years old. He was a well-known leather manufacturer of his community. His wife died in Kalispell, Montana, in 1894, at the age of seventy-four.

When Harry P. Stanford was ten years of age he came to Montana with his mother, locating first in Fort Benton, in which place he attended school until he was sixteen years old. When at that age he went with I. G. Baker & Company and remained in their employ until he was in his twenty-third year, after which he entered the police service, and served as a policeman in Fort Benton, and in Kalispell, in which latter place he was at one time chief of police, being the first man to hold that position in Kalispell. He held that position during the year 1892, and again held the same office in 1897 and 1898. Leaving that office, Mr. Stanford entered the taxidermy business, and established a shop at 504 West Fifth street, at which place he has been continuously engaged since that time. He conducts a popular establishment, which is well patronized by the best trade in the country, and the high class of work he performs is his greatest recommendation to the public.

Mr. Stanford is one of the four children of his parents. The others are: James T. of Great Falls; Mrs. C. E. Conrad, of Kalispell; and George, of Somers, Montana.

In 1890 Mr. Stanford was united in marriage with Miss Anna Hanlon, of Kalispell, Montana. No children have come to them.

Mr. Stanford is a Republican in his political allegiance, and is a member of the Kalispell Club, but maintains no other social or fraternal ties. He is one of the well known and successful men of the city, and has a large circle of friends in the state.

ALFRED C. WARNER, United States commissioner of Montana and a resident of Choteau, has had a varied experience in his career both in regard to his locations and to the character of his employment. His first experience in Montana was from 1877 to 1882, and his residence has been continuous there since 1885. During this long period he has become well and favorably known, especially in Teton county, where the major portion of the intervening years has been spent, and he deserves mention in this history of Montana by reason both of his merit as a citizen and by his long identification as such.

He is a product of New York, born in the city of Brooklyn on September 8, 1848, and comes directly of English lineage, both of his parents having been natives of London.

Alfred C. Warner attended school at the age of thirteen, all of his education having been acquired in the country schools of Long Island except one winter he spent as a pupil in the Brooklyn public schools. The limited means of his parents necessitated his becoming a wage earner at an early age. In the summer of 1863, when fourteen years old, he secured his

first position, that of a general utility boy for the D. Appleton & Company publishing house of New York, and after a time was advanced to a clerkship. He remained with this firm until the spring of 1867 and then joined his parents in St. Louis, where he found employment in the Woodward Book Store of that city, which identification was continued until 1871. In that year he returned to New York and took a position with J. B. Ford & Company, the publishers of books and of Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the Christian Union, with which firm he remained five years, being advanced by them to the position of chief clerk. It was in 1877 that he came to Montana and became clerk of the Blackfoot Indian Agency. After five years spent in that capacity, or in 1882, he returned to St. Louis and resumed connections with the Woodward Book Store, then owned by E. P. Gray, but in 1885 the call of Montana brought him once more to its soil. For a time thereafter he was bookkeeper for Hamilton & Hazlett, of Choteau, the predecessors of Joseph Hirshberg & Company, and while with them he purchased a sawmill in the country which he operated for several years before and after severing his connection with the mercantile firm. Returning to Choteau, he has since given his attention to the real estate and abstract business, together with the duties of notary public.

In 1890 he was appointed a United States commissioner of Montana, which office he has filled ever since, and in 1896 he was elected county clerk of Teton county, to which office he was returned for five successive terms by re-election. All this is indicative of the standing of Mr. Warner among his fellow citizens in Teton county and marks him as one of the worthy men of Montana. He started in life a poor boy, with neither capital nor influence to assist him, and what he has accomplished represents the strength of his own merit.

In politics his allegiance is given to the Republican party. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias, of which order he is a past chancellor commander, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Great Falls. Mr. Warner is unmarried.

FRANK D. MORSE. As sheriff of Granite county, Frank D. Morse is perhaps one of the best known men in his section of the state. He has been identified with Montana since 1878, and has been connected with various industries in the intervening years, including mining, ranching and lumbering, as well as operating a general store at Elk Creek for three years. In 1898 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and in the fall of 1910 was elected sheriff of Granite county, the duties of which office he is now discharging.

Mr. Morse was born at Bradley, Maine, on November 7, 1855, and he lived there until he was about twenty-three years of age. He is the son of John W. and Lucy Ann (Gulwer) Morse, both natives of the state of Maine. The father was born in 1832. In 1878 he came to Montana, remaining two years and returning to his home in Maine. The west, however, had left its mark upon him, and in a few years he again left Maine and came back to Montana, where he engaged in the grain business. He died in Philipsburg in 1900, at the age of seventy-eight, and lies buried in the western city. His wife, who died when she was fifty-four years old, is buried in Maine, where her death occurred. Five children were born to this couple, of which number the son Frank D. was the second born. One daughter of the family, Nellie, married J. W. Rodgers and lives at Helena. Mr. Rodgers is assistant state treasurer.

The education of Mr. Morse was of a limited order, chiefly obtained in the grade schools of the town of Bradley, Maine. When he was nine years of age he was employed as a cow herder, for which he received

a wage of ten cents per head weekly. The first speculation or investment in which he indulged as a wage earner was when he bought a sheep for \$1.25, which he managed to save out of his wages as a cow herder. He took his purchase home, picketed him out and in the night the sheep became tangled in the rope and succeeded in breaking his neck. Thus the young sheep owner found himself beaten in his first investment. Later he was employed in various capacities with the lumbermen on the river, and from his early boyhood was a wage-earner, although the wage was usually a meagre one. He learned a deal about the lumbering business in the years that he was thus employed, and when he came west at the age of twenty-three he settled in Philipsburg and there engaged in the lumber business. After a short time he went on a ranch, remaining there for a year or thereabouts, after which he managed a store at Elk Creek for three years in the interests of the firm of Morse & Brogan. His next business move found him the owner of a ranch, with which he was occupied until 1898. In that year he was appointed deputy-sheriff, and after a service of four years he went back to ranching until 1906, when he was again appointed deputy-sheriff. He served his second four years in that capacity and in the fall of 1910, his record as deputy having proved so satisfactory to the public, he was named for the office and elected sheriff of Granite county, an office which he is now filling.

Mr. Morse is a Republican of strength and he takes an active part in all the political affairs of the county. He is one of the strongest men the party claims in this section and is invaluable to party interests when important issues are at stake, being recognized as one of the greatest fighters for a cause known to the county. He is a member of the Maccabees and is a past commander of that society in Drummond at the present time. He is a member of the Philipsburg Chamber of Commerce.

On May 5, 1883, Mr. Morse was united with Julia Gasper in marriage at New Chicago, Montana. She is a daughter of an old and well-known family in New Chicago, formerly from Maine. Two children have been born to them, Verdine D., who is married and living in Granite county on his father's ranch, and Frank M., also married and living on his own ranch in Granite county. Both are prosperous and enterprising young men, destined to make good in the great western state which they have been born and reared in, and are in every way a credit to their parents.

Mr. Morse is not a member of any church, but regards them all with a high degree of respect, and is always generous in his support of a worthy cause, whether endorsed by the churches or otherwise. He is a citizen of genuine worth, and his influence in the county has ever been of a beneficial nature, from the viewpoint of his political service, as well as in his private capacity as a citizen and voter.

JOSEPH A. NADÉAU, president of the Nadeau Investment Company and one of the leading real estate men of Butte, Montana, was born at St. Hyacinthe in the province of Quebec, Canada, on March 17, 1848, and passed his early life in attending good schools in his native province. When he was ready to begin the battle of life for himself he moved to Champlain, New York, and started a retail shoe business, which he conducted three years with moderate profits. He then sold this business to go to a more promising field, and removed to Valley Falls, Rhode Island, where he again opened a retail shoe store, which he conducted with success until 1878. In that year he sold his business in Valley Falls, and brought his family to Butte, which was then but a small mining town, with a population made up of all nationalities and characterized by all

the roughness but big-hearted generosity of the typical mining camp in all sections of the great west.

After his arrival in Butte he saw the need of a good eating house for the miners, and started the "French Restaurant." This at once became popular and profitable. Mr. Nadeau conducted it five years and made a considerable amount of money in it. He then became proprietor of the Windsoe Hotel, the leading hostelry in the city, and this also proved to be a successful venture for him. He kept the hotel for three years, then sold his interest in it and formed a partnership with his brother, Arthur Nadeau, for dealing in real estate on a large scale, the line of trade in which he is still actively engaged.

The firm was soon on a high tide of prosperity through its judicious investments and good management, and at the end of five years Arthur Nadeau returned to his native province of Quebec, Canada, and opened a branch office there. The brothers made investments in mining properties as well as in other lines of real estate, and these have made them wealthy. But their general real estate transactions have also been extensively profitable and wide spread. They have not been confined to Butte, Montana, but have extended to California, Kansas, Canada and other localities far distant from one another, covering an extensive scope of country.

By 1906 the business had become so large that it was necessary to incorporate it. Under the articles of incorporation the name was changed to the Nadeau Investment Company, and of this Joseph Nadeau was made president, Arthur Nadeau, of Montreal, Canada, vice-president, and Ovila Nadeau, a son of Joseph, secretary and treasurer. The company does now a larger business than ever and is continually extending its operations.

Joseph Nadeau, the father of Joseph A. and Arthur, was born in Canada, in 1824. He was for some years a successful farmer, then for twenty-four years a traveling representative of a farm implement establishment. At the end of that time he moved to Concordia, Kansas, where he passed the remainder of his days in retirement, dying there on October 11, 1904. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Benjamin, was also born in Canada, and they were married in that country. She died on the same day her husband died, October 11, 1904, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Joseph A. Nadeau was married on August 20, 1871, at Valley Falls, Rhode Island, to Miss Delia Rosseau. Five children were born of the union, all natives of Valley Falls, Rhode Island, but one, and all living but the first born. He was Adelord Nadeau, whose life began on June 4, 1872, and who was a prominent druggist in Los Angeles, California, at the time of his death, which occurred on June 8, 1902. He was married and left a widow and two children to mourn his early demise and their great bereavement. His children were Adelord Nadeau, Jr., and Lorraine Nadeau. The second child of Joseph A. Nadeau is Rosalba, who is the wife of Dr. F. L. St. Jean, a leading physician at Anaconda, Montana. The third child of Joseph A. Nadeau is his son Ovila, who is secretary and treasurer of the Nadeau Investment Company. The fourth child is Phedora, who married Dr. G. E. St. Jean, a brother of Dr. F. L. St. Jean. Dr. G. E. St. Jean is owner of and conducts the Wallace Hospital, at Wallace, Idaho. The fifth child, Albert Nadeau, was born in Butte, Montana, and is now a lawyer in active practice in that city. He was graduated from the law department of Harvard University in 1911.

Joseph A. Nadeau is a devout Catholic in his religious faith. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, but he takes no active part in party contests. Socially he belongs to the Society of St. John the Baptist, and is one of its leading members. He is



J. S. L. Vadeau

practically retired from business, as his son Ovila has taken the greater part of the burden of trade off his shoulders. Mr. and Mrs. Nadeau spend much time in travel and in 1908, accompanied by their son Ovila, they made a trip around the world, being joined in Europe on their homeward journey by the other son, Albert. The home of the family is a beautiful suite of rooms in the Napton block, the most elegant and fashionable apartment house in Butte. The father is one of the most highly esteemed men in Butte. He has been progressive and public-spirited with reference to the progress and improvement of the city and state, and has performed all the duties of citizenship during his long residence in this community with an eye single to the public welfare and the enduring good of the people.

WALTER D. TIPTON. Devoting his time and energies to the practice of his profession, Walter D. Tipton, of Helena, is well grounded in the principles of law, and being thorough and methodical in the preparation of his cases, and skilled and judicious in their management, is meeting with unquestioned success as an attorney. A son of John C. Tipton, he was born November 6, 1873, at Red Bluff, California, the founder of the branch of the Tipton family from which he is descended, having immigrated from Wales to the United States, becoming an early settler of Kentucky. He comes of patriotic stock, both his paternal and maternal grandfathers having served in the War of 1812.

John C. Tipton was born in Kentucky, July 5, 1835, and died at Red Bluff, California, November 4, 1908. Leaving his native state in 1853, he went by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama to California, where he remained for a quarter of a century, being engaged the greater part of the time in freighting and merchandising. Making an overland journey to Montana in 1878, he first located at Helena, but the following spring he removed to Meagher county, Montana, which was his home for many years. Through his own efforts he obtained a place of distinction among the leading men of his community. Taking an active part in political affairs, he served as county assessor, county treasurer and county commissioner of Meagher county, in each position performing the duties of his office ably and faithfully. In 1906, having disposed of his interests in Montana, he returned to California, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian church. On October 17, 1861, at American Fork, California, he married Aurelia Himrod Ryan, who was born at Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1837, and died at White Sulphur Springs, Montana, March 4, 1903. Her father, Simeon Ryan, was descended from one of the early pioneers of the Keystone state.

The fourth child in a family consisting of five sons and two daughters, Walter D. Tipton acquired his preliminary education in the common and high schools of White Sulphur Springs, later attending the Montana Wesleyan University in Helena. Going then to Ann Arbor, Michigan, he was graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1899, receiving the degree of LL. B. Immediately beginning the practice of his profession at Helena, Mr. Tipton has met with well merited success as a general practitioner, now ranking among the capable lawyers of the city.

He is a member of the Lewis and Clark County Bar Association; of the Montana State Bar Association; of the Lambs' Club, of Helena; and fraternally belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an adherent of the Democratic party, but takes no active part in politics. Broad and liberal in his religious views, he is a valued member of the Unitarian church.

ASBURY M. CRAWFORD. When it first became generally known that the soil of Montana could be made

to produce marketable fruit, and especially apples, many inexperienced agriculturists at once sprang to the conclusion that fortunes were to be easily made in this line, and the success of a few strengthened this belief to such an extent that all over the state farmers began to give over land that for years had yielded them a reasonable margin of profit in the staple products to experimenting in apple growing. A few were fortunate in their undertaking, but the vast majority soon discovered that fruit culture, like any other line of endeavor, must be backed by experience and a thorough knowledge of the business in order to succeed. The State Horticultural Society has endeavored to instruct and educate the general public along this line, but it has been left to a few individuals, men who have made a deep and exhaustive study of their subject, to accomplish the most good in this direction, and prominent among these may be mentioned Asbury M. Crawford, of Billings. He is recognized as an horticultural expert, and has identified himself with various enterprises calculated to advance fruit growing in the state, being president of the Basin Reservoir and Orchard Company.

Mr. Crawford was born January 17, 1853, in Allegany county, Maryland, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Hinkle) Crawford. Mr. Crawford's father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1823, and as a young man moved to Allegany county, Maryland, where he followed farming until February, 1865. In that year he removed to Ottawa, LaSalle county, Illinois, where he followed the trade of wheelwright, but subsequently went to Normal, McLean county, Illinois, where the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring in 1901. He was originally a Whig in his political views, but in 1855 joined the ranks of the Republican party. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow, who lives in Buffalo, New York, was born there in 1828, and six of their seven children also survive, Asbury M. being the eldest.

Educated in the public schools of his native county and in Ottawa, Illinois, Asbury M. Crawford was graduated from the Illinois University, at Normal, with the class of 1876. During the next two years he was engaged in teaching school in the Prairie state and in 1878 he came to Helena, where he remained until 1882. That year saw his advent in the Yellowstone valley, and he located on eighty acres of land which is located one and one-half miles from the court house, purchasing it from the Minnesota and Montana Land and Improvement Company. On this property, which is still owned by Mr. Crawford, and on which his family resides, he planted apple trees, the first to be planted in the Yellowstone valley, and from that time to the present he has made a specialty of fruit culture. During these years he has given a great deal of time to the study of law, and in 1904 he was admitted to the bar of the state. In 1909 he went to Carbon county and engaged in building a reservoir near Bridger, and on August 25, 1911, what is known as the Basin Reservoir and Orchard Company was organized and incorporated, Mr. Crawford being the president and principal stockholder. A reservoir is now being built which, when complete, will irrigate some 2,000 acres of land in the Dry Basin. In political matters Mr. Crawford has in the past believed that the Democratic party stood for the principles that would do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens, but reserves the right to vote for the candidate he deems best fitted for the office, irrespective of party ties. In 1890 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Crawford and they have three interesting children: Hetty Elizabeth, Herbert M. and Phillip.

Mr. Crawford's views on fruit culture can probably be best shown by giving a part of the conversation

which passed between him and Mr. J. W. Chrismas, local member of the State Horticultural Board, at the latter's home near Rockvale, in Carbon county, August 10, 1911. Mr. Crawford said in part: "From the general outlook, it must be said, orcharding in this part of the state had better become a matter of paying heed to certain well known facts. It would seem that everybody has been planting or exploiting because a few have been making a success. In many instances, trees have been planted without regard to fitness of soil or location. A great number of apples and profuse growth of tree as opposed to size and quantity of fruit and hardness of wood, have, in many instances, been the logical results. The time has passed for making trees pay under such treatment. Besides, trees cannot thus be kept bearing year after year crops of even little unmarketable stuff. It is the number of apples opposed to the amount of fruit grown that exhausts a tree and compels it to take lay-off spells for recuperation. Again, we have spells of winter here once in a while that are sure to take rank wood and soft fruit buds and young trees tenderly built. Trees must be planted on well-drained land; should be of as hardy character as the nurseryman can produce; need to be so cared for as to make hardy, sturdy growth; need to be properly pruned and at the right time of year; must be thoroughly guarded against orchard pests and disease; and fruit must be thinned to the proper amount and at the right time.

"As to this matter of pests and diseases. Short of drastic enforcement of our horticultural laws, on the part of the state authorities, an orchardist, however careful and intelligent be his work, is constantly liable to an overflow of codling moth and infection of blight from the orchard of a careless or ignorant neighbor,—unless he be shut off in a tract of his own, unless he be so located as to be able therein to make the working of our state horticultural laws practically automatic. In a tract thus protected by nature or artificial conditions and such trees as Alexander and Transcendent upon the retired list, this dread scourge of blight need be but little more than added incentive to do the needed work of pruning and irrigating in the right way and at the right time, to do this work just as it should be done were there no such malady, and especially as this work should be done as a proper safeguard against occasional spells of real winter."

According to Mr. Chrismas: "When your work reaches such a stage that these protective measures you have specified are recognized as inseparably characteristic of your enterprise, other orchard promoters will be obliged to follow your example or go out of business. Your plan of work meets with my entire and unqualified approval and needs but be submitted to the other members to meet with the same from the entire Board. Your plan is unique and such as to aid us in our work, and we shall be pleased to be of assistance to you in yours."

The approval of the horticultural board was not necessary to prove to the people of this section that Mr. Crawford is laboring in behalf of their best interests, but it illustrates the intelligent manner in which he is carrying on his campaign and the comprehensive knowledge brought to bear in advancing his theories. In this same intelligent, enthusiastic labor that, sincerely carried on, has brought about such excellent results in other lines of enterprise, and there can be no doubt but that a man of Mr. Crawford's ability will bring his work to a successful conclusion. He is known throughout Yellowstone and Carbon counties as a resourceful and practical business man, an expert horticulturist and a public-spirited citizen, and he has numerous friends all over this section of the state.

CHARLES F. SAUERBIER. An honored citizen and representative business man of Virginia City, Montana, is

Charles F. Sauerbier, who is here proprietor of a large and well established blacksmith shop. Diligent and ever alert for his chance of advancement, he has progressed steadily until he is recognized today as one of the foremost men of his home city. Here he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, who honor him for his native ability and for his fair and straightforward career.

Charles F. Sauerbier was born in Cook county, Illinois, May 4, 1853, and he is a son of Frederick and Louise (Burghart) Sauerbier, both of whom are now deceased. The father was engaged in farming operations during the greater part of his active career and he and his wife became the parents of eleven children, of whom Charles F. was the fifth in order of birth. To the public schools of his home place Charles F. Sauerbier is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was supplemented by a thorough course of instruction in German. He earned his first money as a farm hand on his father's estate in Illinois and when he had reached his twenty-first year he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of blacksmith. In 1878, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to Montana and settled in Glendale, where he resided for a period of two years, during which time he was engaged in blacksmithing. Thence he removed to Adobetown, where he was a resident for two years, and in 1882 he located in Virginia City. Here he opened a blacksmith shop and engaged in business on his own account. His success was assured from the start and he now has the largest and best equipped blacksmith establishment in Madison county. His youngest son, Chauncey, is associated with him in the business.

In Glendale, Montana, in the year 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sauerbier to Miss Lucy Pyle, who was born and reared in Illinois. Mrs. Sauerbier was summoned to eternal rest in 1893, and is buried in Virginia City. She was a woman of most pleasing personality and was deeply beloved by all with whom she came in contact. She is survived by six children: Alice remains at home and keeps house for her father; Myrtle, who taught school prior to her marriage, is the wife of Glen Conklin, of Madison county, Montana; Mary is a trained nurse and resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; Ruth lives in Beaverhead county, where she is a popular and successful school teacher; Carl is single and is working in a mercantile establishment in Virginia City; and Chauncey is associated with his father in business, as previously noted.

Mr. Sauerbier is a staunch supporter of the Republican party in his political convictions and while he has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office he has been prevailed upon to serve as a member of the city council. He gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare and in every respect is a loyal and public-spirited citizen. His interest in athletic sports extends to frequent hunting and fishing trips and he is a great baseball fan, his son Chauncey being a member of one of the local nines. The family home is one of extreme attractiveness and is the scene of many joyous social gatherings.

THOMAS J. WADDELL. The present postmaster at Stanford is one of Montana's honorable pioneers, a man who came into this region of the northwest nearly thirty-five years ago, and through the years of development and the later era of fulfillment has enjoyed his own share of material prosperity and has likewise been honored in many ways by his community of fellow citizens.

Since the age of twenty, Thomas J. Waddell has been in the west and a worker in its varied activities.



Andrew Logan

He was born in Boone county, Illinois, on the 6th of October, 1855, the sixth in a family of eleven children. His father was Thomas M. Waddell, an Englishman by birth, who was brought to America at the age of four years, and was reared in this country and followed the trade of mechanic in several states of the Union. During the Civil war he enlisted and served with the One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry. His death occurred in Oregon in 1893 when he was seventy years old. He was married in Illinois to Miss Mary Stickney, who died in 1865 at the age of thirty-eight, and is buried in Illinois. Mr. Waddell has a brother and sister who are residents of Montana—Edward, who is married and lives near Kalispell, and Mrs. Mary J. Barnes, who resides at Jones, near Lewistown.

Mr. Waddell lived in Illinois until he was eleven years old, at which time the family moved to Kansas, where he was reared to manhood, and in that state finishing the schooling which he had begun in his native state. After leaving school he followed farming and cattle raising, but in 1875 occurred his migration into the great states of the Rocky Mountain region. For the first three years he was engaged in blacksmithing in the mines of Utah. He then took the job of trailing a band of sheep belonging to Huntley & Clark into Montana, and arrived in this territory as it was then, on the 19th of November, 1878. Here he found a permanent home, and with the loyal admiration for the Treasure state which is found among so many of its residents he has never regretted his choice among the forty-eight states and territories of the Union. The trade of blacksmithing which was his first occupation in the west has been his vocation through all these years, and he has made it the basis of a substantial business. He is the inventor of the Waddell manure spreader, a machine which is found on many farms of Montana, and the manufacture of which has been a considerable factor in Mr. Waddell's business.

As an active citizen of Stanford, a town with which he has been identified for many years, Mr. Waddell has taken a prominent part in its civic affairs. In September, 1909, he was appointed postmaster, and was reappointed with a higher grade in May, 1911. He has also served in the office of justice of the peace and as a member of the school board, and is one of the local leaders in the Republican party. He belongs to the Stanford Commercial Club and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Waddell is a man of broad interests, takes a keen delight in the diversions and public amusements, and lends his support to all the movements which increase and supply the cultural progress of the community.

Mr. Waddell was married on November 24, 1887, at the old town of Philbrook, to Miss Emma Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Montgomery of that place. During the quarter of a century of their happy home life seven children have been born to them, named as follows: Belle, the only daughter, who is the wife of Robert Annan of Stanford; Thomas H., in the livery business at Stanford; Edward, deceased; F. Guy, who is a student in the local high school; Howard, Roy and Teddy, who are all attending the public schools. Mr. Waddell has taken pains to give his children the best educational and home training, so that as a home maker, a business man and citizen he has performed his duties with credit and honor.

ANDREW LOGAN of Missoula is one of the most honored pioneers of Montana, having settled in Missoula as long ago as 1878 and lived here ever since. Not only was he one of the first settlers here but one of the most distinguished. He has been twice mayor of Missoula, and has served on the council many times.

Mr. Logan was born in Troy, New York, March 14, 1856, and lived there until he was about twenty-one years of age when he determined to take Horace Greeley's famous advice and "Go west, young man!" He stopped at first at Bismarck, North Dakota, and remained there about a year, following various occupations. Then it was that he came and settled in Missoula which he liked so well that he decided to spend the rest of his life there.

He worked in the town for awhile and then went out to the farm where he was post blacksmith for four years. In 1882, he returned to Missoula and started in business for himself.

He continued this work until 1889, when he sold out to accept the office of justice of the peace to which office he was elected. He held this office until 1897, and then he went back into business again. It is worthy of note to remark that he is the leading man of his line in Missoula.

Mr. Logan is a strong Republican and takes a lively interest in politics. Among the many offices he has held is that of public administrator which he held from 1887 to 1889. When Roosevelt was president, he appointed Mr. Logan a commissioner to classify and appraise the value of the Indian lands on the Flathead reservation. He was appointed postmaster of Missoula January 29, 1912, by President Taft, for a term of four years.

He was educated in the public schools of Troy, New York, but he quit school when he was twelve years old and has been hustling for himself ever since, so that he is practically a self-made man.

As a boy he worked in cotton mills, knitting mills, foundries and other occupations on that order, until he was about seventeen years of age. At that time, he began to learn the blacksmithing business, serving a five years' apprenticeship, receiving for the first year of his apprenticeship the munificent salary of two and one-half dollars a week.

He earned his first money as a boy while going to school, by working as a helper in the foundries. He received no regular wages, only an occasional fee of ten or fifteen cents.

Mr. Logan is a member of many organizations, the Masons, Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Maccabees. He has filled every office in the state in the Odd Fellows lodge and is now the past grand master. He is past exalted ruler of the Elks, and past commander in the Maccabees. He has also held various offices in the Masonic lodge.

While the Ancient Order of United Workmen was in existence, he was past grand master of Montana.

Mr. Logan is fond of outdoor sports like riding and driving and of course, is a great lover of good horses. He is a great baseball fan and rooter. Like most self-made men he is very fond of reading and loves music and the theatre.

He married in Missoula, Montana, January 11, 1880, Miss May Ford, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ford, formerly of Connecticut. He has four children, two boys and two girls, as follows: William A. Logan, married and resides in Missoula; Bertha A., married to Mr. J. A. Russell and resides in Missoula also; Elva, living at home; and Claude G. Logan, who is single and resides in Missoula and is associated with his father in business.

Mr. Logan's father was William A. Logan. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country when he was seventeen years of age. He traveled over a great deal of these United States, but finally settled in New York state. He followed various occupations. At Troy he married Miss Jane A. Furgeson. She died in 1911 at the age of eighty years and he died in 1888 at the age of sixty-five. They are buried side by side at Troy, New York.

There were eight children in the elder Logan family,

of whom Mr. Logan was the eldest. He has one brother, Mr. William J. Logan, and one sister, Miss Margaret G. Logan living in Missoula.

Mr. Logan is a great lover of his home state. Of Montana he says: "There is no fact in the Union better than Montana for a young man to come and settle. There is a chance here for every man."

JOHN M. PRICE. Born in Mendocino county, California, on January 4, 1860. Mr. Price has spent his entire life in the west. He is, in fact, a typical westerner in every respect, including that of being the son of equally typical easterners. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and his father, Joseph B. Price was a physician, who came to California, with his wife, Martha Arnold Price, shortly after their marriage. Our subject would probably have gone west himself, when he was old enough, if his father had not made this impossible by going to the lands' end himself, so the boy did the next best thing. He went northwest. He had more than the average fondness for change and excitement, and before he was sixteen, he had gone to school in Montana, in Oregon, and in Seattle. After this he engaged in mining for about two years in different places in Montana.

In 1878, Mr. Price entered the employ of the Missoula Mercantile Company as a clerk in their Stevensville branch. He remained here three years, and in that time proved his usefulness to the organization. It was evident that he was at once an excellent manager, and that he was specially adapted to the selling end of the business, being a born salesman. From Stevensville, he went to Missoula, still in the employ of the "M. M." and at various times he was sent out to take charge of various branches which were in need of an efficient head. Among the towns in which he managed the company's business, were Hope, Idaho, Demmersville and Corvallis, Montana. After leaving the last mentioned city, Mr. Price acted as traveling salesman for the company, and for several years was one of their most successful members of the force. His personal popularity, and excellent business ability made him one of the best business getters on the road. In 1903, he was put in charge of the company's interests at Victor, in Ravalli county, and under his direction, the store enjoyed a prosperous existence, and its manager was one of the most esteemed and popular citizens of the county.

It was about this time, that Mr. Price concluded that he would go into business for himself, so he left the corporation with which he had worked so long and so successfully, and engaged in the real estate business. It is in this that he is now occupied, a member of firm of Price & Mathews. This firm is one of the substantial ones of Missoula. Mr. Price is one of the old residents of the state, and he has an excellent record in its commercial enterprise. He has dealt in cattle to a considerable extent, and has also been interested in mining. Success has crowned the most of his enterprises, and his good fortune is a matter of good news to a large body of Montanians, in various towns of the state, for Mr. Price has a wide acquaintance in Montana, and to be one of his acquaintances is to wish him well.

In March, 1890, Mr. Price was married to Josephine, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Martin of Helena. No children have been born to their union. In matters of national policy, Mr. Price favors the doctrines of the Republican party, but in local affairs, he votes for the man who will make the best officer, irrespective of his politics. For he is, like most Montanians, primarily interested in the best measures for the welfare of his state and city. He is one of the pioneers of Montana, and is a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers.

WILLIAM JOHN TIEDT was in 1911, among the largest fruit growers of the Bitter Root valley. He shipped the products of his orchards in car load quantities to every part of the known world. His father, Fredrick Tiedt was a German of the socialist or liberal party who came to America during his young manhood. He was a great admirer of Carl Schurz, who was banished from Germany for the part that he took in the 1848 movement. Possibly, had it not been for the political agitation which finally resulted in the revolution of '48 Mr. Tiedt might always have remained in the Fatherland. As history shaped itself, however, America was the gainer by one more stalwart German family possessed of the thrift and industry that go to make up a good republic. After reaching the United States, the senior Mr. Tiedt soon found his way to Jackson county, Iowa, where for many years he made his home working upon a farm until he saved enough capital to purchase a mercantile business in the town of Bellevue. Mr. Tiedt married Augusta Rako in Germany before he came to America. She became the mother of his two little sons but passed away while they were still hardly more than infants. The father, later in life moved to Minnesota where he died at the age of sixty-eight. Frederick Tiedt, the oldest of the boys and the one who bears his father's name, is now a prosperous merchant in Argyle, Minnesota.

William John Tiedt was born on the 10th day of November, 1860, in Jackson county, Iowa. Here, too, he received his early education, later attending school in Bellevue. For a short period, then, he taught in the rural schools of the county and in the village of Springbreak. When only eighteen years of age, in 1878, he procured the position of outside manager—known in the Iowa coal fields as "top boss"—at the valuable mines of Cable, Montana, one of the richest gold ore producing mines of the world. He remained there for three years and eight months. It was under his management that the huge gold nugget from the mine was displayed at the New Orleans exposition. It was the second nugget in size of those on exhibition and was valued at three thousand five hundred dollars.

During the winter of 1884 and 1885 he attended the W. A. Fadis Commercial College in St. Paul, Minnesota. In the fall of 1885, he settled on a stock ranch in the Bitter Root valley, Montana. In 1897 he sold the stock farm and moved on the cut-over timber land on the bench, located one and one-half miles east of Lake Como, and three hundred feet above the level of the Bitter Root river bottom.

In the fall of 1884, Mr. Tiedt severed his connection with the mining company and purchased for himself a ranch in the Bitter Root valley. This ranch he stocked well with cattle and began setting out a small portion to orchard. The claim is situated one and one half miles east of Lake Como on "bench land" or stump land three hundred feet above the river level. Here the first year he planted two thousand young apple trees, the next year growing nursery stock that now numbers one hundred and thirteen thousand trees. In the autumn of 1906 he with two friends sold to a Kansas City firm, an entire train load of apples. So enormous has been the increase of his orchards since that time that in 1911, including one neighbor's crop, he sold for the company that purchased the orchards, forty-six car loads. Among these, nine cars went to Stienhart and Kelly of New York City, one to Havana, Cuba, and two to Hamburg, Germany. His original one hundred and sixty acres of land has now become seventy acres of fruit bearing trees and three hundred and eighty acres already set out to young orchard. There seems to be no limit to the growth of Mr. Tiedt's business. He is an acknowledged authority on orcharding and is at the present time serving his second term as president of the Montana State

Board of Horticulture, having been appointed to that position in the beginning by Governor Toole and later reappointed by Governor Norris.

His political sympathies are with the Socialists whom he believes will gain strength in America as they have done in Germany. He is active in the Masonic lodge, being a fourteenth degree Mason of the Scottish Rite route.

Mr. Tiedt was married to Miss Elizabeth Wetzsteau. Miss Wetzsteau is of German parentage although she herself was born in Michigan. They are the parents of two attractive children who will have the best of opportunities that travel and education can offer. The daughter, Miss Inez, is slightly the elder. The son, they call Fred for his paternal grandfather and his father's only brother.

ROBERT C. LOWMAN. Active, enterprising, and progressive, Robert C. Lowman is prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Lewistown. A native of Montana, he was born in Virginia City, November 16, 1878.

His father, the late Jacob B. Lowman, was born and reared in Ohio. He subsequently spent a number of years in Kansas, from there coming, in 1864, to Montana, and settling in Virginia City, where he followed placer mining, and also did carpenter and contract work, residing there until his death, October 25, 1911, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. He married, in Montana, Anna M. Conway, who still maintains her residence in Virginia City, and to them six children were born, as follows: George E., of Virginia City, is unmarried; Thomas J., engaged in ranching near Radersburg, Montana, is married; Henry F. and Edgar T., both single, are residents of Butte; Robert C., the special subject of this brief sketch; and Anna M., of Virginia City.

Robert C. Lowman was educated in the public schools of Virginia City, and since the age of fourteen years has been hustling for himself. When but twelve years old he began riding the range for horses, and afterwards made a business of catching horses for so much a head, accumulating considerable money, and continued thus occupied until eighteen years old, during the time having charge of one of the largest horse ranches in Montana. Returning then to Virginia City, Mr. Lowman was employed on a ranch two years, and in the meantime learned his trade under an experienced meat cutter from Germany. He subsequently followed his trade in northern Montana, and at Great Falls, from the latter city coming to Lewistown in 1905. Here Mr. Lowman worked on a salary until 1909, when, in partnership with Mr. Joseph Dugart, he opened a meat market, and conducted a prosperous business as head of the firm of Lowman & Dugart. He sold his interest in the meat business February 26, 1912, and is now the proprietor with Mr. E. J. Christe, of the Christe restaurant, 317 Main street. He speaks most enthusiastically of the rapid growth and progress of Montana, and thinks it without doubt one of the best states in the Union.

Politically Mr. Lowman affiliates with the Democratic party, but takes no active part in public affairs, his time being devoted to his business. He belongs to the Lewistown Commercial Club, and fraternally he is a member of Lewistown Camp No. 108, Woodmen of the World, which he has served as commander. Religiously both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Lowman married at Livingston, Montana, February 6, 1906, Anita Svoboda, of Saint Paul, Nebraska, and into their pleasant household three children have been born, namely: Franklin, Adolphus, and Jacob Duane.

WILLIAM L. FORD. It is speaking with all due conservatism to say that there is probably in all this county no young man of greater promise than William L. Ford, or one who better exemplifies the highest traditions of the profession to which he is an ornament. He holds the office of county attorney and his thorough theoretical training, vigorous intellect and careful and consistent observation and enforcement of professional ethics have won the recognition and confidence which he enjoys in marked degree. Mr. Ford was born in Diamond City, Montana, May 31, 1878, and has lived in the state all his life, and in White Sulphur Springs for the most of it, his parents having removed here when he was three years of age. He knows the life of the West in its most typical and picturesque phases. As a youth, previous to entering upon his legal preparation, he rode the range in Meagher county and he made his first money when engaged in this occupation, while at the age of nineteen years he had complete charge of the ranch. His early education was secured in the schools of White Sulphur Springs and he subsequently became a student in the Bishop Scott Academy at Portland, Oregon. Following that he matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he received the well-earned degree of LL.B. as a member of the class of 18— . He returned to White Sulphur Springs, where he displayed his professional shingle and entered upon the active practice of the law. Unlike the Hon. Peter Stirling of romance, Mr. Ford did not have to stare long at a blank wall before clients wandered into his office, for Fortune soon smiled upon him. In 1906, he was nominated and elected county attorney and is now serving his third term in this important capacity. He is widely recognized as a lawyer of ability and of even brilliant promise. He has held two other public offices, namely, city attorney and city clerk. In his political faith he gives his hand and heart to the men and measures of the "Grand Old Party," and takes a very active interest in political matters in this section.

Mr. Ford is affiliated with the ancient and august Masonic order, having filled nearly all the chairs and being past master of his lodge. He is inclined toward the Catholic faith, but is not a member of any church, believing that all are working toward the same end and that all are worthy of support. He is an out-of-doors man and is fond of hunting, fishing and football and of the last-named he is a player of prowess and renown, having been on Michigan's famous eleven. He is a fine judge of horses and is much interested in the equine species. He heartily subscribes to the statement that "He who loves a book never lacks a friend," and possesses a well-chosen private library. His law library is one of the finest in the state, consisting of over a thousand volumes. Nothing could exceed his loyalty to the state of his birth and no ordinary considerations could induce him to part from it.

Mr. Ford was happily married at White Sulphur Springs on Christmas day, 1908, Margaret Young, daughter of James and Margaret A. Young of Monticello, Iowa, becoming his wife. They share their attractive household with a small daughter, Helen Margaret. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford are interesting popular members of society and their home is one of the favorite gathering places of both older and younger generations.

The subject's father, William T. Ford, was born in Tennessee and came to Montana in the '60s, being among the early pioneers in Meagher county, where he located. He has encountered good fortunes here and has engaged in stock-raising and ranching throughout the intervening period. He takes an active interest in politics and is one of the most valiant of Republican party leaders. He served at one time as county commissioner of Meagher county and also as mayor of White Sulphur Springs, and his public services have

been such as have redounded to his own credit and the honor and profit of the people. The maiden name of his wife was Helen Foley, to whom he was married at Walla Walla, Washington. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Ford reside upon their ranch in a beautiful and advantageously situated country home. They have five children living, Mr. Ford, immediate subject of this review, being the fourth in order of birth and the eldest son. Ida married William L. Jenkins and resides at Billings, Montana; Belle is still a member of the parental household and Arthur is a citizen of White Sulphur Springs.

WILLIAM J. HARTWIG is the owner and manager of the new Antlers Theatre, one of the finest play houses in the state of Montana. His genial manner and love of "a fair deal" make him popular with the laity as well as with the theatrical profession. He has served the city as alderman and was elected in 1909 to the Seventh legislative assembly of Montana, the Democratic party being then in control of the state.

Mr. Hartwig was born December 8, 1861, in Brügge, Germany, and obtained both his elementary and high school education in the city schools of Omaha, Nebraska. In the spring of 1879 he traveled by boat to Fort Benton, Montana, and thence by stage to Helena. In Helena he pursued his trade for four years, becoming about that time interested in the insurance business. Until 1905 he was solicitor for the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa. In that year he formed a partnership with a Mr. Menth and established the grocery firm of Menth & Hartwig. For three years this business prospered, when Mr. Hartwig sold his interest to his partner that he might enter the candy company of Mr. A. Seiler. The firm was later known as the Seiler and Hartwig Candy Company. The ensuing year, however, he resold his share of the firm to Mr. Seiler and purchased the Orpheum Theatre, and is now the owner of the Antlers Theatre.

Since 1882 Mr. William J. Hartwig has been in business for himself and every venture has proved successful. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Lambs Club.

June 6, 1883, he married Miss Isabell Burke, and to them were born seven children, of whom the oldest, William J., Jr., died in early childhood, and those living are Raymond J.; Elizabeth; Wallace B.; Isabell, who married Heath Sutton, of Seattle, Washington; Charles H., and Wilbur J.

H. SOL HEPNER. Noteworthy among the able and successful attorneys of Lewis and Clark county is H. Sol Hepner, of Helena, who has a large and constantly growing legal practice in that city, his professional knowledge and skill having gained for him the confidence of the people. A native of Russia, he was born, February 25, 1869, at Seiny, where his childhood days were spent. His father, the late Barnett H. Hepner, was born, reared and married in Russia, and while there was engaged principally in railroad contracting. Immigrating to the United States in 1871 he lived a short time in Pennsylvania, thence moving to Colorado. Coming to Montana in 1879, he embarked in mercantile pursuits in Helena, opening a clothing store, which he managed until his death, in 1908. He sent for his family, who arrived in 1882. His wife, whose maiden name was Bertha Maizel, was born in Russia, and is now living at Helena. She has three children, one son, H. Sol Hepner, the subject of this brief sketch, and two daughters, as follows. Jennie, wife of Louis Wigel, of Helena, Montana; and Lula, wife of Sylvain Levy, of New York City.

As a boy H. Sol Hepner attended the Imperial Gymnasium at Tzaritzin, Russia, becoming proficient in the elementary branches of learning. After coming to

this country, he continued his studies in the public schools, readily acquiring a knowledge of the English language. Completing the full course of study in the grammar school at Helena, he was graduated from its high school with the class of 1885, being one of the first two boys in the city to obtain a high school diploma. The following five years he was employed in the Montana National Bank at Helena. In 1889 Mr. Hepner entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and at the end of two years was graduated therefrom. Admitted to the bar in 1892, he began the practice of his chosen profession in Helena, and as a lawyer has gained unmistakable prestige, his clientage being extensive and lucrative.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hepner is a sound Democrat, and takes an intelligent interest in public matters. From 1897 to 1899 he served as a member of the state legislature, and in 1909 and 1910 was county prosecuting attorney for Lewis and Clark county. He was his party's nominee for district judge in 1900, but was defeated at the polls. He is now city attorney of Helena. Fraternally, Mr. Hepner holds high rank in the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, having served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Montana in 1903-1904. He is a member and past grand patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Montana; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias; is also past exalted ruler of Helena Lodge, No. 193, B. P. O. E.; and a very prominent member of the Woodmen of the World, being the present head escort of the Head Camp of the Pacific Jurisdiction of that order, the jurisdiction comprising nine western states. Mr. Hepner is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member and past potentate of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On June 6, 1897, Mr. Hepner married Josephine Israel, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Clarie Algeria, born in 1900; and Harold Steffan, born in 1904.

FREDERICK W. KROGER, treasurer of Granite county and one of the popular and well-known young men in this section of the state, was born in Philipsburg, Granite county, on February 22, 1879, and has passed his life thus far in this city. He is the son of Charles and Anna (Rusch) Kroger. The father was born in Holstein, Germany, and came to America as a young man. After visiting many states he finally settled in Montana, where he became well-to-do and prominent. He was in the mining business for many years and later engaged in brewing. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow and was among the best known men in the county. He died in 1898, at the age of sixty-five. He married his wife in Deer Lodge, Montana. She still survives her husband and is living in Philipsburg, where she has passed so many years of her life. She was the second white woman to live in Bear Town. They were the parents of four children, of which number Frederick W. of this review is the youngest born. The other members are as follows: Dora married Lawrence Hauck and lives in Philipsburg, where Mr. Hauck is postmaster and publisher of the *Philipsburg Mail*, as well as president of the First State Bank of Philipsburg. Walter H. is cashier of the First State Bank and lives in his home town. Henry A., who is married, lives in Philipsburg and is a ranger in the United States forestry service.

Frederick W. Kroger received his education in the grade and high schools of his home town. His first position as a wage earner was in a drug store in Philipsburg, where he continued for a few months, leaving the work to take up his high school studies. After his graduation from that school he followed various occupations in and about the town. He ran an engine, drove delivery wagons, worked in the mills



W. J. Hartwig



Joseph Whitworth

and did numerous other things by way of being employed, until in the autumn of 1910 he was named for the office of treasurer for his county. He was elected, and since that time has been engaged in that office. Thus far his services have been all that might be wished for, and he has shown all the earmarks of a valuable official. Mr. Kroger is a Republican and has always evinced a lively interest in the affairs of the party in the county and district. He has been a city alderman, and previous to his election to the office of county treasurer, he was deputy county treasurer for two years.

Mr. Kroger is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Redmen, the Sons of Hermann, the Alumni Society of the Phillipsburg high school, and he is a member of a volunteer fire department in Phillipsburg. He has been through all the chairs in the Alumni and the Order of Redmen, and at present is great sachem of Montana in the latter order. He was secretary of the fire department for several years.

On August 4, 1910, Mr. Kroger was united in marriage with Pearl M. Scott, daughter of John A. and Mary Scott, of Phillipsburg. They have two children, Marian E. and Josephine.

WILLIAM B. CALHOUN, clerk of the court of Granite county, is distinctively a western product. Born in Utah, he has lived in Montana since he was two years old, and has grown up with the great state which has made such rapid strides in progress in the past quarter century.

Mr. Calhoun was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 11, 1877, and is the son of James J. and Sarah A. (Powell) Calhoun. The father was born in New York state, but the greater part of his life has been spent in the west. He now maintains the family home in Phillipsburg, where he has been engaged in mining ventures for a number of years. They were the parents of eight children, of which number five are living. Ethel is married to W. J. Boland and lives in Spokane; Violet is the wife of E. B. Scott, and lives at Proctor, Montana; Chester J. is married and lives in Great Falls; Edward J. attends school in Phillipsburg. William B., who was the third child born to his parents, was as a boy a student in the schools of Helena, Marysville and Phillipsburg, in which towns he lived as a growing youth. When he was two years old the family removed from Salt Lake City to Montana, first settling in Helena, and remaining for about six years. Then they removed to Marysville, where they continued to live for about four years, and in 1889 the family located in Phillipsburg, where they have remained since that time. When William B. was a lad of nine years he earned his first money as an errand boy in Marysville. His next position was with a civil engineering crew some years later, and he was engaged thus when the Spanish-American war broke out. He gave up his work promptly and enlisted in the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, serving through the war in that regiment. After the war he returned to Phillipsburg and took employment in the bi-metallic mill, in which he continued for five years. His next position was in a grocery store as a salesman, where he remained for nine years. He left that position to fill that of clerk of the court, to which he was appointed when a vacancy appeared, and he has since that time remained in the position, which he has filled with all efficiency and in a manner most creditable to himself.

Mr. Calhoun is a Republican, and although he has no political ambitions he is not unduly active in the politics of the county. He was married at Phillipsburg on March 20, 1902, to Miss Maggie Hickey, daughter of James and Mary Hickey, of Phillipsburg, in which place Mrs. Calhoun was born. They have two children, James W. and Dorothy May, both of whom at-

tend school in Phillipsburg. The family are attendants of the Methodist church, but not members.

JOSEPH WHITWORTH. The career of Joseph Whitworth is a splendid illustration of what independence, self-faith and persistency can accomplish in America. He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word, for no one helped him in a financial way and he is self-educated. As a young man he was strong, vigorous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. He stands today as a successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He is president of the United States National Bank at Deer Lodge and is half owner of the Bonner Lumber & Implement Company, two of the leading financial concerns in this city.

At Chesterfield, England, October 7, 1857, occurred the birth of Joseph Whitworth, who was brought by his parents to the United States in 1859, at which time he was an infant of but two years of age. George Whitworth, father of Joseph, was born in England in 1821, and since 1857 he has been a resident of Utah, where he is engaged in farming and the growing of fruits and beets. He married Mary Wheatley in England, and they became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Joseph, the immediate subject of this review; Florence, who is the wife of Elmer Loveland, of Collingston, Utah; George W., a farmer in the vicinity of Bancroft, Idaho; Herbert, engaged in the hotel business at Drummond, Montana; Michael, a farmer and stock-raiser near Chesterfield, Idaho; John, a rancher in the vicinity of Chesterfield, where Frank is likewise located. The mother was called from this life in 1881 and is buried at Brigham, Utah.

Joseph Whitworth was educated in the public schools of Boxelder county, Utah. At the age of thirteen years he began to help his father in the work and management of the home farm and when he had reached his legal majority he entered the employ of Pratt & Company, cattle dealers, working for that concern in Wyoming for one year. At the expiration of that time he came to Montana, settling at Dillon, where he secured work as salesman for the John W. Lowell Company. He went to Silver Bow, Montana, for the Lowell Company and continued to work for them until 1884, when it failed in business. Mr. Whitworth then came to Deer Lodge and for the next three years was in the employ of the Bennett Brothers Implement Company.

About 1886 Mr. Whitworth became connected with the Montana Improvement Company of Deer Lodge, as manager. This concern was later succeeded by the E. L. Bonner Company, of which Mr. Whitworth became a member. At the time of the death of Mr. E. L. Bonner in 1902 Mr. Whitworth assumed charge of the lumber yards of the Bonner Company, which was separated from the parent company and became the Bonner Lumber Company, and as such it has since been conducted. This company handles not only all kinds of lumber, but one of the largest lines of agricultural implements, ranch tools, vehicles and farm equipment in the state. Mr. Whitworth became vice president, treasurer and general manager of the Bonner Lumber Company when it was reorganized, a relation that he has since maintained, and he has been the main factor in its success.

Mr. Whitworth was one of the organizers of the United States National Bank at Deer Lodge, the first and only national bank in Powell county. This bank was organized in November, 1910, and Mr. Whitworth became its first president, a position which he yet retains. The bank has enjoyed a rapid and substantial growth, and is regarded as one of the well-managed and conservative banks in this section of the state. He is recognized as one of the leading business men and citizens of the state of Montana and inasmuch as he owes his rise in business circles entirely to his own well directed endeavors, his success is the more gratify-

ing to contemplate. During the past twenty-five years Mr. Whitworth has had but one vacation and that consisted of a month's tour of the northwest through Washington and Oregon. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and has served that party as chairman of the state central committee. For the past twelve years he has been a member of the Deer Lodge school board and for two years was a member of the city council. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and he has been banker of that organization since 1906.

In 1888 Mr. Whitworth was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Auschman, a native of New York. Mrs. Whitworth completed her educational training with a course of study in Germany. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Elmer George, who attended school at Deer Lodge until his graduation from the high school and then entered the University of Michigan, where he attended for a year, and he is now connected with the Bonner Lumber Company as assistant manager; William Joseph is a student in the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, where he is specializing in electrical engineering; Katherine, a student in the Deer Lodge high school; Nita and Marie, both attending the public schools, as is also Edward Bonner, the youngest of the family.

Mr. Whitworth's residence in Deer Lodge was the first one built by Mr. E. L. Bonner in that city, and is one of the most substantial houses in that city of fine homes.

FRANK SANDERSON. The state of Illinois has done much for the upbuilding and settling of her sister state, Montana, in that she has contributed some of her sturdiest stock and her best citizenship to that end. Prominent among the goodly number of Illinois who have migrated to Montana, drawn by the lure of the west, is Frank Sanderson, born in Pike county, that state, on his father's farm, February 22, 1860, and there reared until the years of his young manhood.

Frank Sanderson is the son of Robert B. and Amanda (Shaw) Sanderson, the former of whom was born in New York state in 1826, and the latter in Massachusetts. Robert B. Sanderson passed away in the year 1871 at the age of forty-five years, but Mrs. Sanderson still lives in Summer Hill, Pike county, Illinois. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, all of whom are living with the single exception of one. They are named below in the order of their birth: H. B., now living in Yellowstone county, Montana; Frederick, deceased; Frank, our subject; Clara, wife of Fred Shaw, living in Summer Hill, Pike county, Illinois; Mattie, the wife of C. O. Marsh, resident of Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, and C. C., who like his two living brothers, is a resident of Yellowstone county, Montana.

Robert B. Sanderson came to Pike county with his parents while he was yet a young boy. His father was John R. Sanderson, a pioneer of Pike county, coming there from New York state and was a millwright, becoming active in farming and stock raising ventures. At that time the county seat of Pike county was situated at the little village of Atlas, long since deserted. Jerry Adams, an uncle of Frank Sanderson of whom we write, owned the land on which the village of Atlas stood. The court house and jail, rudely constructed of hewn logs, were of necessity abandoned when the county seat was wrested away from Atlas, and Mr. Adams later made use of the buildings for a corn crib. Frank Sanderson, then a mere youth, recalls the time when he helped his uncle crib corn in the one-time court house and jail.

Robert B. Sanderson followed in the footsteps of his father and continued the work of farming and stock raising on the old home place. There he spent his life and there he died in 1871.

Frank Sanderson spent his early years at home on the farm, attending the country school in the winter

and assisting with the farm work in the summer, as country boys have done from time immemorial. When he reached the age of nineteen years, he was anxious to get away from home and see some of the world and it was at Reno, Nevada, where he first located, that he got his first breath of life in that western land, where he was destined to eventually make his home. In Reno he secured employment at sheep herding, and in 1879, he came overland with a flock of sheep to Helena, Montana. The firm who employed him sold the sheep in Helena and he passed on to White Sulphur Springs. In the winter of 1877 he again herded sheep, but the following winter he was engaged in driving the stage between White Sulphur Springs and Fort Custer. In the spring of 1879, he entered the employ of Westbrook and McAdow on their farm near the present site of Billings. It is interesting, as a side light on western growth and progressiveness, to note that what is now the prosperous and growing city of Billings was then a veritable wilderness; a hunting ground for big game; and on the spot where the Congregational church of Billings now stands his brother H. B. Sanderson once shot an antelope.

In 1880, Mr. Sanderson and his brother, H. B., opened a blacksmith shop in Old Coulson, now a deserted village near Billings. They conducted the shop for perhaps a year and a half, and then returned to Pike county, where our subject engaged in farming and stock raising, a business in which he was in every way qualified to make good, in view of his early training and his valuable western experience. He continued thus until the year 1899, when his old longing for the west proved too strong for him and he returned to Yellowstone county, Montana, where he had spent many busy years, and occupied himself in farming and sheep raising, in which occupation he is still active and enjoying a very considerable measure of success.

During his residence in Pike county, Mr. Sanderson served his township capably for two years as a member of the school board, and also for three years as highway commissioner. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 29 A. F. & A. M., and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an adherent to the Republican principles, true to the precept and example of his father.

November 23, 1881, Mr. Sanderson was united in matrimony to Carrie E. Miller, like himself, a native of Pike county. She is a daughter of S. G. and Asenath (Bemis) Miller, the former being a native of Ohio and the latter of Massachusetts. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of two children, Carrie Sanderson being their second child. Mr. Miller was well and favorably known in his section of Illinois, being a pioneer of Pike county. He was a tailor by trade, but early in life turned his attention to stock breeding and general farming, being especially awake to the splendid possibilities of such an enterprise afforded by the exceptional facilities of that section. In his efforts in that direction he has been particularly successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson are the parents of five children, here named in the respective order of their birth: Robert B., married to Nellie Brodrick; Carl M., to Nellie Master; Richard H.; Neal D.; and Frederick M.

CHARLES EDWARD DALTON has been a resident of Montana since he was twenty-one years of age, which came to pass in the year 1879. Previous to that time he resided in Bloomington, Illinois, where his father C. E. Dalton, conducted a book and stationery store. The elder Dalton was a native of New Hampshire, who immigrated to Illinois before the Civil war and was for forty years a merchant in Bloomington. His wife was Maria Prestwick, a lady of English birth, but a resident of America since her childhood. Her family lived in Providence, Rhode Island, and it was in that city that she was married to Charles Dalton. There were nine children born of her union with him, Charles,



L. D. Walker

Junior, being the third oldest. She and her husband left Bloomington after four decades of active life in that place and made their home in Chicago. Here Mr. Dalton passed away in 1908, at the age of seventy-nine. Two years afterward in the month of May, Mrs. Dalton died, in the same city. Both were members of the Baptist church.

Charles Edward, of this sketch, graduated from the high school in Bloomington at the age of eighteen, and at once went to work in his father's store, in a clerical capacity. He was associated with his father for the next three years, and when he left home in search of wider opportunities he came directly to Meagher county, Montana. For the first year of his stay he was employed on the ranch of David Hoover, but in 1880 he secured land of his own and began operations as an independent stock raiser. For the following six years he followed ranching, specializing in the raising of horses. His place was located near Townsend. When he disposed of his ranch Mr. Dalton moved to Helena and for four years his business was that of importing blooded stock from Illinois. This was the second enterprise of the kind to be instituted in the state, and as it offered a fine field the venture was highly satisfactory from a financial point of view.

It was during this time that Mr. Dalton located the mining properties which he spent the subsequent ten years in developing and operating. They were situated in the Blackfoot district and in Powell county, and they proved to be claims which paid richly. His experience in the mines was all that could be desired, and he realized a handsome sum from his investments in this industry. His next venture was in the retail furniture trade in Helena, to which he devoted himself until 1906, when he again took up mining. He continued to work in the ground until February, 1911, when he became associated with John A. Simon, in company with whom he purchased the long established business of Babcock & Company, which has been for a considerable period one of the substantial and prosperous concerns of Helena. The store is located at 56 North Main street, and is one of the high class mercantile establishments of the city. Mr. Dalton still retains his mining interests, although he has delegated their management to others. There are few men in this part of the state who have done more to promote mining projects, and he has been instrumental in bringing about many large investments for the development of mining properties and has thus been an important factor in the history of this industry in Montana. As he has been not only a promoter but also an operator, he has shared in the risks and reaped the rewards of this uncertain and fascinating occupation.

Mr. Dalton's business has not permitted him to be an office holder, nor even to play the game of politics for the pleasure of organization. He is, however, a progressive Republican, and a man who takes a keen interest in civic and national questions. He is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association, as well as of the Commercial Club. In the secret orders he belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is also one of the company who make up the Lambs' Club.

On May 2, 1893, at Bloomington, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Charles Dalton and Flora, daughter of Charles Kadel, of that city. A son, C. Kadel Dalton, was born to the couple on August 21, 1902. The Daltons are Protestants, as were their ancestors, who were of English stock. Mr. Dalton is another of that large class of ambitious boys who have made good by doing good work in a good field.

DAVID D. WALKER. The late David Davis Walker, a prominent citizen of Deer Lodge county, and one of the best known stock-men in Montana, was prominently identified with the interests of Anaconda during the whole period of its existence and was numbered among its leading and most highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. Walker was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his grandfather having been a native of Scotland and his grandmother of Ireland. Their respective families settled in Virginia during colonial times and when Kentucky, was opened by Daniel Boone, the grandfather, with his family, moved to that frontier. There David Walker (who lived to become the father of David D. Walker) was reared and there he married. At about the time of his marriage, Illinois was being opened up and settled, and, true to the pioneer instincts of his race, he moved westward and settled in Sangamon county of the latter state. From 1827, the year of his Illinois migration, until 1836, he engaged in agricultural pursuits on the soil of his chosen locality. Again seized with the spirit of migration, he packed his effects and removed with his family to a place near West Point, in Lee county, Iowa. From that time, years before there was any sign of a town in that region, David Walker lived until his death at the age of seventy-four, many years after the passing of his wife, Nancy Davis Walker. Of the twelve children—seven sons and five daughters—who had been born to them, eight had lived to reach maturity. Of these David D. Walker was the youngest, and was but eighteen months old when his mother died. Lee county, Iowa, was the place of his nativity and December 15, 1843, the date of his birth.

Amid pioneer scenes David D. Walker grew to manhood. Scarcely had he reached the age of responsible maturity when the prevailing characteristic of his family—that so conspicuously demonstrated in the movements of his ancestors—caused him to seek a home and field of endeavor in the new west. He accordingly arranged for a journey to the mining regions of Montana. As at that time (1865) there were no railroads west of Des Moines, an overland trip on the proposed route meant something very different from what it does at the present day.

After five months spent by David D. Walker, with his party of friends, in crossing the plains with teams from Iowa into Montana, he first located on Cottonwood creek, near Deer Lodge, where he successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. This work he interrupted after a time in order to return to Iowa and to remain with his father during his last illness.

Mr. Walker returned to Montana after his parent's death. On this journey he was accompanied by his wife, whom he had married at West Point, Iowa, November 14, 1867. Mr. Walker remained in Iowa until spring of 1870, when he and his wife started for Montana, going by rail to Corinne, Utah, then the end of railroad traffic, and the railroad freight for Montana all came there. Mr. Walker remained at Corinne, in the livery business, about two years, when his father's physical condition caused him to return to Iowa, where he remained until his father's death, and in 1879 he returned to Montana, where his home was made thereafter. He resumed his activities in stock-raising with continued success and with a keen interest in the development of new opportunities in his environment. In June, 1883, Anaconda was laid out and business was begun in tents. Mr. Walker was one of the first to purchase a town lot and in the fall of that year, associated with two other citizens of the new municipality, he opened a place of business. His associates were N. J. Bielenburg and J. K. Mallory, and their enterprise was a butcher shop and meat market at 19 Main street. The firm did a thriving business from the start and its patronage and profits increased at a gratifying rate. Mr. Mallory presently withdrew from the partnership and the firm became known as Bielenburg & Walker. This firm, whose stock was at Big Hole ranch, was the first to begin the practice of feeding in the winter the beef intended for the spring market. This plan has since proved popular and exceedingly profitable among the stock raisers of the Big Hole valley.

In the meantime Mr. Walker had in other than commercial lines become one of Anaconda's most important residents. He was inconspicuously interested in politics, being a member of the Democratic party, and while he never sought office, office sought and found him. He was a member of the board of county commissioners of Deer Lodge county, having been elected in 1886, and was made chairman of the board. His executive ability brought him to the front and in 1890 he was elected mayor of Anaconda. He served one term with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was actively concerned in the moral welfare of the community, and in his Presbyterian church affiliation his sincerity and earnestness in matters of the highest good were made unassumingly manifest. That religious organization is also the church home of Mrs. Walker, who survives her husband.

Mrs. Walker was formerly Miss Mary E. Hall, a descendant of early New England colonists and a daughter of Ira B. and Mary E. (Thurston) Hall, of Tazewell county, Illinois. That locality was the birthplace of Mary Hall, who became the wife of David D. Walker. Their son, Ira B. Walker, married Miss Hattie B. May in 1898; she is a native of Kentucky, and by her marriage has become the mother of Richard D. Walker, born November 6, 1899. The ranching and stock-raising which his father found so interesting and so profitable now comprises the vocational activities of Mr. Ira Walker, whose location is the Big Hole Valley.

When David D. Walker's busy and well-spent life was so suddenly cut short on June 16, 1906, the general and deep appreciation of the community for his character found full voice in many ways and in many quarters. An editorial published at this time in the *Anaconda Standard*, may be fittingly quoted in closing this brief biographical record: "Back in 1883, David D. Walker came to the little collection of tents which was then all there was of the city and cast his fortunes with Anaconda. He was then just forty years old, in the very prime of manhood, always vigorous, wholesome, sane and honest. Anaconda has been his home ever since; and to his sturdy personality, his clear head, his wise counsels, his model citizenship, the city owes much. Mr. Walker was indeed a type of the good citizen. He took an interest in public affairs. He was familiar with the machinery of government. He knew every part of the country for miles round about, and by all he was esteemed, honored and beloved.

"A Democrat in politics, he could submerge his partisanship when the public good seemed to require. There was nothing bigoted about D. D. Walker; breadth of view, tolerance of other men's opinions, even when they clashed with his own, a quiet and lovable patience—these were among his most notable and splendid characteristics. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gave him to see the right, Mr. Walker lived a life full of dignity, rectitude, usefulness and noble influence." He was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Anaconda. In 1883 he built his home at what is 305 East Third street, Anaconda, where he lived thereafter, and where his widow still resides.

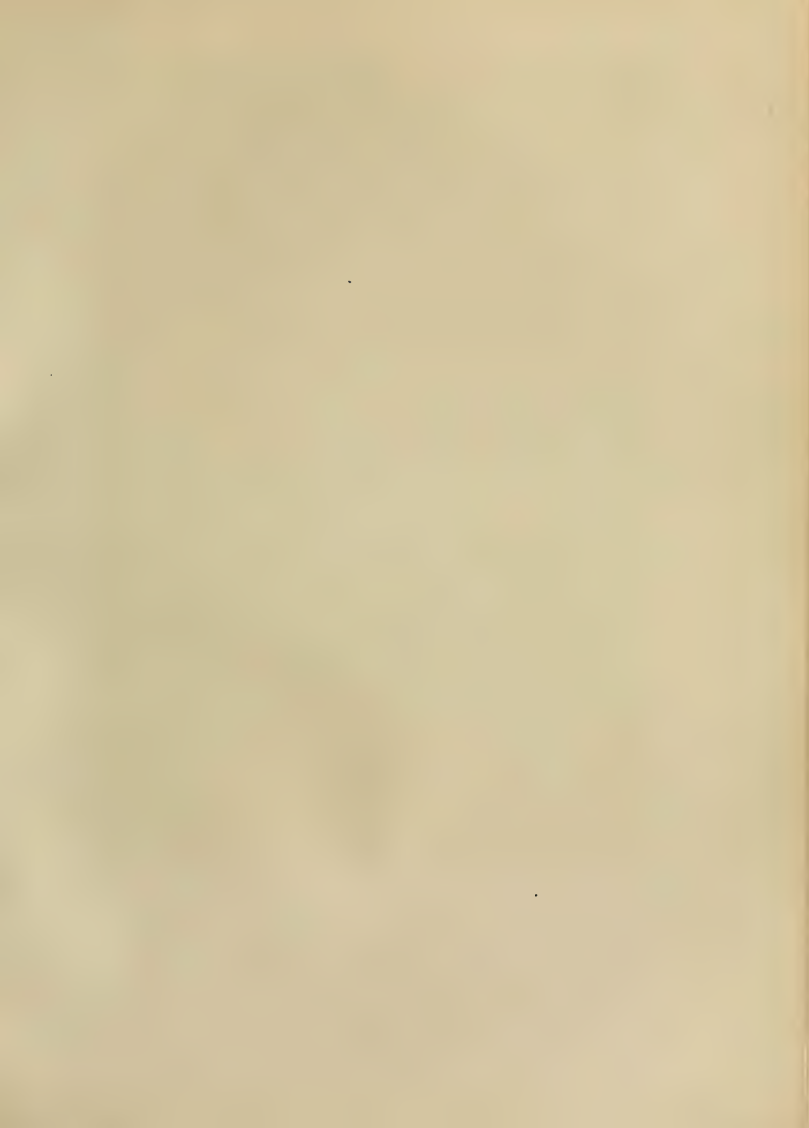
FRED H. FOSTER was born in Minnesota, February 2, 1856, and is a son of Robert and Lucinda (McMillan) Foster, natives of Ohio. On the paternal side his grandfather was Alexander Foster, a native of Ireland, while Reuben McMillan, his maternal grandfather, was born in New York state. The latter was a son of James McMillan, who belonged to an old Highland Scotch family, members of which came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war, in which struggle they participated. Robert Foster was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, but retired therefrom in 1890, and from that time on made

his home with his children, his death occurring at the residence of Fred H. Foster in 1909, when he was eighty-six years of age. His wife passed away in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the age of fifty-six years, having been the mother of four children. One of these is Henry W. Foster, M. D., of Bozeman, Montana; another is a retired lieutenant of the United States Navy and resides in New Orleans, while the only daughter, Mrs. Clara L. King, lives at Vancouver, British Columbia.

In the excellent public schools of his native state Fred H. Foster secured his educational training, which was subsequently supplemental by a partial course of the State University. He first came to Montana with the engineering corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad, then operating in the Yellowstone valley, August 8, 1879, but in December, 1881, gave up this work to form a partnership with P. W. McAdow in the general merchandise business at Coulson. This association continued until 1883, in April of which year he platted a quarter-section of land, now a part of the city of Billings, and known as Foster's Addition, and engaged in the real estate business, which soon grew to such proportions that it demanded his entire attention. He became a member of the first board of commissioners of Yellowstone county and was a member of the school-board, and in 1889 was elected to the office of mayor. He was subsequently re-elected in 1893, 1903, 1905 and 1907, and during his five terms gave the city a business administration that will serve as an example to those who fill the chief executive's chair in years to come. From 1889 until 1893 he acted in the capacity of county clerk, and in 1904 was elected clerk of the district court. In 1895 he was secretary of the state senate, the fourth legislative assembly. In 1892 Mr. Foster went to Washington, D. C., where he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to treat with the Crow Indians for the opening of the western portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, and subsequently served efficiently as a member of that body. Since the expiration of his last term as mayor of Billings he has given his whole attention to the insurance business. He has been prominent in fraternal bodies for a number of years, and at present is a member of Billings Lodge, No. 394, B. P. O. E., past exalted ruler of his lodge and steward of the Elks Hall, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States. He is also connected with Billings Aerie, F. O. E.; past council commander of the W. O. W.; and a member of the Degree of Honor and I. O. R. M. since 1896. His staunch support has been given to the Democratic party, its principles and its candidates, and he has been recognized as a man whose influence in the ranks of the organization is to be reckoned with.

On April 19, 1882, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Georgia McLaughlin, a native of Minnesota and daughter of Horace and Margaret McLaughlin, both of whom came from the state of Massachusetts. Horace McLaughlin was descended from an old Highland Scotch family which made its advent in the United States about 1650, while his wife's ancestors were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of five living children, namely: Herbert H., Clara, Robert, Annabel and Henry W.

Mr. Foster's career has been a busy and a useful one, but he has never been so occupied with his private interests that he has neglected to discharge the duties of citizenship, and he has not only assisted in developing the resources of his community in connection with his business, but in his various official capacities has plainly demonstrated that he has had the welfare of his adopted city at heart. No man stands higher in public esteem, nor has any citizen been more successful in making and retaining friends.





William

WILLIAM LEE MAINS. The city of Billings is indebted for its present prosperity and commercial activity to many men whose capital and intellect have been instrumental in promoting its growth, and among these one who has attained a place of prominence in the financial world is William Lee Mains, president of the Farmers and Traders State Bank. Like many others of Montana's most successful men, Mr. Mains has been the architect of his fortunes, for he started his career at the bottom rung of the ladder of finance, and has achieved his present standing only through persistent effort and the exercise of unusual business ability. He is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and was born September 20, 1873, a son of Maxwell G. and Kate E. (Lee) Mains.

Maxwell G. Mains was born at Greenfield, Ohio, in 1844, and received his primary educational training in the public schools of that place. Subsequently he attended Cincinnati College, and after leaving the institution he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, under Colonel Lew Wallace, in Sheridan's Brigade, and served four years as chief musician, participating in all the activities of his regiment and accompanying General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. On completing his service he located in Flora, Illinois, where he engaged in the jewelry business for some years, and then went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued to follow the same line of business. Subsequently he removed to Jefferson county, Indiana, and in 1879 came to Miles City, Montana, where he remained until 1882. In that year Mr. Mains located in Billings, where he became the pioneer jeweler of the city and continued in business here until 1891, then going to Spokane, Washington. At the present time he is engaged in business at North Yakima, Washington. He is a member of McKinley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In 1872 Mr. Mains was married at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Kate E. Lee, who was born in that city in 1852, and she died in 1904, having been the mother of six children, of whom four survive: William Lee, Ida L., Charles W. and Mary Florence.

The education of William Lee Mains was secured in the public schools of Louisville, but he was not ten years of age when he came to Billings, June 10, 1883, and secured employment as office boy and messenger with the First National Bank. Faithful and steady in his work, he soon attracted the attention of his employers, and he was promoted to bookkeeper, then to teller, subsequently to assistant cashier, and eventually to the position of cashier and director. He held the latter positions until 1906, when he purchased the Columbus State Bank of Columbus, Montana, and was president thereof until the spring of 1909, at which time he sold out to buy the Citizens National Bank of Laurel, Montana, and of which he is president. At this time he was the main factor in organizing the Farmers and Traders State Bank of Billings, of which he has since been the president. Among business men Mr. Mains is looked to as a clear-headed man whose advice is always sound. Imbued with the highest integrity in all business matters, his ability has been shown in the growth of the great institution of which he is at the head. Fraternally he is connected with Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; and Aldemar Commandery, No. 5, K. T.; and is a past exalted ruler of Billings Lodge, No. 304, B. P. O. E. Politically he is a Republican, but he has never chosen to enter the field of politics. He is an ex-president of the Billings Club, and is a member of the executive committee of the local Young Men's Christian Association.

On June 22, 1904, Mr. Mains was united in marriage with Miss Alice Brown, daughter of Judge Michael Brown, and three children have been born

to this union, namely: William Lee, Jr., Lillian and Harriman Brown.

JABEZ W. VAUGHAN. In the thirty years or more of Jabez W. Vaughan's residence in Montana he has seen many changes take place in the state, which until recent years was regarded as partaking of all the qualities of the "wild west." In his time he has seen the primitive modes of life in a new country give way to a comparatively metropolitan existence, and he has been associated with many an enterprise that has contributed to the advancement and settling of the state.

Jabez W. Vaughan was born in Clarkesville, Pike county, Missouri, April 7, 1859, and is the son of Almond T. and Margaret L. (Swain) Vaughan. The father was a native of Virginia, being born in Nelson county of that state on August 10, 1827, and dying February 5, 1907, almost reaching the allotted three score years and ten. Mrs. Vaughan was born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, August 12, 1830, and she died February 8, 1902. They were married on December 6, 1849, in Clarkesville, Missouri, and were the parents of thirteen children. Four of that number died in infancy, and one, Annie M., was taken from them after she had reached young womanhood, being nineteen years of age at the time of her death. Mattie, the eldest of the family, married Henry B. Miller. She was born September 30, 1850, and died in 1903. The others are Thomas A.; Jabez W., of whom we write, he being the fourth in order of birth; Ella Malvina, the wife of J. W. Wamsley; Harriet E., the wife of N. N. Hinsdale; Elizabeth B., the wife of C. P. Paxton; Carrie, the wife of John Luke, and George.

When three years of age Almond T. Vaughan came to Lincoln county, Missouri, with his parents. While yet a mere child he had the great misfortune to lose both his parents, after which he was given a home in the family of his uncle, John N. Luke, in Pike county, Missouri. As a youth he worked on the steamboats plying up and down the Mississippi river for a number of years, and when a young man located on a farm near Clarkesville, where he gave his time to the farming industry until a few years prior to his death, with the exception of two or three instances when he went on extended trips to the west. In 1879 he left Clarkesville and came to Montana, where he was in the employ of the United States escort of the inspector general, visiting all the U. S. army posts in the west. In the fall of 1881 he returned to Missouri, where he remained until the year 1906, and in July of that year he returned to Montana and was so fortunate as to draw a claim in the distribution of the Crow reservation lands by the U. S. government. His life after that was short, however, and in February, 1907, he passed away at the home of his son Jabez, with whom he had resided while in Montana.

Aside from his quiet farm life, Mr. Vaughan had been active in various movements, both in Montana and Missouri. While a resident of Pike county, Missouri, he was assessor of that county for three years. In 1850 he became deeply enthusiastic over the discovery of gold in California, and he made the trip overland from Clarkesville with six yokes of oxen to central California. He spent about two years prospecting and mining and in 1853 returned to his home in Clarkesville. He made the return trip via Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, and his trip from start to finish was replete with thrilling adventures, although it did not add materially to his stock of worldly goods. In the fall of 1879, when on his first trip to Montana, he with his son Jabez established the first mail route to be operated between Old Coulson and Martinsdale on the Mussellsell. Mr. Vaughan was for fifty years a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat all the years of his life.

The early years of Jabez W. Vaughan's life were

spent in the home at Clarkesville,* Missouri, where he helped with the farm work in summer and attended the village schools in winter. When he was twenty years old, accompanied by his father, they made a trip to Montana. They went to Bismarck, North Dakota, by rail, and by steamer thence to Fort Benton, Montana, and overland to Old Coulson, then a thriving village, but now a deserted spot. They spent the winter of '79-'80 in Fort Benton and Jabez W. worked during the summer of 1880 in a blacksmith shop. In the fall of 1880 he took the last steamer down the river to St. Louis, and went back to the old homestead in Clarkesville. In the spring of 1883 Jabez Vaughan married and returned with his bride to Montana, locating at Billings and securing a position as clerk in a grocery store. Later he was deputy sheriff from 1885 to 1887, and on the expiration of his term of service in that capacity he took a position as clerk in a hardware store. Very shortly, however, he abandoned that and engaged in the bakery and restaurant business, in which he continued for a period of eight years. From that he went into the grocery business, under the firm name of Tool & Vaughan, but after two years he sold his interest in the firm and went into the wholesale fruit and produce business, the name of the firm being Thompson, Kain & Vaughan. In the spring of 1903 they sold out the business, and he again engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business, with the firm name of Lindsay & Company, in which he continued until 1911, and in July of that year he became associated with Vriden & Luke, with which firm he remained until January 1, 1912, since which time he has been manager of both the Northwestern Oil Refining Company and the Montana & Wyoming Oil Company, being a stockholder in both concerns.

On February 21, 1883, Mr. Vaughan was married to Letha Wilkinson in Clarkesville, Missouri, as mentioned in a previous paragraph. She died November 26, 1889, leaving besides her husband two daughters, Wayne B. and Mary L. Mr. Vaughan contracted a second marriage November 10, 1891, when he became the husband of Miss Lucy Metcalf, a native of Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. Vaughan is a member of a number of fraternal societies, prominent among them being Ashlar Lodge, No. 29 A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter, No. 6 R. A. M., Alderman Commandery, No. 5 K. T.; Algeria Temple of Helena, Montana, and is a charter member of Billings Lodge, No. 394, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of Edna Chapter, No. 15, Order of Eastern Star. He is a Democrat, and has served one term as alderman from the First ward.

It is worthy of mention that Mr. Vaughan traces his ancestry directly back to the early days of the Pilgrim fathers, one of his ancestors having come over in the Mayflower, and many of them being prominent in Colonial days. His uncle, George Vaughan, who was an officer of the Confederacy, claims the distinction of being the recipient of Lincoln's last official act of mercy, or indeed in any capacity, before he went to Ford theatre on the evening of April 14, 1865, where he was assassinated, he having signed the pardon of the condemned Confederate officer just prior to his departure for the theatre.

WALTER J. DUNNIGAN. Prominently identified with the business interests of Miles City as a member of the firm of Custer Commission Company, dealers in insurance, live stock and real estate, Walter J. Dunnigan has also interested himself in city affairs, and is now acting as alderman of the First ward. His earlier years were spent as a cowboy on the range, where he gained much valuable information as to live stock values, and the firm of which he is at present a member is widely known in its line throughout the

state. Mr. Dunnigan was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December 14, 1874, and is a son of Patrick T. and Catherine (Shelley) Dunnigan.

Mr. Dunnigan's father was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1838, from whence, in 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil war. He became first lieutenant of his company, and served with distinction throughout the struggle between the north and south, and after the close of hostilities, removed to Kansas. There in 1875, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Regiment, United States Regulars, serving as first lieutenant throughout the Indian wars, and received his honorable discharge at Fort Keogh, Montana, June 15, 1879. He then purchased a home in Miles City, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, in the faith of which he died in 1885. On September 13, 1870, Mr. Dunnigan was married in Junction City, Kansas, to Miss Catherine Shelley, who was born in County Galway, Ireland, September 30, 1855, and she still survives and makes her home in Miles City. They had a family of nine children, of whom six are still living as follows: Frank, who resides in Miles City; Walter J.; Mary, the wife of W. H. Martin, of Miles City; Margaret; Julia, the wife of Arthur A. Peterson, of Billings, Montana; and John, who lives in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Walter J. Dunnigan secured his education in the public schools of Miles City, and as a young man became a cowboy, working on the range until 1907, in which year he returned to Miles City and formed a partnership with W. Gordon, under the name Custer Commission Company, which has become one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city. It does a large business in live stock, real estate, brokerage and insurance, and the partners are known as young men of much ability and sound business principles. In political matters Mr. Dunnigan is a stalwart Republican, has been active in the ranks of the party organization, and in April, 1911, was elected alderman of the First ward for a term of two years. He fraternizes with Miles City Lodge No. 537, B. P. O. 'E, and Knights of Columbus, No. 1518, in both of which he is very popular.

Mr. Dunnigan was married in 1898 to Miss Bridget O'Neil, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, daughter of Thomas O'Neil. Four children have been born to this union: Ruth, Walter Francis; Thomas, who died in infancy; and Eugene. Mr. Dunnigan has the reputation of being an energetic and progressive business man, and in his official position is practicing the same straightforward methods that have made him successful in commercial circles. He has the city's welfare at heart and has been connected with a number of movements that have resulted in much benefit to its interests.

MICHAEL MAILAND, an energetic and progressive citizen in Virginia City, Montana, where he conducts an exclusive shoe store, was born in Tyrol, Austria, the date of his nativity being the 24th of September, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the early age of twelve years entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of shoemaker. When he reached his legal majority he immigrated to the United States, where he learned the English language with unusual rapidity. He first settled in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and resided there for the ensuing four years, during which time he devoted his attention to his trade. In 1876 he went to Chicago, where he remained for one year and thence he went to Omaha, Nebraska, residing in the latter place for four years. In 1879 he came to Montana, and after making short stays in different cities, such as Butte, Helena and Bozeman, he settled permanently in



M. M. Klein

Virginia City. During the first few years of his residence in this place he worked for wages but since 1886 he has been most successfully engaged in the shoe business on his own account. He now has the only exclusive shoe store in Madison county and his establishment is up-to-date in every way.

In his political convictions Mr. Mailand is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, and while he does not take an active interest in party affairs he believes it is the duty of every man to vote. For three terms he served with unusual efficiency as a member of the city council and for years was a member on the school board. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is an officer, and in religious matters he and his family favor the Protestant Episcopal church, to whose charities they are contributors. Mr. Mailand is unusually fond of hunting and fishing and he always keeps a fine horse on hand for those purposes. He attends all athletic games and meets that occur in Virginia City and at one time was a valued and appreciative member of the Turner Society here. He loves music and singing and devotes considerable time to reading and research work along historical and scientific lines. In praise of his home state he says: "My admiration for Montana is so intense that I really can find no words to express it. Just say for me that any statement of honor and merit that is made for the state will receive my O. K. In this I am sincere and honest."

In the early days before a Montana National Guard was in existence a private company was formed in Butte and of this organization Mr. Mailand was a member. This was the first militia in Montana and was held intact until a legal guard was organized. It consisted of three companies,—Companies A and B, of Butte, and Company C, of Helena. Mr. Mailand was a member of Company A and he retained his membership until he left Butte.

On May 18, 1886, in the city of Butte, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mailand to Miss Emma Speckart, a daughter of Adolph Speckart, of Butte. To this union four children have been born, as follows, Louisa Henrietta, Frances Sophia, Helen Maria and Adolph Speckart. All the children are public school graduates and the two older daughters are unusually talented musicians.

MARCUS M. KLEIN has had a most unusual life, and there can be no mistake about the fact that he is a self-made man. Since his ninth year he has completely supported himself, and when he was only eleven years old he came to this country entirely alone, with no friends, no money and no prospects beyond those which his own courage and sturdy strength brought him. At an age when most children are still considered little more than babies and who are tenderly watched over by solicitous mothers, Mr. Klein was fighting his own battles, and demonstrating by his own unaided efforts his right to live in this world. Determination, optimism, health, ability to act quickly and surely, are what has brought him to his present high position in the financial and social circles of his community, but even possessing these in as high degree as he did the odds are tremendously against him, and his success seems a big achievement.

Mr. Klein was born in Bohemia, October 8, 1854, the youngest in a family of eight, the children of Samuel and Annie Klein. Both his father and his mother were born in Bohemia and lived there all their lives. Both of them lived to a good old age, Mr. Klein dying in 1900, at the age of one hundred and two, and Mrs. Klein in 1890, at the age of eighty-nine. Mr. Klein was a farmer and served in the Austrian army during the war. Both he and his wife were devout Christians and took an active interest in all church matters. Despite the large number of his brothers and sisters, Marcus M. Klein is

the only member of his family who has come to America.

Mr. Klein attended the Bohemian schools until he was nine years old, when he accepted a position as cabin boy on the ship Weser plying between Hamburg and New York City. He worked in this capacity for two years, occasionally making a short visit home. Then, young as he was, he decided that the old country held out no opportunities to him, and that if he was to realize the ambitions for prosperity that were already taking possession of him he must go to the new world. His parents could not come with him, and none of his brothers or sisters cared to go, and so he came alone. His first stop in the United States was at Cleveland, Ohio. For a year and a half he made his living by selling papers on the streets. He was still anxious, however, to push on to a less developed country, and his next journey took him as far as St. Louis. He sold papers there for the next two years, working all day long and attending school in the evening, in order to learn the language. By this time he was old enough and large enough to undertake work with more of a future in it than paper selling held out. He went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and entered a butcher shop. After a year's training there he moved to Sedalia, Missouri, and from there to several other Missouri towns, all the time working in the butcher business, and gradually becoming more and more familiar with every detail of the trade.

In the spring of 1879 he left for Omaha, Nebraska, making the trip on a boat. From there he traveled to Corinne, Utah, where, by engaging himself with a freighting outfit he came through to Dillon, Montana. He arrived in the fall of 1879 and has been a resident of the state ever since. He soon left Dillon for Helena, where he worked on the Benedict ranch for nearly a year, and then for two years after that night herded cattle for the Murphy-McLane outfit between Helena and Benton. In 1883 he came into the Musselshell valley, and for the next eighteen years he worked for the Montana Cattle Company. He had worked so faithfully during these years, and saved his money so well, that at the end of this time he was able to go into business for himself. He has since been operating a ranch and stock business on a large scale and has been very successful. But even now, when his years of labor have brought their reward, and he could live in luxury for the rest of his life, he still loves to be among the cattle that were his friends for so long, and to be out on the plains.

Mr. Klein has held several public positions, and is now chairman of the board of county commissioners. He has been a justice of the peace, and at one time he was postmaster at Hope, Montana. He has also been a member of the school board. Outside of his ranching interests he is connected with several other business enterprises, and is vice president of the First National Bank at Roundup. He attends the Catholic church, although he is not opposed to any denomination. The Eagle Lodge claims him as one of its members, and he has been a trustee of the organization. Although he favors the Democratic party, and has always been interested in watching the course of politics, he has never had time to take much of an active part.

Mr. Klein was married June 23, 1903, at Lavana, Montana, to Mary L. Locken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Locken, formerly of Germany, and they have three children, Juaneta Sylvia, now in school, Melba Montana, still at home, and a baby lately born.

JOHN C. DUFF. An able and influential lawyer of Chinook, and a citizen of much prominence, John C. Duff has for many years been intimately associated with the development and advancement of the best interests of Chouteau county, his efforts being widely appreciated. He was born, April 3, 1845, at Newburgh, New

York, where his childhood days were spent. His father, Thomas A. Duff, a native of New York City, was a man of talent and culture, and held a commanding position in professional circles. He married Laura Frazier, who was born in New York state, and to them six children were born, of whom John C., the subject of this brief biographical review, is the sole survivor. Both of the parents died in Darmstadt, Germany, and were there buried, the mother dying in 1856, and the father in 1864.

When three months of age, John C., with his parents, went to Germany and remained there until the youth was sixteen years of age, when, his parents having died in Germany, he returned to the United States, and in 1863 enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was immediately commissioned first lieutenant, and at the age of seventeen had full charge of eight companies. He was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and immediately after the battle at Cedar Creek was captured by the enemy between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, his guards and staff also becoming prisoners. Until February 22, 1865, the gallant lieutenant was held a prisoner, and on being released was sent south with orders to proceed to Mexico. A change of plans being made, Mr. Duff was ordered to report to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles in South Carolina, where he remained until July, 1865, when he was sent to Washington, where he took part in the grand parade of Union troops.

On being mustered out of service, Mr. Duff took up commercial studies in New York City, and was there a resident for several years. In 1879, while Montana was a frontier territory, he came to what is now Chouteau county, locating at Fort Benton, where he began the practice of the law, making a specialty of land cases, of which he had an excellent knowledge. Removing thence to Chinook in 1901, Mr. Duff there followed the land law practice for eight years, his previous studies and experience having made him an expert in that branch of professional work. Since 1909 he has been a general practitioner of law, and has met with characteristic success in his work, having built up a wide and lucrative patronage.

A steadfast Republican in politics, Mr. Duff is very active in public affairs, having never shirked the responsibilities connected with office holding. While at Fort Benton, he held every office from mayor down; was for four years county treasurer of Chouteau county; and for eight years he has served as town clerk and city attorney in Chinook. He has acquired considerable wealth, owning valuable city realty at that place, including one of the most pleasant homes in the city. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Duff married, July 9, 1902, Miss Waite Councilman, and they have one child, John Charles Duff.

PATRICK H. SIDLEY. Among the well-known citizens of Butte, Montana, whose years of young boyhood and later maturity have been filled with interests identified with the growth and progress of this section is Mr. Patrick H. Sidley. Although born in Houghton county, Michigan, the date of his birth being November 23, 1866, he came with the family to Butte in September, 1879, and has since then lived the greater part of the time in this city. Mr. Sidley is the son of Timothy and Margaret (Murphy) Sidley, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Mr. Sidley, senior, came to America about 1862, and settled first in Massachusetts. In 1878, however, he arrived for the first time in Butte, then a mining town with a mere handful of population, and a year later removed his family to this place. He followed the occupation of miner during his lifetime and died in this city April 30, 1903. He is survived by

his wife, who is at the present time a resident of Butte.

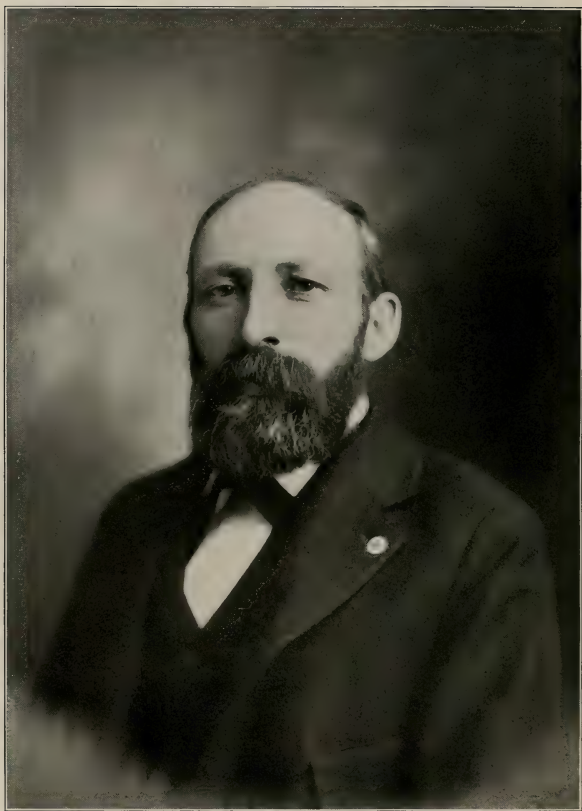
Patrick H. Sidley received a rudimentary education in the public schools of Butte and later attended All Hallows College at Salt Lake City, finally completing his studies when nineteen years old. His entrance into the business world took place immediately afterward, when he assumed the duties of a clerical position, remaining at that employment for a time, but later drifted into mining work. His first venture as an independent tradesman was when he purchased a grocery store at Butte. The business did not yield the profits he desired, however, and he soon sold out and returned to clerical work, becoming associated with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1901. He continued to hold a clerkship with that corporation for two and a half years, and resigned to assume the duties of the office of city clerk of Butte, to which he had in the meantime been elected. After serving a two-year term as city clerk Mr. Sidley returned to his position with the copper company, and for the past three years has been chief clerk at the mines' office. As a man of superior ability, wide experience and utmost reliability, his services are recognized by the firm with which he is connected as exceedingly valuable.

Mr. Sidley is of Democratic political faith, and in times past has taken quite an active part in party affairs. His devotion to duty when in official position was creditably shown some years ago when he served as a deputy during the administration of Sheriff Regan. He is greatly interested in civic matters and has broad and intelligent views on the many important public questions that interest the high-minded citizens of this country today. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees.

On April 30, 1889, occurred the marriage uniting Mr. Sidley and Miss Mary E. Sullivan, daughter of M. M. Sullivan, of New York, who came to Butte with his family in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Sidley have three children, Walter J., Edna M. and Ruth, all born in the city of Butte.

PETER H. SMITH, one of the substantial retired business men of Billings, is an example of the men who have by their energy, public spirit and careful management, reached positions which the struggles of the earlier years scarcely indicate, and who are known and respected for their sterling worth as citizens, having always in view the upbuilding and best interests of the communities in which they live. Of this class, the Yellowstone valley has many representatives, none perhaps more worthy than the gentleman whose personal history is here recorded. Mr. Smith is a native of the little kingdom of Denmark, and was born December 28, 1843, a son of Hans and Mary Smith, farming people of that country who are both deceased. They had a family of four children, of whom Peter H., the third in order of birth, is the only survivor.

The early education of Peter H. Smith was secured in the schools of his native country, and when he was twenty-two years of age he made his way to America, settling first in Quebec, Canada. Subsequently, he emigrated to Dwight, Illinois, where in order to learn the English language he attended a district school in the farming community in which he worked. During the spring of 1871 he moved to Lincoln county, Kansas, and took up a homestead, on which he resided until 1876. There he was working when the Black Hills gold excitement struck the country, and hastily selling his property he went overland to the Dakotas, where he followed mining until 1879, at which time, with others, he went to Miles City, Montana, and during the two years that followed was engaged in hunting buffaloes for their hides. The spring of 1882 saw Mr. Smith's arrival in Billings, then a tent town, and until 1885 he



A. P. Sorenson.

secured employment at various occupations. In that year he formed a partnership in the livery business with the late John M. Ramsey, under the firm name of Ramsey & Smith, an association which continued until 1895, in which year Mr. Smith retired from active pursuits. In 1907 he erected what is known as the Smith block, on the site of the old livery stable, corner of Twenty-seventh street and First avenue north, and May 10, 1910, he was one of the organizers of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, which is located in this building and of which he is a director and stockholder. Mr. Smith also owns a handsome residence at No. 214 North Thirty-second street. He is independent in his political views and has never desired public office, his business activities having demanded all of his time and attention. His fraternal connection is with the Rathbone Lodge No. 28, Knights of Pythias.

On January 27, 1899, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Lillian V. Soule, a native of Illinois. Among the representative self-made men of Billings, few have been the architects of their own fortunes to such a degree as Mr. Smith, and his career should be encouraging and prove stimulating to the youth of today, of whatever country, who are struggling to overcome obstacles to attain success. During his long residence in Billings, Mr. Smith has made numerous acquaintances, among whom he can count friends by scores.

NIELS P. SORENSON. A record of the career of Niels P. Sorenson, of Miles City, cannot prove aught but interesting, not only to those of the younger generation who delight in hearing recounted the thrilling experiences incidental to pioneer days, but also to all who have an interest in those who have assisted in developing Montana from a wilderness into a center of commercial and educational activity. Although now engaged in the peaceful occupation of selling real estate and insurance, Mr. Sorenson has passed through some adventurous times and has watched the transformation of the former hunting grounds into well-regulated farms, thriving cities and centers of civilization. He is a native of Denmark, a country that has given Montana some of its best citizens, and was born February 26, 1856, a son of S. and Anna (Christison) Sorenson, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Sorenson's father, who died at the age of fifty-six years, was for thirty-two years gardener for the King. Of his four children, Niels P. is the only survivor.

Niels P. Sorenson was educated in his native country, and was seventeen years of age when he came to the United States. Landing in New York City, he made his way across the country to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where for about six months he was employed as a farm hand. At that time he learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked until 1877, and in that year traveled overland to Bismarck, North Dakota, where he put the spars in the first steamer that came up the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, Colonel Lee being in charge of the troops carried by the vessel. Later Mr. Sorenson went overland to the Black Hills and continued on to the Big Horn Mountains, and while going through the Wolf Mountains met a band of Indians and were compelled to fight their way through. After prospecting in the Big Horn Mountains for some time, the party of which Mr. Sorenson was a member went overland to the present site of Bozeman, and then returned to the Black Hills and remained two months. At the end of that time, with his friend, James Alkinson, Mr. Sorenson started for Arizona, each having a team of horses and a wagon. While making their camp at Rock Creek they learned there had been a stage robbery near that place, and during the following day they met Tom Keenan, one of the robbers, who was driving an old wagon, pulled by two horses. After a conversation, Keenan drove on, leav-

ing them totally unaware of his identity or of the fact that under a number of old blankets in his wagon rested the very safe that had been taken from the stage the day before. Subsequently Mr. Sorenson and his partner changed their minds as to their destination and decided to go to Fort Laramie, having letters from Colonel Lee to the various fort commanders requesting that the two men be given work. As there was no employment at which they could be put at Fort Laramie, they went on to Fort McKinney, where Captain Pollock was in command, this being during the fall of 1877. The Captain detailed a sergeant and four privates to escort the travelers to a camp about thirty miles from the fort, supplying them with guns and ammunition with which to hunt elk, mountain sheep and buffalo, to furnish the fort with meat, and in addition each located land claims. When they had been at their camp for some days they were approached by a visitor, who after some conversation informed them that he was a member of a band of road agents who were housed in a dug-out not far distant, and that it would be healthy for them to say nothing in regard to the fact. Later they were taken to the dug-out, where they met some eighteen or twenty desperadoes, among whom was the Tom Keenan of previous acquaintance. Later Keenan and Jesse James called at their camp, having in some manner discovered that Mr. Sorenson was a blacksmith, and Mr. Sorenson was forced to set the shoes on Jesse James' horse. As he had no tools of his own, he used those belonging to the famous bandits, who seemed to be well equipped with all necessary paraphernalia. During the fall of 1879 Mr. Sorenson came to Miles City, and shortly thereafter engaged in hunting buffaloes for their hides in the Little Sheep Mountains and on White Creek, with James White, in whose honor the creek was named. In the spring of 1880 he resumed his trade, but in 1881 went to the Tongue river, fifty miles from Miles City, and built the first house in the locality on the Clark ranch. During the following winter he again gave his attention to hunting, but in 1882 came back to Miles City, where he closed a contract with the Northern Pacific Railroad for grading, and in the winter of 1882-83 again hunted buffalo on Grand river, in Dakota. Returning to Miles City in the spring of 1883, he worked at his trade for a year, and in 1884 went to Regina, Northwest Territory, Canada, having a grading contract with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He spent the summer in Canada and then returned to Miles City and worked at his trade until 1895, in which year he erected a shop at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, and continued in business until 1901. At that time he sold his establishment to engage in the sheep business, with which he was connected up to 1910, and since 1911 has carried on a successful real estate and insurance business. In political matters Mr. Sorenson is a Republican, and has served very acceptably as alderman of the First ward. He is popular with all who know him, and has many friends among the members of the United Workmen, the Knights of Honor and the Homesteaders, to all of which he belongs.

The wife of Mr. Sorenson, Mrs. Eliza L. Sorenson, was born February 25, 1855, the eldest daughter of Henry and Rozilla (Bently) Harrington, the former a pioneer of Ohio, the latter born in Indiana, in 1835. Mrs. Harrington came to Miles City in 1881 and lived here until her death, in August, 1911. Mrs. Sorenson started for Montana from Joliet, Illinois, September 21, 1879, and came across country in a wagon to Wyoming, thence down Tongue river where she met Mr. Sorenson, January 1, 1880. She came to Miles City, March 24, 1880, and they were married April 12, 1880. Seven children were born to them, the eldest of whom Frank, was born February 22, 1881, on the present Clark ranch, being the first white child born on Tongue river. The other children are Ernest, Lillie (who died

at the age of eighteen), Laura, Grace, Lee and Clara, all who live in the vicinity of Miles City.

PATRICK HENRY MCCARTHY. In any community, be it a country village or a metropolitan city with its thousands of inhabitants, there is one class of professional men given by common consent a place of prominence in the life of its people, their work putting them into personal touch and sympathy with their clients as is the case in so complete a degree with no other profession. It scarcely need be explained that this is the class which includes physicians and surgeons. Butte, Montana, is fortunate in numbering among its leading practitioners in this line of work a man of the comprehensive education, talent and skill possessed by Dr. Patrick Henry McCarthy, whose abilities professionally are evidenced by a very extensive practice in general work, and have been recognized officially in his appointment to membership on the Montana State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. McCarthy has risen to his present high position entirely through his own efforts, he having been born a poor boy at Houghton county, Michigan, October 15, 1875, and deprived of a father's care and support through tragic death, the elder McCarthy having been killed in Quinz mine, Houghton county, when Patrick, who was the next youngest of a family of five children, was but four years old. It was the grandfather of Dr. McCarthy who was the first member of this branch of the family to leave his native Ireland and settle in America, choosing as his location Houghton county, Michigan, where he followed the miner's occupation. James McCarthy, father of the doctor, was twelve years old when brought by his parents to this country. He married Mary Driscoll, a native also of Ireland, who came to this country with her parents when a small child. The Driscolls first resided at Houghton, where the daughter was married to Mr. McCarthy, but later became residents of Holt, Nebraska. Previous to his demise, in 1879, James McCarthy had made an overland trip to Montana and Utah, and prospected and mined in those sections for a time, but returned to Houghton and there met his untimely death.

Dr. McCarthy received his early schooling in O'Neill, Nebraska, and at Butte, Montana, but at the age of sixteen years was obliged to take upon his shoulders the task of self-support and accordingly sought employment in the mines. For four years he worked at mining in the Butte and Leadville, Colorado, fields, then, having earned and saved sufficient to enable him to pursue his studies further, he made a forward step in achieving his ambition for a medical degree by entering the Creighton University at Omaha, Nebraska. After a year of study in that institution of learning he accepted a position as teacher of chemistry and anatomy in the Fremont (Neb.) Normal School, remaining with the school for one year. He then reentered the Creighton University and in 1902 was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine. The year following his graduation from the medical college Dr. McCarthy was an interne at the Presbyterian Hospital at Omaha. In 1903 he finally located in Butte, and since that time has engaged in continual practice at this point both as a general physician and surgeon. At intervals, however, he has gone east to take post graduate work in various medical universities, having studied in New York, Baltimore and Chicago. In this way he keeps himself informed of all the latest developments in medical science and practice and is able to serve his patients with increasing efficiency as the years pass. He also keeps in touch with other leading men of his profession through his membership in various medical associations and clubs, including the Silver Bow Medical Society, the Mon-

tana State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Dr. McCarthy finds interest and recreation in many different departments of social, religious, civic and political activity, and is a man of considerable wealth, owning some valuable mining and banking interests. He is an energetic worker in the ranks of the Democratic party and is the honored president and chairman of the Democratic Club of Butte. He belongs to the University Club, is fraternally connected with several leading lodges, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Eagles order, of which latter he is official physician. He is a faithful communicant of the Roman Catholic church, contributes generously to its charities and benevolent activities, and finds scope for personal work among men through his membership in the Knights of Columbus.

The marriage of Dr. McCarthy occurred at Scribner, Nebraska, Miss Julia Stafford, a daughter of Michael Stafford and a native of Iowa, becoming his wife. Dr. and Mrs. McCarthy have one daughter, born at Butte, November 7, 1910. Their home is one of the attractive and hospitable ones in Butte, and they have a host of friends, by all of whom they are held in the highest respect and esteem.

HERBERT O. KELLOGG. Recognized throughout Sweet Grass county as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men within its confines, and also holding prestige as a citizen who has shown his public spirit and demonstrated his ability in various offices



SECOND STORE BUILDING IN BIG TIMBER

of importance and trust, Herbert O. Kellogg takes rank with the representative men of his community. Like many others of Montana's successful men, Mr. Kellogg is a product of the east, having been born in Franklin county, Vermont, January 8, 1858, a son of Amhurst T. and Harriet B. (Abel) Kellogg, natives of St. Albans, Vermont. Amhurst T. Kellogg spent his life in Vermont, where his attention was devoted to agricultural pursuits, but he also found time to give to matters of a political nature, serving acceptably as selectman of his township, as a member of the school board and in various other official capacities. He was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and was well known in fraternal circles as a prominent member of the Masonic order. He died in 1903, while his widow still survives him and makes her home in Swanton, Vermont. Of their six children, three are still living: Herbert O.; Amhurst, living in Seattle, Washington; and Hattie, Northfield, Vermont.

As was the custom of the farmers' sons of his day and locality, Herbert O. Kellogg secured his education in the district schools during the winter months, his summers being devoted to the work of the home farm. He continued thus to give his services to his father until he reached his majority, when he left home

with the intention of going to Nevada. Subsequent circumstances, however, caused him to change his mind, and he journeyed to California, taking the steamer Oregon at San Francisco for passage to Portland, where he arrived with a working capital of fifteen cents. His finances demanded that he secure employment at once, and he was soon hard at work in a railroad tie camp, at Lebanon, on the Santa Anna river, being employed at making railroad ties for Gore Brothers. Three months of this kind of work earned him enough to go to The Dalles, Oregon, where he was engaged by the cattle firm of Stewart & Hamilton to assist in driving a band of cattle over the divide from Oregon to Gallatin county, Montana, now Sweet Grass county, a journey that took six months. Landing in Gallatin county, November 6, 1879, Mr. Kellogg continued to work as a cowboy on the Yellowstone range during the summer of 1880, but in the spring of 1881 went to Sun river, as an employe of Flourie & Lowery, and helped to take a herd of cattle from that point to Bismarck, Dakota, at that time the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In the fall of 1881 he returned to Sun river and continued with the above-named firm, but in the spring of 1882 went to Old Coulson, where the city of Billings now stands, with a band of cattle. He was soon engaged in hauling water with T. H. Smith for the new town of Billings from the Yellowstone river, a business in which he was engaged until November, 1884, then going to Melville and becoming clerk in the general store of H. O. Hickox. He continued to be connected with this business until 1887, on April 10th of which year he came to Big Timber and associated himself with Newton Budd and Eli Vickey in the establishing of a general merchandise business. After about two years Mr. Kellogg sold his interest and formed a partnership with S. C. Walbridge, whose interest he later purchased, and is now engaged in business on his own account, having a large trade and occupying one of the most modern store buildings in the city. His entire attention has not been devoted to this business, however, as his energies and abilities have demanded a wider field, and in addition to owning a ranch two and one-half miles from Big Timber, is a heavy stockholder in the A. F. & K. Grain Elevator Company, and is also interested in a garage business. He has been president of the Sweet Grass County Fair Association since its organization. In political matters he is a stalwart Republican, and has served as a member of the school board for many years, was appointed county commissioner in 1904 and elected to that office in 1905, and for the past three years has been fire chief of Big Timber. For a long period his connection with fraternal work has been active and continuous. He is a member of Doric Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M.; Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, K. T.; and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Helena; Big Timber Lodge No. 25, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; and the Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is also a member.

On August 17, 1885, Mr. Kellogg was married to Miss Laura Sellers, who was born in Indiana, and to this union there have been born two sons: Dorman and Herbert O., Jr. As a prosperous business man Mr. Kellogg is well and favorably known, not only in Big Timber, but all over this part of the state. He also takes an active interest in all enterprises which promise to advance and develop the community and promote its best interests.

JOHN W. COLE. Although now living a life of retirement at his comfortable home in Park City, Montana, John W. Cole can lay claim to being one of the progressive citizens of this state, within the borders of which he spent many years in various lines of activity,

having been at different times prospector, miner, rancher and stockraiser. During his earlier years Mr. Cole traveled to various points in the western and southwestern states, always in the advance guard of civilization, and so successfully did he prosecute his operations that today he is the possessor of a comfortable competency, and may now retire from the cares of industrial activity, content with the knowledge that his life has been one of usefulness and earnest industry. Mr. Cole was born at Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, July 15, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Hodley) Cole, a grandson of John and Jane Cole, and a great-grandson of William Cole, who was a slave-owner in early days in the East.

Thomas Cole was born in Brown county, Pennsylvania, and when a mere child accompanied his parents to Scioto county, Ohio. He was the eldest of the four children of his father, who was a farmer and stock-raiser, and he was reared to the life of an agriculturist. In 1862 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, becoming a drover and engaging in buying and selling horses and cattle. He was a Democrat in his political belief and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred when he was sixty-five years of age, while his wife, who was a native of Ohio, passed away at the age of sixty years. They were the parents of three children: Mary, who married George Young and resides in Ohio; John W.; and Jane, who died at the age of sixteen years.

John W. Cole received his education in the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, and as a youth was associated with his father in the stock business. In 1865 he started overland with a freight outfit, in ox-teams, from Omaha, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado, and then returned to Omaha, but in the summer of 1866 again accompanied the freight train to Denver, and during the following fall forged on to Clear Creek, Colorado. From 1867 to 1872 he was engaged in placer mining, and in the summer of the latter year he went to Silver City, New Mexico, continuing in the same line of work until 1874. On his return to Denver, he purchased a pack horse and crossed the mountains to Tibo, Nevada, a mining camp, and for some time was engaged in prospecting and mining, but in the spring of 1876 went to Los Angeles, California, remaining there some two or three months. Mr. Cole next went to San Francisco, from whence he journeyed to old Mexico on a prospecting trip, but while there his health failed and he returned to the California city. Subsequently he traveled overland to Bannack, Beaverhead county, Montana, where he was connected with a horse ranch until the spring of 1879, and at that time came to Custer (now Yellowstone) county, and located on the present site of Park City. During the years that followed Mr. Cole built up a large and profitable business in horses, cattle and sheep, but in 1900 sold his cattle to John H. Booz, and in 1908 retired permanently from active business. He is still the owner of a ranch that covers a half-section of land, and this he rents. Mr. Cole bears an excellent reputation among those with whom he has had business dealings, and among his fellow townsmen is known as a public-spirited citizen who is ever ready to assist in any movement calculated to benefit his section in any way. His politics are those of the Republican party, and fraternally he is affiliated with Billings lodge No. 394, B. P. O. E.

On July 1, 1878, Mr. Cole was married to Miss Frances Louisa Kinney, and three children have been born to them: Iva, who is the wife of W. C. Brock, living on Mr. Cole's ranch; Ira, who met his death by drowning when a youth of seventeen years; and Carrie, the wife of Henry Fink, residing in Park City.

AUGUST H. BARTHE. In every community there are men who, by reason of their ability, stand out from the rest. Upon such men many cares devolve; they are

the center of all activity; their brains and money are back of most enterprises, whether public or private, and to them belongs the credit of the progress gained by their community. August H. Barth, of Billings, has for many years been recognized as one of the leading men of this section of the state, where he has approximately 50,000 acres of land under his control and devotes it to sheep raising. He was born at Green Bay, Calumet county, Wisconsin, November 28, 1858, and is a son of Donatus and Anna Barth, natives of Germany.

Donatus Barth was born in 1832 and came to the United States when a young man in 1845 on a sailing vessel. He located in New York, where he was married to Anna Barth, who had come to this country on a sail ship which took eleven weeks to cross the ocean. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Barth moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but later went on to Green Bay, Calumet county, where Mr. Barth took up government land and hewed a home from the wilderness, becoming a substantial farmer, although his former training had been as a nailmaker. During the Civil war he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and served gallantly in the defense of his adopted country's flag, and after his return resumed farming, which he followed in Wisconsin until 1878. In that year he removed to western Oregon, fourteen miles from the capital, Salem, and there purchased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death in 1906, his wife having passed away two years before. While living in Wisconsin he acted as county commissioner and assessor and was known as an influential Democrat. His religious belief and that of his wife was that of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had ten children, of whom nine are living, and August H. was the seventh in order of birth.

August H. Barth received his education in the schools of Calumet county, Wisconsin, and was reared to agricultural pursuits until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he went to Appleton and learned the trade of blacksmith. After spending three years in Appleton he went to San Francisco, California, and after a short period there moved on to Portland. Subsequently he followed his trade in Salem, Oregon, for a year and one half and then went to eastern Oregon. The year 1879 saw his advent in Montana, when he spent about one year in Butte, and he then went to Challis, Custer county, Idaho. In 1882 he returned to Montana, settling at Coulson, near the present site of Billings, and during the following year established himself in the blacksmith business in the latter city, erecting the first blacksmith shop here. In 1886 he transferred his activities to the sheep business, to which he has since given his attention, and his mammoth enterprises have proven beneficial not only to himself but to the community. He has properties near Augusta, in Lewis and Clark county, thirty-five miles south of Chinook, in Chouteau county, thirty-five miles south of Forsyth, in Rosebud county, and in Carbon county, the latter a tract of one thousand acres, under the firm name of A. H. Barth & Son. This firm owns twelve thousand acres of land and leases thirty-eight thousand acres, all of which is devoted to sheep raising. Mr. Barth is president of the Woolman Ranch & Sheep Company, and is associated in business with a Mr. Edward, the firm name at Chinook being Edward & Barth, while at Forsyth it is known as Barth & Edward. At this time seventy-five thousand head of sheep are on the company's land, and during 1911 \$32,000 worth of wool was sheared. Although this wool sells at seventeen and one-half cents per pound, it is the equal of the wool sold in England at twenty-two cents, as has been proven by Mr. Barth, who sent samples of his product to the other country. During the summer of 1908 Mr. Barth took a trip to Alaska, where he is now extensively interested in the development of coal lands, and was one of the organizers

and is now vice-president of the Bear Creek Coal Company of Montana. He is also vice-president of the Montana & Wyoming Oil Company, which is developing the oil business in Crawley, Wyoming. Mr. Barth has ever been a friend of progress and Billings has benefited by his activities. Strictly legitimate enterprises only have occupied his attention and these have been carried on in such a manner as to leave no doubt of their promoter's integrity and probity. Mr. Barth is a Republican, but has not been active in public matters, preferring to give his time and attention to his large business interests. He has found time to engage in fraternal work, and is a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Aldemar Commandery No. 5, K. T., and Algeria Temple, Helena; and also belongs to Billings Lodge No. 394, B. P. O. E., and Edna Chapter No. 14, O. E. S., his wife also belonging to the latter.

Mr. Barth was married in 1883 to Miss Annie H. Goodwin, who was born near San Francisco, California, and they have one son, Arthur. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, and is acting as manager of the ranch in Carbon county, being the junior member of the firm of A. H. Barth & Son. He married Miss Virginia Andel, also a graduate of the University of Nebraska. They are members of the Eastern Star, and Mr. Barth also holds membership in Ashlar Lodge of Masons. Like his father, he is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM MITCHELL. Thirty years ago, when it was first erected, the Merchants Hotel, of Livingston, Montana, was considered one of the finest buildings of its kind in the section, but as the years passed and the community grew from a struggling little village into a progressive city of commercial and industrial importance, demands were made for greater accommodations, new hostleries were erected, and the pioneer of them all was pushed further and further into the background until it is now used as a rooming house. Fully keeping pace with the general advancement of Livingston, the original proprietor and builder of this landmark, William Mitchell, has gone steadily forward, and today occupies a position of prominence among the business men of the city, and occupies the position of county clerk of Park county. He is an example of the type of self-made man of which the Northwest is so proud, having been the architect of his own fortunes since he was sixteen years old, and whatever success he has gained has been the direct result of his own efforts. Mr. Mitchell was born on his father's farm in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, February 8, 1855, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Lang) Mitchell, natives of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who are both deceased.

The parents of Mr. Mitchell were married in Scotland, and after the birth of two children decided to try their fortunes in the United States. Accordingly, in 1854, they set sail for this country, and from New York City came West to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, with a party of Scotch colonists who became pioneer agriculturists of that section. Three other children were born to them in America, and in the cultivation of their lands and the rearing of their children they spent the remainder of their lives. But two of the children survive: William, and Fannie, the wife of Henry Cruse, living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

William Mitchell was reared to the life of an agriculturist and attended the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he decided to make his own way in the world and ran away from home. Drifting into Michigan, he secured employment in the lumber camps during the winters and on the log drives during the summer months, and later followed the same line of work on the upper Mississippi in Minnesota. In 1875 he located in Bismarck, North Dakota, where he was employed at cutting wood for the steamboats that plied

the Missouri river, in addition to which he hunted and trapped game for hides, but in the spring of 1879 followed the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Clark City, now known as Livingston. He continued to follow hunting as an occupation until 1882, and in the winter of that year started the erection of the first hotel in Livingston, to which he gave the name of Merchants Hotel, and which was very popular during the early days and still draws its full quota of guests. Mr. Mitchell has continued to be more or less interested in the hotel business to the present time, and in conjunction therewith has given a great deal of attention to the raising of stock on his valuable ranch in Park county since 1883. He has served as chief of police of Livingston for two years, and for five years was deputy sheriff under O. P. Templeton, the first sheriff of Park county, following which he was for four years under sheriff Harry McCue. In 1910 Mr. Mitchell was the Democratic candidate for county clerk, a position to which he was elected, and in which he has acceptably served to the present time. He has given the county a good, clean administration, featured by a number of reforms in the clerk's office, and has earned the respect and approval of the tax payers of this section. Fraternally he is connected with Yellowstone Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias and Livingston lodge, B. P. O. E.

In 1879 Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Kate Carbin, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and five children have been born to this union: Fannie, the wife of James McDonough; Mary, the wife of George Lulloff; and Kate, Charles and Fred, who live at home.

HARVEY C. POUND. Coming to Montana in 1879 and identifying himself with various large enterprises, the business career of Harvey C. Pound, commissioner of the United States lands office at Big Timber, has been one of marked success, while the signal service he has rendered in official capacities has been of inestimable value to his state. From the time when, thirty years ago, he was interested in a stage line running from Martinsdale to Forts Benton and Maginnis, he has at various times been engaged in ranching, stock raising and other lines of business activity, and in all his operations has so conducted his affairs as to win and retain the unqualified respect and esteem of the citizens of his community. Mr. Pound was born at Chippewa Falls, Chippewa county, Wisconsin, September 6, 1860, and is a son of Albert E. and Elizabeth (Loomis) Pound.

Albert E. Pound was born June 7, 1831, in Pennsylvania, received excellent educational advantages in his native state, and there taught school for a number of years. Later he removed to southern Wisconsin, and subsequently to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where until 1876 he was prominently identified with large lumbering ventures. In 1879 he came to Martinsdale, Montana, where he was engaged in the sheep business, but during the early eighties went to Butte, where he carried on a real estate business and also devoted some attention to mining. In 1888 he located in Missoula, Montana, where he is now living, being identified with the Cobban Realty Company. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, and while living in Chippewa Falls was mayor of the city for two or three terms and a member of the Wisconsin state legislature on two occasions, in addition to acting in the capacity of postmaster. He had reached the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and was identified with the Milwaukee Consistory. His wife, a native of New York, died in 1886, having been the mother of five children, as follows: Ida L., the wife of Charles T. Busha, living in Big Timber; Harvey C.; Alice, the wife of A. S. Robertson, of Livingston; Thaddeus, deputy sheriff of Yellowstone county, and a resident of Billings; and Mary, the wife of George M. Hatch.

The education of Harvey C. Pound was secured in the public schools of Chippewa Falls, and in 1879 he came with his parents to Montana, engaging in the sheep business with his father six miles from Martinsdale, in the Musselshell valley, and also, in 1881 and 1882, being his father's partner in the stage line running from Martinsdale to Fort Benton and Fort Maginnis. His father retired from these ventures during the early eighties, but Harvey C. continued in the sheep, cattle and horse business until 1894. In 1895 he came to Big Timber and engaged in ranching for about two years on Big Timber creek, six miles from the city, being subsequently engaged for four or five years in the livery business. From 1903 until 1909 he acted as clerk of the district court, and since 1904 he has held the appointment to the office of United States commissioner, in addition to acting as justice of the peace. The greater part of his attention is now devoted to the real estate business, in which he is meeting with well-deserved success. In political matters he is a Republican, and his fraternal connection is with Big Timber Lodge No. 25, Knights of Pythias.

On September 6, 1885, Mr. Pound was married to Miss Minna Robertson, who was born at Spencerville, Ontario, Canada, daughter of George and Ellen (Stitt) Robertson, natives of Ontario, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Pound was the third in order of birth of her parents' seven children. She and her husband have had nine children: George E., who married Queena Davis and resides at Gig Harbor, Washington; Samuel H.; Grace R., the wife of C. J. Knox, of Manhattan; and Thaddeus, Hugh, Beth, Ralph, Nellie and Alice.

To Mr. Pound's well-directed efforts must be given much of the credit for the development and advancement of his section. He has ever maintained a lively interest in the material prosperity of the county, where he is well known and held in high esteem as a representative citizen and able business man.

MAMIE E. BURT, superintendent of the schools of Silver Bow county, is a brilliant young woman whose fifteen years' experience as a teacher makes her particularly fit for the important and responsible position of which she is now incumbent. Holding advanced ideas concerning educational methods of teaching, Miss Burt is introducing a system into the Silver Bow schools which is proving of the most practical value in making the school what it ever should be—a preparation for the responsible duties which devolve upon every individual after reaching maturity. Her course has received the approval of the most progressive citizens of Butte and she has enlisted the co-operation of her teachers to such an extent that great harmony prevails and the concerted action is attended with excellent results.

A native of Vermont, Miss Burt was born at Westphalia, that state, and she is a daughter of Phillip and Mary A. (Bryant) Burt, both of whom were born in England, the former in 1849 and the latter in 1853. The father immigrated to America at an early age and after spending a number of years in Vermont, where was solemnized his marriage to Mary A. Bryant, he came to Butte, here engaging in a number of different business enterprises until the time of his death, in 1903. Mrs. Phillip Burt came to America as a child with her parents and she was reared to maturity in Vermont. She was summoned to the life eternal at Butte in 1907, at the age of fifty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Burt became the parents of five children, as follows: Mamie E. is the immediate subject of this review; William, Sophie, Joseph, and Annie L.

Miss Burt was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Butte, where she completed her educational training. She was graduated in the Butte high school as a member of the class of 1892. She gained her first

pedagogic experience as a teacher in the Washington school in Butte and in 1895 she was transferred to the Centerville school, where she remained for a period of four years, at the expiration of which she was made principal of the Hobart school. One year later she accepted the position of principal of the Walkerville school, remaining in that place for six years. Her unbounded popularity as a teacher and principal made her a successful candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools in January, 1910, when she was elected to that position on the Republican ticket. By reason of her extensive experience as a teacher Miss Burt is unusually competent as superintendent of the Silver Bow schools and she is proving of great satisfaction to her constituents. In religious matters Miss Burt is a devout and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to whose charities and good works she is a most liberal contributor of her time and means. She is popular amongst all classes of people, is broad-minded and sincere in her views of life and by her sunny, genial disposition has made friends of all with whom she has come in contact.

JOHN T. SMITH, JR. One of the leading legal firms of Livingston, Montana, is that of John T. Smith & Son, the senior member of which, John T. Smith, Jr., in addition to being prominent in his profession and in the public arena, has been identified with movements of a progressive nature calculated to benefit his city and state, and carries on extensive ranching operations in Park county. He was born in Kirksville, Adair county, Missouri, July 17, 1850, and belongs to a family of Montana pioneers.

Captain John T. Smith, his father, was born in eastern Tennessee, February 25, 1813, and when fifteen years of age removed to Howard county, Missouri, with his parents, Josiah and Martha Smith, farming people who spent the remainder of their lives there. Captain John T. Smith was given the advantages of a public school education, and as a young man engaged in the general merchandise business at Kirksville, buying the stock of Jesse Kirk, the original merchant of Kirksville and the man in whose honor the city was named. In 1850 he sold his interests and went to California overland as captain of an outfit of oxen, which had a narrow escape from death on the plains. After three months they arrived in San Francisco, where Mr. Smith engaged in the hotel business, but after eighteen months, meeting with big success, started for home by sailing vessel to the Isthmus, which was crossed on foot, passage then being taken on a sailing vessel for New York City, and the remainder of the journey to Adair county, Missouri, being made by rail and stage. Engaging in farming and stock raising, Mr. Smith became one of the leading citizens of this locality, being one of the organizers of the State Bank at Kirksville, Missouri, the successor of which is still in existence, and president and cashier at different times up to 1864. He was a member of the Missouri legislature when Sterling Price was governor, and in political matters was a Democrat and a great admirer and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. Later he presided over the first Democratic convention of importance held at old Gallatin City. Largely through his efforts George C. Swallow was made state geologist of Missouri, he later becoming the incumbent of the same office in Kansas. The advent of Captain Smith in Montana is interestingly set forth in a narrative prepared by him for publication in a magazine, and which will, no doubt, prove interesting and instructive to those of the younger generation, not only as an illustration of the perils and hardships encountered and overcome by the old pioneers, but also as a paper of historical value. It read in part as follows:

"In the spring of 1864 I was residing at Kirksville, Missouri, where I had lived for many years. The animosities of the then pending Civil war had become

intense, and many good and harmless citizens were being called to their door-steps only to meet a volley of musketry. My personal property had, to a great extent, been confiscated, and being the only solvent surety remaining upon the bond of a defaulting sheriff, my real estate was practically tied up. My two oldest sons were about the age for conscription and I determined to leave the country and take them with me. In May of that year a man by name of Alexander Foster and myself prepared to go west. I had two teams consisting each of a team of oxen and two yokes of cows. A colored man named John, now living in Helena, Montana, decided that he did not want to be left behind, and so he, my two sons, Mancil and Robert, and Porter Smith, a nephew, and myself, together with Foster, started for Nebraska City about the middle of May, having no particular destination beyond that place in view. At Nebraska City we found many other refugees headed westward, and a company was founded, of which I took command, and we proceeded on the old California route, over which I had traveled in 1850, and struck the Platte river a little below Fort Kearney. Having learned about this time of the discovery of gold in Alder Gulch, near Virginia City (then in Idaho Territory), we determined to make for that place. We kept up the Platte river to the last crossing of the North Platte at Renshaw's bridge, where I first met Captain Bozeman, who had formed a company with the purpose of viewing the route east of the Big Horn mountains to Idaho, and in which enterprise he was to receive five dollars for each wagon in his company.

"Bozeman's train was to start the next morning and he invited me to join him. I declined on account of having to rest our teams a couple of days. I told him, however, that I thought I would pull in on his trail when we should renew our journey. On the third morning after Bozeman's departure, we took his trail and were overtaken by Mich. Bozier, who pushed on to Bozeman's camp on Powder river, that night and informed him of our movements. Captain Bozeman waited two days for us to come up, when he told me he needed assistance in looking out the route and that having heard that I was a good woodsman he hoped I would join him, as he had no one who could be of any assistance in his train, and besides he expected trouble with the Indians. I declined this proposition, for the reason that my men would not consent to pay him five dollars each for pilotage. Captain Bozeman, however, generously waived the stipend, but I told him I thought his men might not feel satisfied with such an arrangement or else might claim special privileges; and that we would avoid trouble and secure all the benefits of union by traveling in supporting distance of each other and camping together at night. This proposition was cheerfully acceded to, with the further understanding that I should assist him in spying out the route. The next morning we moved out, crossed Powder river and camped the second night on Piney river, where Fort Phil Kearney was afterwards located, and had a man badly torn up by a bear. Our journey for some days was across a beautiful country, dotted with buffalo as far as the eye could reach, and crossing Goose creek, Tongue river, the Muddy and the Little Big Horn, we reached the Big Horn on the 4th of July, which the boys celebrated by killing over one hundred buffalo. The next morning we crossed the Big Horn and took a northwestern direction along the base of the mountain, crossing many rushing mountain streams and beautiful vales until we reached the Yellowstone at a point about two miles below the present site of Billings. We traveled up that river to Clarke's Fork, and not being able to go further along the south bank of the Yellowstone, we turned our train up the Clarke's Fork until we struck the trail of that veteran pioneer, Jim Bridger, who had passed through a few days before with a train which he



JOHN T. SMITH AND FAMILY.

had brought through between the Wind river and the Big Horn mountains. We were now out of danger of the Indians and each traveled much to suit himself. We came back on the Yellowstone below what is now Big Timber some distance and crossed it a little below Hunter's Hot Springs, and at the mouth of Shield's river there was a general separation, some going up the Yellowstone to Emigrant Gulch. Bozeman, with a party, went over the Jacob's route, as it was then called, but is now known as the Bozeman Pass. My detachment went up the Shield's river and followed Bridger's trail westward through Bridger's canyon and came in to the Gallatin valley at the place where Story's mill now stands.

"When we came in full view of the Gallatin valley we felt that our long journey had not been in vain. We passed on to Virginia City, where we found Alder Gulch crowded with emigrants. Many men could not find employment, although the gulch was then being worked for six or eight miles in extent. Here we got the history of the famous banditti and its extinction by the Vigilantes in the preceding winter. I was shown a lamp post where five of the road agents had been hung at one time. I asked the landlord where I stopped, where some of my valuables could be safely deposited over night, and he told me to leave them in the wagon on the street; that my pocketbook would be safe if left lying on the sidewalk. It has been said that stealing is the result of a disease. If so the rope had proven an effectual preventive in that large and mixed settlement!

"Capt. Bozeman had theretofore made very gracious acknowledgments for my assistance rendered him on the way out, and promised in recognition thereof to accompany me to any part of the country I might desire to visit, so after setting free my colored man, John, and seeing him at work in a restaurant at five dollars per day, Bozeman, Ellet, Rouse and myself, returned to the Gallatin valley and went to Rouse's ranch on the East Gallatin river. I bought a ranch from Rouse which had a cabin on it, and the price, fifty dollars, was discharged by my sons working for him ten days. Bozeman and Rouse went up the East Gallatin and located the town of Bozeman, and Capt. Bozeman offered me a third interest in the town if I would move there and give my influence for that point; but as I did not then believe the county seat would be located there I declined the offer.

"The following winter I remained on my ranch and enjoyed the splendid opportunities for hunting. The valley was full of game and I killed a very large grizzly bear, a moose and numbers of deer and antelope. In the early spring, however, my bread stuff gave out and as none could be obtained at any price I lived without bread for six weeks. I bought a plow from Joseph Lindley, now of Bozeman, for forty-five dollars and went to farming. Paid seventy-five dollars for five bushels of seed wheat, got a little seed oats and barley, and raised a nice little crop in 1865. In the meantime Gallatin county had been organized with Gallatin City as the county seat. I had the honor to preside over the deliberations of the first Democratic convention ever held in the county. A little incident occurred at the convention which I will relate. It seemed that the people about the county seat had formed a sort of combine to get the offices, and some Republicans had been run in as delegates. A delegate from Diamond City, by name of Head, formerly from Arkansas, a lawyer and an escaped military prisoner from Douglas prison, Illinois, had discovered the trick and arose, saying in a very emphatic and impressive style: 'Mr. Chairman, my constituents, sir, sent me here as a Democrat to represent Democrats in a Democratic convention. Sir, if I thought this were not a strictly Democratic organization, I would immediately withdraw. I have no blind side, sir, by which a Republican can approach me.' The sentiment was very

contagious and the convention was soon purged of Republican representatives.

"In the fall of 1865 I left my two sons on the ranch and took passage down the Yellowstone on the Mackinaw fleet, which started near Livingston's present townsite. It was a jolly fleet of fifty-five boats and on the twenty-third day out we reached St. Joe, Missouri, having rowed day and night throughout the journey, whenever it could be done. In the spring of 1866 I conducted another train of emigrants en route to Montana, and brought out a small herd of cows, and in the following year sent my sons back to Missouri to attend college. In 1868 I returned to Missouri via Fort Benton and though greatly infatuated with Montana and impressed with my opportunity to make a fortune raising cattle, I determined to remain east and educate my seven children, all of whom were of school age, and in 1869 returned to Montana to close out my affairs. My little herd of twenty cows had increased so rapidly that they brought me \$4,500. In 1876 one of my daughters was married to Vard Cockrill and became a resident of Gallatin county, and in 1879, my children all being grown up, I came to the Gallatin valley to spend the remainder of my life."

The death of this old and honored pioneer closed in his eighty-fourth year, June 29, 1896. Firm in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he had been a member and elder for sixty-three years, he met the end calmly and bravely, surrounded by his children. His remains were interred beside those of his wife in Dry Creek cemetery, but later the bodies of both were removed by the children to the Bozeman cemetery. Capt. John T. Smith was married at Palmyra, Missouri, May 20, 1844, to Sarah A. Goode, who was born at Casey county, Kentucky, October 21, 1818, and she died December 21, 1889. Of their eight children, one died in infancy, while three still survive: John T., Jr.; Mashina, who married Vardeman Cockrill, deceased; and Wilmoth, widow of David Richards.

John T. Smith, Jr., received his education in First District State school, at Kirksville, Missouri, Mr. Baldwin having been formerly the father of normal schools in Indiana. He graduated in the class of 1872 and subsequently had his first experience in the field of politics, making a campaign for Mr. Baldwin, who was working with the voters of Missouri for an appropriation for a state normal school. This was entirely successful, the state appropriating \$100,000 for the school at Kirksville, in which Mr. Smith took a full course of four years. He graduated as the youngest man in his class, and subsequently accepted an offer from the board of regents, taking the chair of chemistry, geology and history, and taught for one year, fulfilling a promise he had made the state during the time he was a student. From early youth it had been his intention to follow a professional career, and he accordingly took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1874, and locating in practice in Butler, Missouri, from whence in 1876 he was elected county attorney of Bates county in 1876 and served one term. Resuming general practice, he so continued in Butler until 1890, when he came to Livingston, Montana, and has since gained eminence in the profession as senior member of the firm of John T. Smith & Son. A stalwart Democrat in his political views, he has always been active in the ranks of his party, and in 1899-1900 served as mayor of Livingston. He is the president of the Park County Bar Association, of which he has served as president continuously since its organization, and was one of the organizers of the Eastern Montana Bar Association in 1905, and its president ever since. In addition he belongs to the Montana State Bar Association, Butler Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Butler, Missouri, and Livingston Lodge No. 246, B. P. O. E. He maintains well-appointed offices in the National Park Bank building. In 1905 Mr. Smith engaged in general ranching in Park county, and at this time has 3,800 acres of land, and raises fine cattle,

horses and hogs, and is owner of the famous saddle horse "Cadmus Chief," and a part owner of the full-blooded Percheron stallion "Xemenes."

On September 7, 1877, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ida A. Jacobs, the fourth child of Dutton D. and Elizabeth (Kirk) Jacobs, of Youngstown, Ohio, the former of whom died in 1857, and the latter in 1902. Mr. Jacobs was one of the pioneer merchants of Youngstown, where Mrs. Smith was born. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Kirk, who is superintendent of the ranch, was educated in the State Agricultural College of Montana; Vard, his father's partner in the firm of John T. Smith & Son, received his legal education at the law department of the University of Nebraska and was elected county attorney of Park county in 1912 as a Democrat; and Louise Goode died in infancy.

JOHN H. CRONIN. The well-known and popular county commissioner, John H. Cronin, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, on April 18, 1852. His father, Daniel Cronin, was born in the same place, and died there when John H. was a boy. He married Margaret Ryan, who also died in Ireland.

The boy attended school in Ireland, and at the age of seventeen, came to America all alone. After landing in New York, he made his way to Scott county, Minnesota, but remained there only a short time before going to St. Paul. His stay here was for but a few months, and then he removed to Marquette, Michigan, where he worked in the mines. This was in the year 1870, and he remained there for three years. From here he returned to New York, and thence went to Pennsylvania where he secured employment in the coal fields in Luzerne county. In 1877, Mr. Cronin went back to Michigan and thereafter his course was steadily westward. From Michigan, he journeyed to Winnipeg, and at last in 1879 came to Montana, to the insignificant mining camp which then represented the city of Butte. He went to work in the mines and has ever since been a citizen of this community. He has witnessed the rapid growth of the mining camp into the leading city of a great commonwealth. Naturally he has always taken the greatest interest in the administration of the city affairs and he has been prominent in the political life of the place.

Mr. Cronin has always loyally supported the Democratic party, and his popularity is attested by the numerous times he has been called upon to fill various offices in the gift of the voters. He has served as city sanitary inspector under Mayor McCarthy and under Mayor Davey. He was city jailer during Mayor Mullen's administration, and at present he is serving as county commissioner.

On April 16, 1895, Mr. Cronin was married to Miss Hannah McCune, of Butte. Both are members of the Catholic church, and in that body, as well as in other circles, they have a host of friends.

Mr. Cronin belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and also to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Few of Butte's citizens can muster a greater company of friends, or lay claim to a more general respect, than Mr. Cronin. Both as a public official and as a citizen and neighbor he is accorded the tribute of the esteem and confidence which he well deserves.

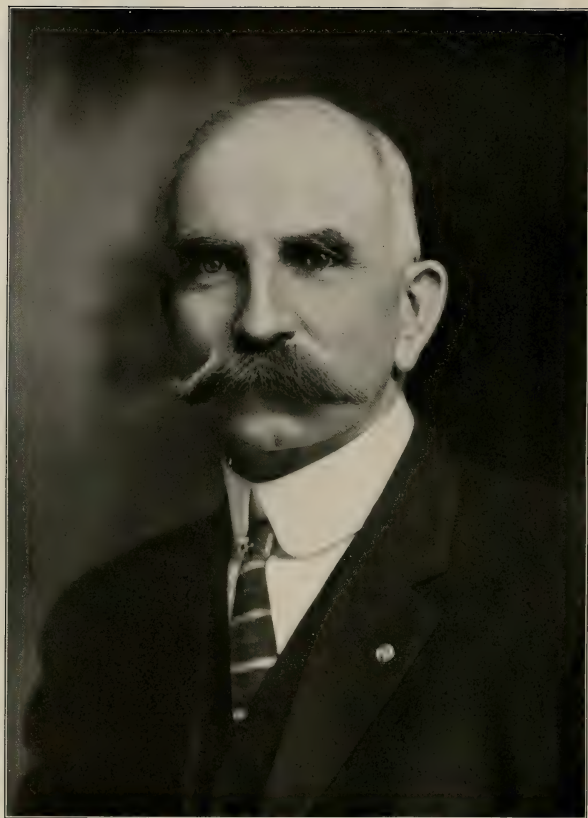
HON. PARIS GIBSON. In the noble list of far-seeing and enterprising men who have contributed to the development of the great state of Montana, for more than thirty years the name of Paris Gibson, the founder of the city of Great Falls has stood foremost. Other men of power and initiative have come and gone since Mr. Gibson found a home in Montana, some to adjacent sections and many have passed off the scene of life, but in honored and venerable age, Mr. Gibson continues to be a factor in all the important affairs of the city of which he is the acknowledged father and his

name is indissolubly linked with many of her most prosperous industries and activities. He was born at Brownsfield, Maine, in 1830. His paternal ancestor was John Gibson, who was born in England in 1601 and arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1631, continuing to live there until the close of his life aged ninety-three years. His maternal ancestor was also of English birth. His name was James Howard and the records of Duxbury, Massachusetts, show that he settled there in 1643. Samuel Howard, a descendant of this James Howard, was a member of the famous "Tea Party" of 1773. Grandfather Howard served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and Grandfather Gibson took part in the French and Indian war.

Of military ancestry, Paris Gibson has also fought many a battle during his long and eventful life, and his conquests have been no less illustrious than those of his forefathers, albeit won on the fields of peace. After being graduated at Bowdoin College, in his twenty-first year, he immediately took so prominent a place in the public affairs of his section that in 1854 he was elected a member of the Maine legislature. Until 1858 he followed agricultural pursuits in his native state, in the meanwhile becoming interested as a wide-awake and enterprising young man, in the exploited business possibilities of the western country. In the above year he located at Minneapolis, that great mill city of the present, where, in association with William W. Eastman, he built the first merchant flour mill and later the North Star Woolen Mills. He was active in all the developing agencies of that city where he continued to reside until 1879, when he came to Montana. His business vision was so clear that he soon satisfied himself concerning the great agricultural possibilities here as well as the value of the vast mineral deposits, and the dream came to him of founding a city in the midst of such natural richness, not to bear his name but to become the happy home of thousands of contented dwellers. After visiting the falls of the Missouri he knew that he had found the site for his city for here was the motive power that would turn the wheels and bring certain prosperity. With business shrewdness and uncommon foresight he secured the locations of greatest importance as regarded the building of an industrial city and in 1883 he platted and founded what is now Great Falls, Montana, and shortly afterward succeeded in interesting James J. Hill, the great railroad builder of the northwest, who became his associate in the further development of this place. Although the dream of his manhood had thus been visualized, Mr. Gibson continued to watch and foster the growth of the infant city and was the main factor in the organization first of the village, in the creation of the county, and later in the organizing of the city.

While Senator Gibson has been more closely identified with Great Falls than any other city of Montana, his business interests have not been confined here, while his public efforts in behalf of the development of the state for many years, have been so wide-spread and beneficial that his name is known from one end of it to the other and his fellow-citizens have shown him honor and appreciation. He was a member of the constitutional convention, was then elected to the state senate to represent Cascade county, and in 1900 was elected by the Montana legislature to the United States senate. All these positions and many others more local, he has filled with honor and efficiency. He continues to watch with pride and feels a fostering care over the still growing interests of his city and has been constant in his contributions to its prosperity. On the occasion of his eightieth birthday there assembled at the New Park Hotel, in Great Falls, a representative gathering from all over the state to do him honor.

In August, 1858, Senator Gibson was married at Brownsfield, Maine, to Miss Valeria Goodenow Sweat, who was born there, November 3, 1838, and died at



L. K. Davlin.

Great Falls, Montana, in August, 1900. Four children were born to this union, two of whom are deceased. The surviving sons, Philip and Theodore, both reside in Montana. Senator Gibson is a Unitarian in religious belief and is president of the Great Falls Society of Unitarians and is a trustee of this body. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and the Elks, both at Great Falls. He is a member of the Board of Commerce and belongs to the Electric and University clubs.

LAWRENCE K. DEVLIN. Northern Montana has no more enterprising and public-spirited citizen than Lawrence K. Devlin, the president of the Pioneer Meat Company at Havre. He has been identified with this section of the state for more than thirty years, and has been an active factor in its development from the primitive conditions which existed here at the time of his arrival.

Mr. Devlin came to this region in 1879 to take charge of the work of construction of Fort Assiniboine. He was thus identified with this old outpost and frontier settlement, and in this way first came to know and take a personal part in the life and activities of this part of Montana. Mr. Devlin was born in Vermont, in June, 1857, and during boyhood removed with his parents to New York state, where he grew up and received his education in the public schools. He continued with the contracting firm of Broadwater & McCulloch until 1894, when the firm was dissolved, and in that year he located in Havre as one of the first settlers of this then small town. He bought the interest formerly owned by his old firm in the Pioneer Meat Company of this place, and has since given this enterprise the greater part of his energy and attention. In 1906 the business was incorporated as the Pioneer Meat Company, of which Mr. Devlin is president, G. W. Brown, vice president, Frank B. Brown, secretary, and H. P. Brown, treasurer, the latter gentlemen being residents of Great Falls. This is one of the large meat supply companies of the Northwest, and has branch houses in several of the principal centers of this state. Besides this position as the head of one of the important commercial houses of the state, Mr. Devlin has many other financial and vested interests in Montana.

His father was Patrick Devlin, a native of Ireland, who came from his native land to America during the early forties. For some years he was engaged in the marble business in Vermont, and from there moved to New York, in which state he died in February, 1878. Patrick Devlin was married in Vermont to Margaret Kinsella, who was also born in Ireland, came to this country when a girl, and is now living, at the age of seventy-nine, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

On November 3, 1903, Mr. Devlin was married to Miss Laura Lepper at Havre. Two children have been born to them—Lawrence K., Jr., at Havre, on February 2, 1905, and now attending school; and Margaret Mary, born in the same city, February 20, 1907. The family residence is one of the handsomest in the city of Havre.

There is no citizen more loyal to his state than Mr. Devlin, and as he has been a large factor in business enterprises so he has been active in civic affairs. His work as a county commissioner of Chouteau county during 1896 to 1898, when he put the fiscal affairs of the county on a cash basis, is well remembered. He also served as an alderman of Havre from 1902 to 1911, and for eighteen years has been chairman of the school trustees of the city. At the present time he is a deputy of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. Politically he is a Democrat, is a member of the Catholic church, and affiliates with the Knights of Columbus. For diversions from a busy career he has found his chief pleasure in hunting and fishing.

T. N. AVERILL. Ranking high among the more useful and valued members of the community in which he resides is T. N. Averill, proprietor of the *Townsend Star*, the official paper of Broadwater county. For nearly thirty years a resident of Townsend, he has been actively identified with its growth and increasing prosperity, as time and opportunity have occurred lending his energies to its advancement. A son of Robert Averill, he was born, January 30, 1855, in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, of substantial New England stock, his immigrant ancestors having been the same as that of General Averill, of Civil war fame. His grandfather Averill migrated with his family from Vermont to Michigan in the year 1800, journeying through the dense wilderness with ox teams and on foot and settling in the forest, becoming a pioneer of Kalamazoo county.

Growing to manhood in Michigan, T. N. Averill was educated in the schools of Plainwell and Kalamazoo. In the spring of 1876, but a few months before the brave General Custer met his terrible fate in Big Hole basin, he followed the "star of empire" westward to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he lived and labored for three years. In the spring of 1879 he came to Montana to look about, and a short time later spent one season in the Yellow Jacket country, in Idaho, prospecting in the vicinity of Challis and Bonanza. Returning to Montana early in 1880, Mr. Averill was for awhile employed at various kinds of work, in different places, including Butte, Wickes, Jefferson City, and Helena.

In the summer of 1883 Mr. Averill located in Townsend, where he has since maintained a continuous residence. For many years thereafter he followed the trades of a carpenter and contractor, in that capacity erecting nearly all of the best residences built in Townsend prior to 1898. In that year he purchased the *Townsend Star*, which indirectly took over all newspapers of previous date, including the *Townsend Transient*, the *Messenger*, and the *Forum*. During the fourteen years with which Mr. Averill has been actively associated with journalistic work, as owner of the *Townsend Star*, he has placed his paper on a substantial basis among the leading newspapers of the county, it being now the official journal. Mr. Averill is a man of excellent business ability, and has acquired property of value, owning real estate in Townsend, and mineral lands in Broadwater county.

A staunch and unswerving Democrat in politics, Mr. Averill has served almost continuously as mayor or alderman since the incorporation of the town, in the early nineties, while during political campaigns he exerts great influence as a ready and popular stump speaker. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Modern Woodmen of America; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Yeomen of America; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was grand master in 1897, and during a part of that year traveled in its interests, delivering public addresses in many places.

Mr. Averill married, December 29, 1881, Nellie Hale, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride, in Oshkemo, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Averill have four daughters and one son. Two of the daughters are graduates of the Montana University, and the son is proprietor and manager of the *Carbon County Journal*, published at Red Lodge, Montana.

JOHN T. ATHEY. Fifty years of tense activity in public and private life have marked the career of John T. Athey and have won for him a solid and admirable reputation for genuine worth and ability to accomplish whatever he may set his hands to. Beginning the business of real life at the age of eighteen, he fought through the Civil war as a Union soldier, followed by a term of service in Custer's regiment; since that time he has been occupied in the main by government positions, interspersed with rare occasions when he engaged in private business ventures, and in all his

various connections with government service he has performed most praiseworthy work. In 1904 he was elected to the office of clerk of the supreme court, filling the office most creditably, and he was re-elected in 1910 to the same office, which he now holds. He has been a valuable citizen from first to last, and has never failed to fulfill his duty in that respect with the utmost conscientiousness.

Born in Allegheny county, Maryland, February 14, 1843, John T. Athey is the son of Thomas and Mary Athey, both natives of Maryland. Two sons and one daughter were born to Thomas and Mary Athey, John T. being the second born. The parents passed their lives in their Maryland home, the father dying there in 1847 and the mother passing away in the year following, leaving their three children to the care of strangers. John was reared in the home of A. L. Withers, in Cumberland and was an attendant at the public schools of the town in which he was reared, and in the Allegheny County Academy. When he was eighteen years old he left school and enlisted in the Sixth West Virginia Infantry for service in the Civil war. He enlisted as a private, but after four years of continuous service emerged as a lieutenant. He was mustered out June 10, 1865, at Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1866 Lieutenant Athey joined Custer's Regiment, the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, and fought throughout the period of the Indian disturbances. He was mustered out of the service November 1, 1870, after having participated in every engagement with his regiment, but escaping injury at any time.

In 1871 Mr. Athey engaged in service in the Surveyor General's office at Lawrence, Kansas, and he served there and in the Chief Engineer's office in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas until 1874, in which year he was appointed post trader at Fort Sully, receiving his appointment from the secretary of war and serving for three years in a manner highly creditable to himself and all concerned. He first came to Montana in the spring of 1879 and settled at Fort Benton and was then engaged as clerk in the merchandise business for C. T. Bowes & Brothers at Fort Walsh, North Western Territory. In the fall of 1880 he went with Broadwater & McNamara as bookkeeper at Fort Maginnis and remained there until 1884, when he went to Sun River Crossing and took charge of a bankrupt stock of George Steele. He remained there until 1890, then removing to Armington, where he became manager for the store owned by Mr. Broadwater. He continued thus until 1896, when he was elected clerk of the district court of Cascade county, Montana, and in 1900 was re-elected to that office. The next public office of which he became the incumbent was that of clerk of the supreme court, which came in 1904, and in 1910 he was re-elected to the office,—an example of the fitness of the little witticism of the late Governor Johnson of Minnesota that "one good term deserves another." Mr. Athey is still filling that office, with a high degree of efficiency and general satisfaction. While a resident of Cascade county Mr. Athey served as a member of the school board for three years, and during his connection with that body was regarded as one of the most capable members of the board. He has always been a Republican in his political faith, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, since which time he has been an ardent supporter of the party and has ever been active in political circles. Fraternally Mr. Athey is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He has held two chairs in the blue lodge and chapter and all chairs in the commandery. His connection with the blue lodge and commandery is at Great Falls, Montana, and he is affiliated with the chapter at Sioux City, Iowa. He is a member of the Lambs Club and is an attendant of the Episcopal church. Mr. Athey has always been of a studious nature and is particularly fond of the best literature.

with which he is thoroughly conversant. He has always been a nature lover and has found much in the beauties of the western country to gratify that inclination.

Mr. Athey was married on October 29, 1872, at Leavenworth, Kansas, to Miss Katie De Sanno Clark, the daughter of Hartford Clark, a native of Rhode Island. Two children have been born to them: Harry R., born in Sioux City, Iowa, December 20, 1878, now a resident of Helena, and Lulu B., born at Fort Maginnis, Montana; both are unmarried.

LESLIE H. HAMILTON. The automobile industry is one which has grown with astounding rapidity during the last decade, and many of the leading business men of Montana have interested themselves in some branch or another of the trade. One of the most prominent of these, Leslie H. Hamilton, is the owner of the Standard Garage, at Great Falls, the largest establishment of its kind in the state. Mr. Hamilton belongs to that class of citizen, of which the west is justly proud. Starting in life with little or no capital, he rapidly rose to a position of importance in the sheep industry through the exercise of persistent energy and natural ability, and when he was ready to retire from that line of activity displayed his versatility by achieving a proportionate measure of success in the automobile business. He was born December 6, 1852, at Marlboro, Windham county, Vermont, and is a son of Joseph H. and Abigail (Mather) Hamilton.

Joseph H. Hamilton was a representative of a sterling old New England family, and spent his entire life in the state of Vermont, being engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death in 1900, when he was seventy-two years of age. He married Abigail Mather, daughter of Timothy and Abigail Mather, of a prominent New England family, and she died in 1860, at the age of twenty-six years, having been the mother of six children. Mr. Hamilton was again married, having three sons by his second union.

Leslie H. Hamilton divided his boyhood between the home farm and the district schools, and until of age was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then spent three and one-half years at various occupations in Vermont. In 1878 he went further west to Nevada, where he received his introduction to the business of sheep raising, and in the fall of 1879 made his entrance into Montana driving a band of sheep from Nevada to Beaverhead county for the Hoppin Brothers. He was employed by a Mr. Bazette in Beaverhead county during that winter, and in 1880, in company with John Stoutenberg and Albert Barney, located in the Judith Basin, in Fergus county, where the Sage Creek sheep ranch was established. In 1888 Mr. Hamilton purchased the interests of Mr. Barney, and in 1886 Mr. Stoutenberg sold his share in the firm to the Rev. Jacob Mills of Helena, and Messrs. Mills and Hamilton continued in partnership as the Sage Creek Sheep Company until 1890, when it was made a corporation under the same style. Mr. Hamilton was chosen president, Mr. Mills vice-president, and Mrs. Hamilton, a woman of exceptional business ability, secretary and treasurer, and the firm subsequently became one of the leading enterprises of Fergus county, owning upwards of 10,000 acres of patented land, and running 30,000 head of sheep annually. In 1908, after he had developed from a poor sheep herder with a capital of but \$500 into one of the leading capitalists of his section, Mr. Hamilton decided to take his family east in order that his children might secure better educational advantages. Accordingly, he disposed of his great interests in sheep, cattle, and horses, and went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. In 1911 he returned to Montana and settled in Great Falls, where he had in former years erected a handsome modern residence, bought a large amount of valuable property and built the Standard Garage, a three-



L. H. Hamilton

story structure, with ample floor space and salesrooms for several of the standard makes of machines, and equipped with every appliance known to the trade. A large force of experienced salesmen and expert mechanics is employed, and the venture has become the leading enterprise of its kind in the state. Mr. Hamilton is a director in the Lewistown Bank and the State Bank of Moore, and has numerous other investments. He is a Republican in his political views, but has not desired public office. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church.

On August 10, 1887, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Lizzie Montgomery, at Sage Creek, in Judith Basin, and five children were born to this union, as follows: Julia Bell, born February 6, 1890, a graduate of LaSalle Seminary; Henry Montgomery, born December 6, 1892, a graduate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he took a general course; Abigail Mather, born in July, 1894, attending Vassar College; Harley A., born in March, 1897, attending high school; and Leslie H., Jr., a student in the public schools.

Mr. Hamilton has lost none of his love for out-door occupations that in his youth laid the foundation for his present excellent health. He may well lay claim to the title "old-timer," as his residence in Montana dates back to the Indian days, and he can recall many exciting experiences of the time when the Treasure State was still in its infancy. On one occasion an Indian horse thief attempted to steal one of Mr. Hamilton's animals, but was captured by Mr. Hamilton and a friend, a Mr. Skelton. The Indian managed to escape during the night without his clothes, although the night was cold and there was a heavy covering of snow on the ground, but returned the next day while his former captors were absent from camp, equipped himself with a suit and a new hat and was never seen again by Mr. Hamilton.

HAWLEY J. SELWAY, well-to-do farmer and stockman of Dillon, Beaverhead county, Montana, is a representative of one of the early families of this county, and was born in Dillon on May 31, 1879. He is a son of James and Eunice (Noble) Selway, who were pioneer settlers of Montana. Hawley J. is one of the three children of his parents. He received his education in the schools of Dillon, being graduated from the high school in May, 1899, and in 1900 took a business course at the Wesleyan University at Helena. Since that time he has been devoted to the ranching business. Mr. Selway has a ranch on Horse Prairie of some twenty-seven hundred acres, which is the scene of large and profitable operations in the stock business, his sales in the year 1912 from the ranch aggregating about nine hundred head of cattle and one hundred horses. He is also devoting some attention to the matter of draft horses and cattle, and is the owner of a blooded Belgian stallion weighing twenty-two hundred pounds, which is said to be the heaviest horse in Beaverhead county. In addition to his property on Horse Prairie, he owns a half interest in a four hundred and forty-acre ranch near Dillon, as well as a considerable property in the city. Mr. Selway is secretary-treasurer of the Horse Prairie Reservoir Association, and has always done his full share in the promotion of every movement which he has reason to believe will result in the ultimate good of Beaverhead county. Mr. Selway is a Republican, and he is a member and stockholder and director of the Beaverhead Club. He is also a member of the Beaverhead County Fair Association and stock holder. His fraternal connections are represented by his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a member of Apollo Lodge No. 15. Independent Order of Dillon Encampment No. 9, and Lodge No. 9511 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On April 10, 1901, Mr. Selway married Miss Lovilla

Hughes, the daughter of James and Sarah E. Hughes, of Centerville, Iowa, where Mrs. Selway was born. She came to Montana in her girlhood and has here made her home ever since. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Selway, namely: Berthena, aged ten years. Francis, nine years of age, and Ralph, now aged five.

ALFRED O. DE LORIMIER. A splendid example of the successful westerner—the man who by persistence, optimism and good management rises from the meagerness of poverty to the distinctions of wealth, is Mr. Alfred O. de Lorimier, whose name figures so prominently in many of the most conspicuous enterprises of Fort Benton and whose ability as well as his fortune makes him an influential resident of the place.

Alfred Octave de Lorimier was the eighth son of his parents, who in giving him his middle name, Octave, commemorated his place among their children, who ultimately numbered eighteen. Mr. Lorimier's father was a native of Canada and was named George Anthony Lorimier. He was for many years a government agent for the Iroquois Indians, and his death occurred in Canada at the age of fifty-eight. His wife, our subject's mother, was Marie Louise McCumber and was of Scotch parentage and Canadian birth.

Alfred de Lorimier's education was pursued in the private schools of Lachine, near Montreal. At the age of eighteen, having completed his academic courses, he left his home to begin the carving of his fortune. In the city of Montreal he took a position as clerk at a salary of \$20 per month in the store of Henry Morgan & Company, one of the leading mercantile firms of the city at that time. He continued his connection with this house for two years, living carefully and conserving his pecuniary resources as far as was possible on a meager salary and at the expenses always particularly high in a metropolis. Like many thoughtful youths, he pondered the advisability of trying other vocational experiments, in the hope of getting something more lucrative. With a cash capital of only fifty dollars, he arrived in Chicago on the fourth of July, 1870. On investigating prospects in an employment office, he was given a letter to a farmer whose location was at some distance from the city. Young de Lorimier made the journey, at a cost of six of his carefully saved dollars. He was thereupon informed that his services were not needed, and indeed many other applicants were being turned away. But he stood his ground, insisting on being given a place, and his perseverance finally won. Throughout the season, he toiled in the hay field, faithfully and laboriously, at a salary of thirty dollars per month. He eventually returned to his work as a store salesman, being employed by Twohey Brothers, for whom he worked for eight years, and for John B. Farwell of Chicago, about one year.

In 1879 Mr. de Lorimier left the city by the lake and came to Fort Benton, with which place he has ever since been closely connected in increasing capacities. His first position here was in the mercantile establishment of T. C. Power & Brothers, where he held a position as manager of the dry goods department. After continuing this association for two years he formed a partnership with William Baker, the firm being known as Baker & de Lorimier. Their business, which was exclusive dry goods, they presently extended to White Sulphur Springs, where our subject had charge of its administration. After two years he sold his interest in both places and returned to Fort Benton. His outside interests were gradually broadening, and he accepted a clerkship with T. C. Power & Company, Limited. For eighteen years he continued in this capacity, during the latter part of that time serving as manager of the store. Two years ago he retired from active mercantile service, and has since limited his interests chiefly to his many investments.

Mr. de Lorimier has so wisely husbanded his capital and so judiciously invested it that he is now profitably connected with a large number of Fort Benton's lucrative enterprises. He is a director and stockholder of the Fort Benton Electric Light Company, and holds the same relations to the O'Hannon Land & Live Stock Company. He is a stockholder in the Montana Interstate Telephone Company; in the New World Life Insurance Company; in the Montana Life Insurance Company, and is a director in the Shonkin Stock Association. He also has extensive interests as a stock raiser. In addition to all these business concerns, he has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs and has served as alderman for two terms. His political alliance is with the Democratic party.

In April, 1899, Mr. de Lorimier was united in life's most sacred bond with Miss Jeanne Marie Gonin. She is a native of Lyons, France, and had come to Fort Benton at the age of twelve with her widowed mother, who afterward died here. The children of Mr. and Mrs. de Lorimier are two: Marguerite, who was born March 3, 1900, and Alexander, whose birth occurred on October 15, 1901. Mr. Lorimier's religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church.

JOHN VALENTINE CARROLL. In the person of Dr. John V. Carroll, of Fort Benton, Montana, is to be found the splendid combination of the practical mind of the man of business with the observant and logical mind of the professional man. Equipped with a thorough education, a student by nature, with an in-born love for his profession, it is not surprising that he was successful as a physician. He, however, had a mind whose dominant quality was an all-absorbing interest in everything. This type of man as a rule does not succeed in life, for this is the day of specialization, when a man must devote himself solely to one line of work, almost to one line of thought in order to surpass his neighbor in the race for the golden apple of success. The doctor is one of the most prominent men in Fort Benton, and both in this town and in other parts of Montana has taken an active hand in organizing and developing enterprises that have added much to the prosperity of Montana.

John Valentine Carroll was born in New York City, on the 14th of February, 1854. He was the son of James Carroll, who was a native of Ireland, and had come to New York in 1846. He was by trade a merchant tailor and was an officer in the old Ninth New York Militia, an Irish brigade, which later became the Sixty-ninth, and during the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, it was found necessary to put the whole regiment under arrest for refusing to parade in the Prince's honor. James Carroll was married to Mary B. Welsh, in New York City, in 1853. She was a native of Ireland and died in 1888, at the age of fifty. James Carroll was sixty-three when he died on the 13th of August, 1888. John Carroll thus lost both father and mother within a short time of each other. He was one of five children, but he was the only one who lived, the others all dying in infancy.

The education which John Carroll obtained was begun in the public schools of New York City, and was followed by a year spent at historic old Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. He then spent a year at St. Francis Xavier University in New York City. From 1879 to 1886 Dr. Carroll lived in Montana, and although he had not been graduated from a medical school, the need for physicians was so great that he had been practicing medicine during this time by special permission of the secretary of war. What medical work he had taken had been in the Medical Department of the College of New York, and he returned here to take his degree, which he received on the 19th of March, 1886. He spent the year subsequent to his graduation in the Asylum for the In-

sane in New York City, and then returned to take up his work in the West. He returned to Fort Assiniboine, where he had been stationed and remained here until the 19th of July, 1888, when he was appointed surgeon at Fort Belknap, and where he remained in the government service until September 24, 1895. He then resigned from the service and spent the next year at the University of Michigan, doing graduate work. Doctor Carroll has enjoyed nothing perhaps quite as much as his student days. Having a taste for study, he has also enjoyed the peculiar charm that hangs about any of the great universities. To a man lacking that fondness for the strong, crude, forceful existence that was life in the West during those early days it would seem that the doctor in turning his back on the quiet culture and the atmosphere of intellectual force, was making a great self sacrifice, but the doctor did not feel it so. He believed in the future of the West, and his faith has been more than justified.

Upon his return he came to Fort Benton, and entered private practice, upon which he was continuously engaged until 1908. Some of the activities in which Dr. Carroll has been engaged during this time are as follows: He is president of the Benton Electric Light Company, and also holds the same position in the North Western Live Stock Company. He is vice-president of the Benton Sheep Company and is in active control of the corporation. Believing that the town needed an opera house that would house good attractions he has always been active in behalf of the Baker opera house, and is president of the company. For the past thirteen years he has been vice-president of the Stockmen's National Bank, and one of the directors. He is a member of the firm of Mee & Carroll, raisers of cattle exclusively. Such a list as this is indicative of the fact that he must possess unusual business ability, but he has not contented himself with devoting his time to his professional and business affairs, but has found time to give to public affairs. He is chairman of the board of school trustees, and has been a member of the school board for the past eight years. As one of the best educated men in the section, his choice for this responsible position has been fitting and he has done much to give Montana the good reputation which she bears in educational circles. He is also chairman of the board of county commissioners.

Dr. Carroll was married at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, on the 22d of September, 1882, to Miss Martha Simpson of St. Paul, daughter of a mining engineer. Four children have been born to the doctor and his wife. John V., Jr., was born on the 2d of May, 1884, at Fort Assiniboine. He is now teller in the Stockmen's Bank, of Fort Benton. The only daughter, Grace Mary Virginia Carroll was born on the 2d of February, 1890, at Fort Belknap. Charles Simpson Carroll was born on the 7th of June, 1895, at Fort Belknap, and has been appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. James Martin Carroll, the youngest, was born at Fort Benton, on the 27th of June, 1899.

JOHN M. BRECHBILL. For a continuous period of thirty-two years a resident of Missoula, and during the whole of the time living an upright and estimable life of commendable industry and usefulness, John M. Brechbill has fully demonstrated his right to the respect and good will the people of the whole city and county of his home have for him, and they have bestowed their esteem upon him liberally, but only in proportion to his worth. He has worked at his trade as a carpenter here in a very acceptable manner, and is now in constant demand as a superintendent of the construction of buildings for their owners, in which capacity his services are highly valued.

Mr. Brechbill is a native of Oskaloosa, Iowa, where



J M Breckbill

he was born on October 9, 1862. His father, Samuel Luther Brechbill, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and, when he was nineteen years of age, moved with his parents to Calloway county, Missouri. He was married there a few years later to Miss Louisa A. Freeman, and soon after his marriage changed his residence to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1879. He then came to Montana and selected a ranch for the future home of himself and his family in the Bitter Root valley two miles from Stevensville. Before he could move his family to the ranch, and on the eve of his doing so, his wife was taken ill and died in Missouri. The father, however, brought the children he had at home to the ranch he had selected, and they all located on it. The father died there in March, 1911. During the Civil war he served four years in the Confederate army.

John M. Brechbill secured some education in the common schools of Missouri and then learned the carpenter trade. He came to Butte in 1879, but after a stay of a few months returned to his Missouri home. The next year he came again to Montana, and this time located in Missoula, where he has resided ever since. For some years he worked at his trade exclusively, but in 1896 added setting up machinery, such as mills, concentrators and the like, to his work, and was kept busy at both lines of effort as long as he chose to follow them. In time, however, he grew weary of both, and determined to confine himself to another department of labor, for which he believed there was a good opening, if not a pressing need.

In 1904 he took up the work of superintending the construction work in the erection of buildings, and since then he has devoted his time and energies wholly to that. He has superintended the construction of some of the most costly and imposing buildings in the city and county of Missoula, among them the county court house, Montana block, Masonic temple, the Elks' hall, many private residences of the better class and nearly all of the public school buildings. In each case he was employed by the persons or authorities for whom the buildings were being erected, and his work and its results have been so satisfactory that he has been in constant demand for his services in this respect. In 1912 he was made chief inspector of all paving and cement work for the city of Missoula by the city commissioner for the commission form of government.

On June 11, 1884, Mr. Brechbill was united in marriage with Miss Ella Silverthorn, a native of Montana, and the daughter of John Silverthorn, native of Pennsylvania but all old residents of Montana. Three children have blessed the union and brightened the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brechbill: Eunice Holliday, whose life began on August 8, 1889; Samuel C., who was born on March 20, 1891; and Richard Etta, who came into being on January 17, 1897. They are all living.

Mr. Brechbill is a Freemason of the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite, and also has all the degrees of the York rite, and is besides a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican in politics but not a rascally or hide-bound partisan, as in local affairs he always has in mind the welfare of his community and votes for the candidates he considers best fitted and most likely to promote it. This he does without regard to personal or party considerations, and from a sense of duty to the public.

For the progress and improvement of the city and county of his home he has always been earnestly and effectively active, and his efforts have been guided by intelligence and ruled by judgment. He does not support every project that is proposed, but when he is convinced of the value of any his aid is freely and cheerfully given, and it is at all times considerable in amount and usefulness. He is well known throughout the county and in all parts of it is esteemed in high degree for his

sterling worth and many estimable qualities as a man and citizen.

WILLIAM MILLER is one of the well-known men of this section of the state of Montana, his connection with the lively business in Dupuyer between the years of 1900 and 1910 giving him a wide range of acquaintance, and a popularity that one might seek far to excel. In those years he was also engaged in stock-raising, and in the years previous as well. In 1910 Mr. Miller came to Valier, where he once more engaged in the lively business, and here, as in Dupuyer, his project has met with marked favor with the public, and he is conducting a flourishing and prosperous business.

Mr. Miller was born in Sencalista; Canada, on July 4, 1866. He is the son of William and Jeannette Miller, both natives of Scotland, who met and married in Canada. In 1887 they removed to California. The father, who followed farming as an occupation, died in Dupuyer, Montana, in 1902, at the age of ninety-five, the family having removed from California to Montana in 1879 and 1880, the family coming through in an emigrant wagon from Reno, Nevada, to Missoula, Montana. They remained in Missoula until 1890, in which year they moved to Dupuyer. Eleven children were born to these parents, William being the youngest of the family.

He was eleven years old when the family removed from their Canadian home to California, and such schooling as he received was prior to that move. In 1880 the boy left home and when the family came to Missoula he busied himself in farming and various other ventures until 1890, in which year he came to Dupuyer and engaged in stock-raising. He also homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of government land, which he eventually acquired the title deed to, and he continued with his ranching operations near Dupuyer until 1900. In that year he extended his operations to include a lively business, and for ten years he conducted a thriving lively in Dupuyer. In 1910 he severed his business connection with that place and removed to Valier, where he once more became established in a similar business, and he has since continued thus.

Mr. Miller has been a model citizen in all the years of his residence in Montana, and has never shirked any civic duty or responsibility, however slight. He served as deputy sheriff of Teton county for four years, and has always been active in Democratic circles. He has acquired considerable city, and county property, and is regarded as one of the well-to-do men of the community. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Valier lodge and of the Woodmen of the World of Dupuyer.

Mr. Miller has been twice married. In 1894 he married Miss Elvira Mitchell, the daughter of Sydney Mitchell, of Missoula, an old pioneer rancher of that place. They had three children, Hildreth Sydney, Elizabeth Dorothy and Elvira. Mrs. Miller died in 1899 at Dupuyer, and in 1900 Mr. Miller married Miss Myrtle Rand, a daughter of George Rand of Wisconsin. Three children have been born of this latter union, Rand, Byron and Jean, the two latter of whom are deceased.

JAMES M. RHOADES. Like many other successful business men in different parts of our bountiful land, with its rich harvest of opportunity for the alert reaper and even for the careful gleaner, and like hosts of professional men among us, James M. Rhoades, one of the most enterprising and successful real estate dealers in Missoula, was born and reared on a farm, or at least passed a large part of his boyhood and youth on one. And like others of his kind, his rural life gave him self-reliance and resourcefulness, with readiness for emergencies as they come, and a comprehensive sweep of vision that goes beyond the narrow con-

ventionalities of life and takes in its essential principles, purposes and requirements.

Mr. Rhoades came into being in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 27, 1866. But, although he was born in a city, his parents, Josiah and Bessie (Ashford) Rhoades, were farmers. They were Virginians by nativity and moved from the Old Dominion to Ohio in 1864. There the father is still living, and he is now nearly ninety years old. Almost the whole of his life to the present time (1912) has been passed on farms, and in his days of activity he was one of the best farmers in the neighborhood of his home, as he was always thorough in all he did, and omitted no effort necessary on his part to secure the best results and the greatest possible returns for his labor.

His son James M. was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. After leaving school he passed two years in steamboating on the Ohio river, and two years at sea in the merchant marine service. In 1879 he came to Montana, arriving in August. After remaining a few months in Butte, he changed his residence to the eastern part of the state, where he was variously engaged in the cattle industry until 1888. On October 12 of that year he was married to Miss Nelly Scott, a daughter of John Scott, a well-known pioneer cattle man of that part of the state.

After his marriage Mr. Rhoades kept up his connection with the cattle industry until 1894, when he was elected county assessor of Dawson county for a term of two years. In 1897 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Miles City by President McKinley, and in 1900 was reappointed to this office by President Roosevelt. But he had wearied of official life and longed for both a change of base and a change of occupation. He therefore resigned his office before the end of the year last mentioned, and moved to Seattle, Washington, where he remained one year.

From Seattle he came to Missoula in 1901 and entered the real estate and insurance field in business, which has proved to be entirely adapted to his taste and capacity, and for which he has shown special aptitude of a high order. He is now one of the most successful and popular men in the business in this part of the country, being full of enterprise and energy in connection with his trade, and far-seeing and well informed concerning it and all its requisites, and having a genial, whole-souled nature which makes it altogether enjoyable to have dealings with him. These qualities give him a grasp of the business few men can get, and a popularity in conducting it few ever win, here or elsewhere.

In April, 1912, Mr. Rhoades was elected mayor of Missoula under the commission form of government and by a large majority. He has instituted many improvements, including four miles of pavement, a new lighting system, an up-to-date fire alarm system, and many reforms. He is also general agent for the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, his territory covering the states of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, and he has a number of agents under him.

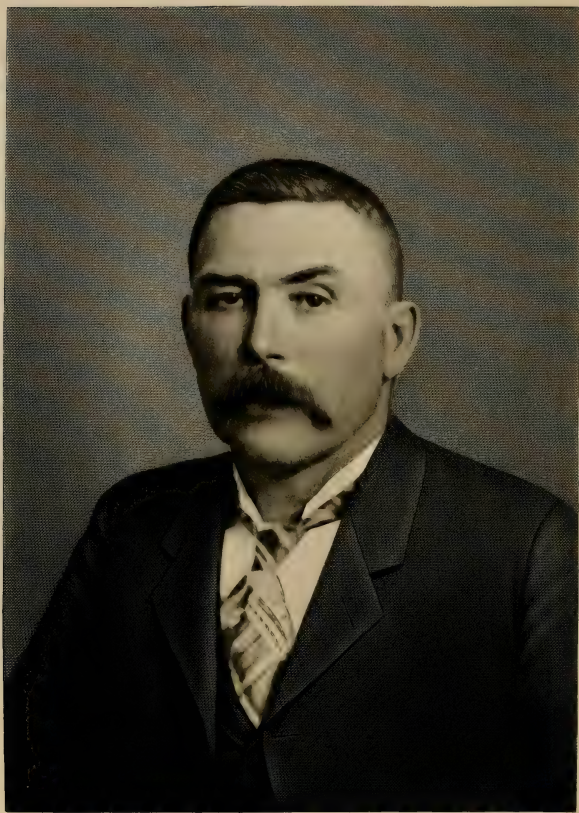
Mr. Rhoades has always been an active Republican in politics and is devotedly attached to the principles of his party. Fraternally he is a Freemason of the Knight Templar degree and also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a prominent member of the Order of Elks. He served as Exalted Ruler of Missoula lodge in the latter order two years, and was chairman of the building committee which erected its new hall, one of the most complete, convenient and beautiful in Montana. He and his wife are the parents of two children, their daughter Bessie, and their son James.

JUDGE FRANCIS K. ARMSTRONG. In the list of distinguished citizens who have made up the judiciary of Montana, none has stood higher in the esteem and

confidence of the people than Judge Francis K. Armstrong, of Bozeman, who during a period of eleven years rendered service of a high character to his state and upheld the dignity and traditions of the Montana bench. Judge Armstrong has served capably in other official capacities, and for a number of years has also identified himself with the financial interests of Bozeman, being at this time a director in the National Bank of Gallatin Valley, and in every relation of life has so conducted his affairs that his record stands today without a stain or blemish. He is a native of Rockford, North Carolina, and was born March 6, 1849, a son of Francis K. Armstrong, Sr., who was born in Surry county, North Carolina, March 28, 1802. The latter became a gentleman of great wealth and prominence, owning a large hotel, plantation and much other property in his native state, and was distinguished in local politics, for several years being clerk of the district court and holding other offices of trust and importance. Financial reverses came, however, and with them a desire to seek rest and recuperation amid the more novel and exciting scenes of the far west. Accordingly, in the early fifties, he removed from North Carolina and located in St. Joseph, Missouri, but later went into Kansas and settled at Iowa Point, where his death occurred in 1861, when he was sixty years of age. He was a most excellent and honorable man, and was loved for his manly qualities of mind and heart. The mother of Judge Armstrong was Jerusha (Belt) Armstrong, also a native of North Carolina, who was born October 6, 1807, and died at Iowa Point, aged eighty-two years. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are still living, and Francis K. is the only one who adopted the profession of law.

Francis K. Armstrong was but twelve years of age when his father died, but he immediately assumed the responsibility of caring for his mother, and when he could be spared from home attended the district schools. Subsequently he became a student in the university at Highland, Kansas, and after completing his studies there entered the law department of Columbia College, Missouri, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1875. He began the practice of law at Troy, Kansas, and was later associated with Albert Perry, this partnership continuing for two years, and in January, 1879, Mr. Armstrong came to Bozeman, Montana, most of the year being passed in looking over the ground. He then opened a law office and for a few months associated himself with Col. Ira Pierce, and when that professional relation was dissolved by the death of Colonel Pierce, formed a copartnership with Judge Llewellyn Augustus Luce. This was continued for a brief period, when Judge Armstrong became associated with Hon. Charles S. Hartman, which continued up to the time of the appointment of Judge Armstrong to the bench, in 1891. In that year the ninth judicial district for the state of Montana was organized, and Judge Armstrong was appointed to fill the office by Governor Toole, and was twice thereafter elected to the position, in 1904 and 1908. In 1904, he became one of the organizers of the National Bank of Gallatin Valley, and has since been a director and stockholder in that institution, recognized as one of the most substantial banking houses in the state.

On December 27, 1881, Judge Armstrong was married in Bozeman, to Miss Lora Lamme, a native of St. Joseph, Missouri, and to this union there were born three children, one of whom, Mabel, died at the age of six years. Two daughters, Lena and Edith, survive. Mrs. Armstrong's father, Achilles Lamme, was a very prominent citizen and early settler of Gallatin county, who came to Montana in 1864 or 1865, and began practice as a physician. In so new a country, however, there was but little business for a doctor, and he soon turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he continued up to the time of his death. At that



D. M. Crowley

period he was the leading merchant of eastern Montana and prominently identified with the growth and development of the state. Although in the strictest sense a business man more than a politician, he served one term in the Montana legislature.

Judge Armstrong has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the day, locally and otherwise. He has not been an office seeker, but has considered it his duty to assume the responsibilities that have been thrust upon him. Bearing a reputation for the highest integrity of character, he has held the confidence of all classes, and in the various official capacities in which he has served has fully vindicated the trust reposed in him. At a time when Montana consisted of but three judicial districts, Judge Armstrong served as prosecuting attorney for one of them, with a deputy in each of the counties comprising the district. He also served as president of the territorial council, and while a member of the legislature was speaker of the house. At the first state convention he was nominated for the supreme bench, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of the ticket and failed of election by only a small minority. In 1910 Gov. Edward Norris appointed him chairman of the board of commissioners selected to find a site for the State Insane Asylum. Politically he has worked and voted in the interest of the Democratic party, and has never utilized his political badge for dress parade purposes only. In the language of some of his warmest supporters, "every one knows where to find Francis K. Armstrong." He is a man of commanding presence, kindly, yet dignified and courteous to all. Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Armstrong has devoted himself to looking after his farming interests, his large land holdings and his financial connections. Holding prestige as a financier, with a record for public service that will serve as an example worthy of emulation by those who follow him in the high positions he has so ably filled, and a man whose life both in public and private is an open book, Judge Armstrong well merits the universal esteem and respect in which he is held, and takes rank with the men who have brought honor to the great commonwealth of Montana.

DANIEL MARTIN CROWLEY. The late Daniel Martin Crowley was born in Brasier Falls, New York, on January 17, 1856, and was the son of John and Mary (Hurley) Crowley, both natives of Ireland, who came to America on their wedding tour and settled in the town which later became the birthplace of their son, the subject of this review.

John Crowley was a farmer by occupation and he passed his life devoted to that industry. He and his wife reared a family of nine children, of which number Daniel M. was the third born. He remained on his father's farm to the age of nineteen years, attending the common schools in the meantime, and in 1875 he came west to Minnesota, where he found work in the lumber woods of that state. For four years he was variously occupied in Minnesota, and in 1879 he came to Montana and, in company with his brother, John, ran a ranch near Townsend. In about 1881 he came to the present site of Lewistown, then a mere camp, and took up homestead claims. Mr. Crowley bears the distinction of having built the second frame building to be reared in Lewistown. It is expected that this old landmark will soon be razed, to be replaced by a modern brick block in 1913, according to the present plans.

Mr. Crowley was one of the few Montana men who made an unqualified success of the breeding of fast horses, and from his strains Montana has furnished some of the finest harness horses in the country, fine driving horses being a specialty with him. He owned several fine ranches in the state of Montana, although he did not operate in cattle or sheep himself, and in addition to holding part interests in numerous other

ranches, he was a heavy stockholder in the electric light and telephone company. His holdings in the state were on an immense scale, and he was regarded as one of the financially substantial men of the state. He was ever a man of importance in his community and district. He was a Republican and a faithful worker in the party ranks, but though he was often urged to run for office, he was never found willing to serve in that way. At one time he served as deputy sheriff of the county, but beyond that his public service did not extend, except in the way of his influence, which was always on the side of the right. He devoted himself almost exclusively to his private business interests, and was one of the most popular men in Lewistown. He was a kind and generous man, known for his many deeds of benevolence and charity, and his memory is revered by many who have reason to remember him with gratitude and affection. Mr. Crowley died on January 19, 1906, and it is said that his was the most largely attended funeral that Lewistown ever witnessed.

On August 23, 1898, Mr. Crowley was married to Miss Annie E. Glancy, a daughter of John and Annie Glancy. John Glancy came to Montana with his family in 1886 and settled in the Judith Basin, where he has become one of the successful cattle and ranch men of the county. The marriage of Mr. Crowley and Miss Glancy occurred in Lewistown, and to them were born two sons: Charles J., now twelve years of age, and Glancy D., aged ten, both of whom are attending school in their home town.

Since the passing of her husband, Mrs. Crowley has continued the management of the ranch properties left by Mr. Crowley, and has proven herself a most efficient and capable business woman. Her home in Lewistown, recently built, is one of the handsomest places in the city, and is located at No. 204 Eighth avenue. Mrs. Crowley is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as was also her deceased husband.

ANDREW SWANEY, a good old pioneer in the wilds of Montana, came to this state in 1879 and he has been a prominent and influential resident of Kalispell since the founding of that place, in 1892. Mr. Swaney has been the popular and efficient incumbent of a number of prominent federal offices during his residence in Montana and at the present time, in 1912, he is register of the United States land office. He has done a great deal to advance the progress and improvement of this section of the state and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

In Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1860, occurred the birth of Andrew Swaney, who is a son of Hugh and Cressala (Fulerton) Swaney, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Ireland. The father came west in 1882 and located at Missoula, Montana, where he maintained his headquarters as public administrator of the county of Flathead, a position he retained for a period of eighteen years. He died July 14, 1912, at the venerable age of seventy-nine years. His cherished and devoted wife, who came from her native heath, the Isle of Erin, at the age of eighteen years, to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where was solemnized her marriage in April, 1859, passed to the life eternal in 1898, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Swaney became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, in 1912, and of whom Andrew was the first born.

To the public schools of Pennsylvania, Andrew Swaney is indebted for his rudimentary educational training, which discipline was later effectively supplemented by a thorough course in the school of experience. In 1879, at the age of nineteen years, he came west on the Central Pacific Railroad, sojourning for a short time at Blackfoot, Idaho, whence he came to Montana by stage. For the ensuing four years he was in the

employ of Worden & Higgins, of the pioneer merchandise house of Missoula, Montana, and in 1883 he came to the Flathead valley, his original purpose being to trade in this section with the Indians. He became so favorably impressed with this country that he decided to locate here and immediately settled at a point a mile and a half from Kalispell on Ashley creek. When Kalispell was founded, in 1892, he came to this city and here was United States commissioner until 1893, when he resigned that position in order to become deputy clerk of the district court, which latter office he retained until 1894, when he was elected clerk of the district court in and for Flathead county, serving in such office until the month of April, 1898, when he resigned and enlisted in the first regiment of Montana volunteers, United States of America, serving in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war as first sergeant of Company H. Mustered out as second lieutenant of said company, he subsequently organized and was elected captain of Company H, Second Regiment of Montana National Guard, and later promoted to the office of major in such command, subsequently resigning by reason of the interference of his duties as register of the United States land office at Kalispell, having been appointed to the latter office on June 3, 1902. During this period he was likewise engaged in farming and stock raising in the vicinity of Kalispell. June 3, 1902, he was appointed register of the United States land office and he has been the popular and efficient incumbent of that position during the intervening years to the present time, in 1912. He is a man of broad mind and generous impulses and he has implicit faith in the great future of the Treasure state.

December 5, 1886, Mr. Swaney married Miss Mary A. Foy, who was born and reared at Ogden, Utah, and who is a daughter of John M. Foy. Mr. and Mrs. Swaney have four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Louis L., Alice E., Charles H. and Alex. G.

In a social way Mr. Swaney is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he has passed through the circle of the York Rite branch, being a Knight Templar, and commander of Cyrene Commandery No. 10, and he is likewise affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Kalispell Club. In politics he is a Progressive Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Swaney are well known throughout Flathead county, where their intimate friends are numbered by the score, and their home is a center of most generous hospitality.

GEORGE A. ROBERTS. 'Forty-niner, veteran of the Civil war, sailor, pioneer and old-timer, and eventually successful business man and highly esteemed citizen of Billings,—such has been the career of George A. Roberts, of No. 104 North Thirty-first street, who in spite of his seventy-nine years, and the hardships and vicissitudes that have marked his life, is still in robust health and evincing an active interest in all that is taking place in his adopted city. The record of Mr. Roberts' career reads like the pages from the pen of a master writer of fiction, for the adventurous inclinations of his earlier years led him into strange places and thrilling experiences. Now, in the evening of his life, retired from business worries and cares, he may look back over years that have been usefully spent, content in the knowledge that he stands pre-eminent among those men who have braved the perils of the new places and blazed the trail for future generations. Mr. Roberts was born at Brunswick, Cumberland county, Maine, December 17, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Murilla (Welch) Roberts, natives of the Pine Tree state.

Thomas Roberts was a ship carpenter and sailor in his younger days, but eventually entered the lumber business, with which he was identified at the time of

his death, which occurred in 1886, when he was eighty-three years of age. Until 1856 he was a Whig, and in that year transferred his allegiance to the Republican party and voted with that organization during the rest of his life. He and his wife, who passed away in Maine in 1879, had nine children, of whom three still survive: George A.; Helen, who is the widow of William Tabnor and resides in Boston, Massachusetts; and Adelaide, the wife of B. L. Dennison, of Augusta, Maine.

When George A. Roberts was only ten years of age he went to Boston, but after two or three years in that city returned to his native place and for the period of several years worked in the drug store of William Baker. Subsequently, he shipped on the "General Dunlap," a full-rigged vessel, on which he went to Mobile, Alabama, and later made a trip to Liverpool, England, eventually returning to New York City. After spending two or three years in Maine, the discovery of gold in California caused him to take passage on a vessel bound for San Francisco, in which city he arrived in October, 1851, and there he was engaged in mining until 1864. In that year he returned to his native state by the same route, and in February, 1864, at Auburn, Maine, he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Bowlin, for service in the Civil war. His regiment went first to Portland, Maine, and then to New York City, subsequently moving on to Hilton Head, North Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia. They then marched to Augusta, Georgia, but were ordered back to Savannah, and were eventually mustered out of the service at Dahlonga, Georgia. Mr. Roberts received his honorable discharge at Augusta, Maine, and soon thereafter became a sailor, following the sea as a vocation until 1877. In that year, during the gold excitement in the Black Hills, he joined a party that traveled overland via Bismarck, Dakota, and there he engaged in the restaurant business, but was unfortunate enough to lose his business in the fire in 1879, and continued overland to Miles City, Montana, thence to Coulson, and finally to Billings, as a member of the surveying party of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Billings at that time was but a tent town, there being only two frame buildings in the course of erection. After accompanying the surveying party through to Fort Benton, Mr. Roberts severed his connection with the railroad company, and returned east to his native state to visit his folks. After a short visit he returned to Billings, which his foresight had told him was due to become a large city, and here engaged in the restaurant business until 1890, meeting with exceptional success. In that year he removed to Gardiner, where he carried on the same line of enterprise, and was later in the general merchandise business for about four years, but in 1900 retired from active life and returned to Billings, and he is now living quietly at his home, No. 104 North Thirty-first street.

Mr. Roberts has been greatly interested in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is now acting as quartermaster of William McKinley Post No. 28. He has passed through the chairs of Rathbone Lodge No. 28, Knights of Pythias, and is past commander of the lodge. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. The various changes that have transformed Billings from a tent town with a few straggling settlers into one of the great commercial centers of this part of the West have been witnessed by Mr. Roberts, who has taken an active part in the growth and development of the city's interests. As a business man he bore the reputation of a man of integrity and upright dealings, and he was respected by his business associates and highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances. As a link connecting the pioneer past with the realized present, Mr. Roberts is fully en-

titled to a place among Billings' most representative citizens.

A. D. MAYNARD. Another Polson citizen whose valuable life experience, as well as his broad knowledge of western life makes him an important figure in his city and county, is Judge Arthur D. Maynard. His education, his practical intelligence, his sterling character and his civic conscientiousness, all combine to make his present office an appropriate one. Mr. Maynard's intellectual acquisitions are such as befit his New England origin, for he was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1852, his parents being Daniel Maynard, a native of Massachusetts and Rachel B. (Taylor) Maynard, whose birth-place was in Vermont.

In 1862 Daniel Maynard moved with his family to Minnesota, thence in eight years to Iowa, and again in eight years to Montana, where he became one of Montana's sturdy pioneers. A farmer of the most respected and worthy class, he lived at Bozeman, Montana, until in 1901 he laid down the responsibilities of earthly life at seventy-two years of age, leaving a wife, the one son and two daughters and all but one daughter still survive. His wife at the writing of this sketch (March, 1913) is living at Long Beach, California, where she enjoys excellent health and retains a remarkable degree of useful and enjoyable activity at eighty-four years of age; she was of the General Putnam stock of New England origin.

Arthur D. Maynard was but ten years of age when the family home was changed from Springfield to the Minnesota town of Owatonna where his school life was continued. He later attended the high school of Dexter, Iowa, and soon began teaching in the western part of the state, where he met Miss Anna M. Cook, she being eighteen years of age; they were married in 1874. During the next year, both attended the Baptist college, located in Des Moines, Iowa, from which institution he was honorably graduated in 1875. Having been thus fully prepared Mr. Maynard pursued the profession of teaching and civil engineering in various parts of Iowa for twelve years, finally accepting a position in the graded schools of Bozeman, Montana, where he wielded pedagogical influence during 1878-1879. Having given many good years of his life to the dissemination of book lore and to the western developments of the state, Mr. Maynard yielded to the lure of the fruitful soil and of the practical science of civil engineering, some of which work now stands financially at the head of western developments in the state where he now lives, chief of which was that he was one of the principal promoters in the building of the great Farmers Canal in Gallatin county, Montana, which brings an annual revenue of more than a half million dollars to the farmers of Gallatin county near Bozeman. In addition to this he surveyed and mapped out canals and reservoirs for the farmers of Yellowstone county living along the Big Horn river near Hardin, Montana, all of which are now built and are successfully operated, greatly to the advantage of the people for irrigation purposes, in south eastern Montana.

After thirty useful and profitable years, spent chiefly on his farm in Gallatin county and in civil engineering throughout the state, he sold his property and located in Polson. Here he was officially engaged as civil engineer for the town and country, and afterward was appointed city engineer, which position he filled for nearly two years, or until a lameness caused the sale of his engineering office and his good-will to an employee. But he had inspired such confidence that in 1911 he was induced to accept the offices of justice of the peace and police judge of the city, which positions he still acceptably holds.

By no means the least creditable of Judge Maynard's achievements is his family. His estimable wife, whom he married in 1874, was, as previously stated, Miss Anna M. Cook of Onawa, Iowa; seven children have

been given to them. Of the five sons, the eldest, Harlan Q., passed to the spirit world, just as he was entering upon the strong, bright years of manhood, being eighteen years of age when he died in Bozeman. Two children were lent them only during the blossom time of babyhood; Meritt Arthur closed his eyes in the long sleep at the age of twenty-one months, and his brother, little Clement, lived but one year. Irving L., the oldest living son, born in 1879, at Bozeman, is happily settled in life, and lives with his wife and three little daughters, not far from his parents' home in Polson. A younger son, Maurice W., who was educated at Bozeman, bids fair to become an example of that "noblest work of God"—an educated farmer. For at twenty years of age he is beginning his agricultural experiments near Polson. Both daughters occupy worthy stations in life; Edith L., born in 1887, was educated in Bozeman, Gallatin County high school, and at the State normal school at Dillon, Montana; she is a successful teacher at Polson. She is a graduate and holds a state life diploma. Laura C., born in 1888, was formerly a student of Gallatin County high school and after graduating went to Wooster College, Ohio, and also completed the State Normal school at Dillon; she is an adept in the school-room. She is the wife of Professor J. H. Holst of Victor, in this state, their little daughter, Rachel Anna, being the fourth in Judge Maynard's bouquet of grandchildren.

In the Republican party Mr. Maynard is counted a staunch politician, though an unassuming one. In religious life he is a loyal supporter of the Presbyterian church, though his religious sympathies are not narrowed down to one sect. Among his other enviable qualities, Judge Maynard's friends count him a capital conversationalist. His life, notwithstanding the fact that it has been so largely an intellectual one, has not been without its thrilling adventures, including more than one encounter with the Indians. But he is, above all other things, a man of practical purpose, of broad understanding and of superior judgment. These characteristics have been displayed in his administration of many important affairs, especially those related to his office as a director of the Flathead County State Bank, of which he was formerly vice president. In this and other capacities, he is well-known throughout this section of the state, and is recognized as a prominent factor in its welfare and its progress.

ROBERT AUL LUKE was born in Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, and after attending the public schools and Washington University in the city of St. Louis, where his father was in business. St. Louis was his home until 1880, when he came to Montana, making the trip from Bismarck, North Dakota, to Fort Benton by steamboat, that being a convenient method of travel to this part of the northwest. Mr. Luke settled at that place intending to engage in stock raising, but the First National Bank of Fort Benton being organized at that time he was appointed cashier, which position he retained until 1885, when he removed to Helena. Here he took up a different line of business, that of general insurance, in which he has been successful, and in 1893, during the closing of many of the banks throughout the country, he was appointed receiver for the First National Bank of Philipsburg, Montana, which was a very prosperous mining town in those times. In less than a year he had arranged the bank's affairs in such shape that it resumed its operations, and during that period, as he retained and operated his general insurance business at Helena, he returned there and continued it. In 1905 Mr. Luke disposed of his general insurance business at Helena and has since been engaged as a general adjuster for all of the principal fire insurance companies operating in this and adjoining states throughout which he is well and favorably known.

John W. Luke, the father, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came to America as a young man in the middle of the last century. Making St. Louis his home, and serving as pilot, captain and subsequently owner of three or four steamboats operating upon the Mississippi and Missouri rivers from St. Louis about the time of the Civil war, Captain Luke had retired from steamboating and engaged in the general mercantile business at St. Louis. Through his steamboating days he had a large and extensive personal acquaintance, and after many years' residence in St. Louis, during which he had been prominent as a Mason, having been grand secretary for the Masonic order for the state of Missouri for several years and occupying other exalted offices, in 1883, he retired from active business at St. Louis and came to Fort Benton, making his home with his son there till October, 1888. In that year he died at the home of his daughter at Fort Benton and his body was taken to St. Louis and interred in Bellefontaine cemetery. His wife was Catherine Wells Wilson of Steubenville, Ohio. Of the nine children, only three are still living: Robert Aull Luke, at Helena; John Wallace Luke, living at Birmingham, Alabama; and Harry Lee Luke, residing at Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Luke is a member of the Montana Club, and almost qualified to be an old timer and in political issues he supports the Democratic party, but is not one who seeks political preferment for himself, while in the world of business his methods have won him the respect of all who deal with him.

EDWARD MARRON. For a number of years one of the leading cattlemen and horse raisers of Montana, the late Edward Marron will be well remembered by the older residents of Glendive, in which city he spent many years of a long honorable career, and where his death occurred June 8, 1898. He is recalled as a man of great public spirit, of willing charity, of tender sympathy for those in trouble, and had a cheerful, optimistic view of life that made him a welcome comrade in any organization and a valued member of social bodies. Edward Marron was born at Utica, New York, September 12, 1857, and was four years of age when his parents removed to Assumption, Illinois. There he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when, in 1876, a desire to see something of the world led to his coming to the west as far as Dakota, and subsequently to Montana. For a young man of energy and spirit this section presented many opportunities, and Mr. Marron had the enterprise to grasp them. Prior to 1882 he spent the greater part of his time in hunting buffalo, in 1883 becoming connected with the large stock firm with which he remained until his demise. He was manager for Hubbard & Sampson, on their great ranch on Red Water, located sixty-five miles northwest of Glendive, and in this connection, as in others, he became one of the best known men in eastern Montana. Political honors were often tendered him by the Republican party, but he steadfastly refused to enter into politics. He was an active and successful business man and a noble and upright citizen. He was of robust appearance, and with the exception of what was supposed to be an occasional attack of heart affection, was in excellent health. For this reason his sudden death prostrated his family and brought grief to a wide circle of friends and admirers. Mr. Marron was a popular member of the exclusive Glendive Club.

On December 27, 1884, Mr. Marron was united in marriage with Miss Grace V. Bendon, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary C. (McCoy) Bendon, the former born in Stark county, Ohio, and the latter in Missouri. From Ohio Mr. Bendon moved to Minnesota, and from there to Dakota, still later coming to Montana and settling in Glendive. On December 25, 1903, Mrs. Mar-

ron was married to James W. Gilmore, who was born at Fairlee, Vermont, February 3, 1836. In 1880 Mr. Gilmore, with his first wife and their three children, came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and from there traveled overland to Helena, Montana. At a later date Mr. Gilmore located in Dawson county, and was the first man to enter into the sheep business here and made it a decided success. He retired from active business, one of Glendive's most respected citizens, in 1906, and died at his home in Glendive, February 23, 1912, his burial taking place at Reading, Massachusetts. Mrs. Gilmore, who still survives and lives in the comfortable home in Glendive, is one of the city's oldest and most highly esteemed residents. She has many friends throughout this section, and holds a prominent position in church and social circles.

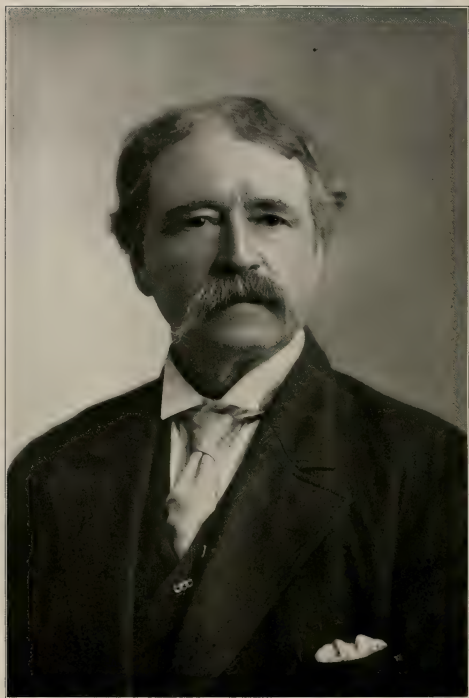
WILLIAM L. SWENDEMAN. The career of Mr. Swendeman has conformed to the changing tastes in locomotion of the ever advancing American people. From bicycles the transition to automobiles was easy, and perhaps in the not very distant future he may handle the latest models of flying machines and be prepared to supply skilled aviators to drive them. Certainly his success in the lines of vehicles he has thus far handled would justify confidence in his branching out into the newest line of space destroyers.

Born in Minneapolis on August 21, 1872, Mr. Swendeman came to Helena with his parents in time to obtain the most of his public education in this city. After working at different occupations, he decided to learn a trade, and so went into the establishment of Lang & Company, tinsmiths and sheetmetal workers. He mastered this trade, and worked for the firm from 1888 until 1893.

When Mr. Swendeman left Lang & Company, he secured a position with a bicycle manufacturing concern, and for a number of years he followed this occupation in various parts of the country. During this period he became known as a bicycle rider of skill and speed, and from 1888 to 1893 held the championship of Montana. As visible signs and tokens of his prowess in this art, Mr. Swendeman has a number of medals won in different contests. In 1895 he returned to Helena and engaged in the bicycle business there. At that period all the world was awheel, and not to ride was to be practically excluded not merely from society, but even from conversation. Mr. Swendeman reaped the benefits of this penchant for wheeling, as he had a first-class establishment. He finally sold out to engage in the automobile business, when the popularity of the bicycle began to wane. He conducts this business with the same address and initiative which marked his earlier venture, and he has the exclusive agency for several popular models. These include the Franklin and the Peerless. The company is now incorporated, and Mr. Swendeman is its president.

Mr. Swendeman might have inherited his taste for machinery and mechanics, as his father was experienced in those lines. Sanfield Swendeman was born in Germany in 1842. He came to America with his parents at the age of seven and was educated in Minneapolis. He became a contractor and millwright, and in 1880, when he came to Helena, held the position of foreman in W. Reynolds' machine works. He died in Helena in 1883, and is buried here. He was married at Akron, Ohio, to Miss Lizzie Baum, who was born in Cleveland in 1851. She is now a resident of Helena.

The Elks' lodge is the only society to which Mr. Swendeman belongs. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party. He and Mrs. Swendeman are members of the Congregational church, and liberal supporters of all its departments of work. Mrs. Swendeman's maiden name was Mable Buckner, and she relinquished it in favor of Swendeman on November 16, 1898, at Battle Creek, Michigan. The only child, Wil-



Thomas Keane

liam L., Jr., died before he reached his second birthday. His little life began on September 5, 1908, and was ended on July 20, 1910. This bereavement is the deepest sorrow in the happy and prosperous life of Mr. and Mrs. Swendeman. The success which he enjoys is the fruit of Mr. Swendeman's own work and ability. He knows the pleasures of friendship, and is sought after by those who like congenial company, and few of the good things of life have been denied him, as the deserved rewards of his industry and foresight.

THOMAS KEAN. Forty-two years have passed since the first pioneer came to Glendive, Montana, and to find him one need not look for hoary age or weakened faculties; on the other hand, Thomas Kean, justice of the peace and president of the Glendive State Bank, is an excellent example of the alert and wide awake business man that controls many of the leading enterprises of this section after fostering and founding them and impresses a visitor as one very capable of continuing for many years to come. Thomas Kean was born at Tonawanda, Erie county, New York, August 8, 1848, and is a son of James and Ellen M. (McGuire) Kean.

James Kean was born in Scotland in 1816 and died at Buffalo, New York, in 1872, when aged fifty-six years. When he came to the United States in early manhood he stopped at Tonawanda, New York, and remained there for some years engaged in teaching school. He then went into the stove shipping business and later removed in the same business to Buffalo, New York. He was married in Erie county to Ellen M. McGuire, who was born in Ireland in 1825, came to America with her people in 1829 and died January 14, 1912, in her eighty-seventh year. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom survive, namely: Thomas; Michael and James, who both live at Tonawanda, New York; John, who is a resident of Los Angeles, California; Carrie, who is the wife of William Hanna, of Portland, Oregon; Anna, who is the wife of David Johnson, of Chicago, Illinois; and Ella, who is the wife of M. Bowers, of La Salle, New York.

Thomas Kean attended school at Buffalo and no doubt his father intended him to become a shipper of barrels and all kinds of staves, like himself, but the youth took his future in his own hands and ran away from home and in 1865 enlisted as a bugler in Company B, Sixth United States Cavalry, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The life of discipline, combined with adventure, suited him so well that after three years of service he re-enlisted in the same capacity, in Company C, Seventeenth United States Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1876 at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, after eight full years of service. Under the command of General Crittenden, he participated in all the hazardous work of his command, soldiering along the border and up through Dakota and Montana in those days, taxing both the courage and strength of officers and men. When his regiment reached the Cheyenne Indian agency in Dakota, on the Missouri river, the old Indian chief, Bull Eagle, endeavored to frighten the soldiers and gave them his ultimatum, that they should get back across the river by sundown or take the consequences. It may have surprised him that his threat caused no apprehension among the military men as, doubtless on many occasions, his commands had turned back bands of prospectors and helpless pioneer settlers and probably their acquiescence did not always save either their lives or property.

It was in 1872 that Mr. Kean came with his regiment up the Yellowstone Valley on the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad line to Powder river and passed through and early filed his claim on the present site of Glendive. Thus, although not the oldest in point of years among the pioneers of this flourishing place, Mr. Kean has owned property the longest time and is entitled to the distinction named. This property he still controls, it being now sub-divided and known as

the Kean Addition to Glendive. Mr. Kean did not come to Glendive to live until May 14, 1880. During the summer of 1876 he was steward for the officers' club at Fort Lincoln; in the winter of 1876 he engaged as cook for Douglas & Smith, at Standing Rock, and afterward was a cook on the great Dalrymple farm in Dakota. In 1879 he made the overland trip to Miles City, Montana, where he worked until the following spring in a saw mill. While the greater part of his life up to this time had been passed in Dakota and Montana and Indian fighting predominated while he was a soldier, for a time, just after the Civil war, he was with the Sixth Cavalry in Texas, taking prisoners of disturbers of the public peace.

After locating at Glendive, Mr. Kean was engaged for a time as foreman of the painting gang on the Yellowstone division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, afterward went into the real estate business and served two years as public administrator and one year subsequently as under-sheriff of Dawson county, Montana. In 1910 Mr. Kean was elected to the office of justice of the peace and gives excellent satisfaction. In 1910 he was elected president of the Scandinavian German State Bank, which was re-organized as the Glendive State Bank, Mr. Kean continuing at the head of the institution.

On October 31, 1882, Mr. Kean was married to Miss Isola Jordan, who was born in Massachusetts, and they have had seven children, namely: Mattie, who died in infancy; Charles E., who is a resident of Montana, married Flora B. Brown; Emma, who is the wife of Anton Patnode; John A. Logan, who was accidentally drowned when aged nine years; and Laura, Catherine and James T. Politics always claim the attention, more or less, of leading men, and Mr. Kean's experience and convictions have made him a Republican. He is a member of Gate City Lodge, No. 37, Odd Fellows, and takes pardonable pride in the membership of this fraternal body in Montana.

HON. WILLIAM OLIVER SPEER has been identified with the best interests of Butte and the state of Montana since 1880, the year in which he first turned his face in a westerly direction. His has been a career thus far of large public usefulness, and the services which he has rendered to his city, county, and district would be impossible to estimate adequately. As city attorney of Butte in his early residence in the city, his work was of a high order, resulting in lasting benefit to the community; as representative of his district in the territorial house of representatives, he again displayed the quality and calibre which have marked his entire career, and as judge of the second judicial district, he has given continuous evidence of the many-sided character and the unflinching integrity which have made him such a power for good in his community.

William Oliver Speer was born August 26, 1846, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Robert and Charlotte (Covert) Speer. The father was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and the mother was of Dutch extraction, her ancestors having settled in the colonies after migrating from the Holland home and taking active parts in the struggle for American independence. Robert Speer was the son of William Speer, who immigrated from the North of Ireland to the United States soon after the American Revolution and settled in Pennsylvania, where he became a prosperous farmer, and, where after a well spent life in the service of church and state, he was finally called to rest. He was one of the lay members of the Church of the Covenanters and took an active part in forming and establishing the new division of that denomination. His son, Robert, the father of the subject, married in early life and continued to reside in Pennsylvania until in 1855, when he removed with his family to Davenport, Iowa, there following the trade of carpenter and

builder until his death, which occurred on January 28, 1896.

Of the seven children born to Robert and Charlotte Speer, Judge Speer of this review is the eldest. He received his education principally in Davenport, and in his school days was known for his studious habits and his keen desire for knowledge. Upon leaving school he read law in the office of Brown & Campbell, well known in their own and adjacent states as counsellors of much learning and power. In 1874 the young man was admitted to the bar, and continued for some time vigorously pursuing his legal studies in the office of J. W. Thompson, a leading lawyer and politician of the state of Iowa. For two years he practiced alone, then formed a partnership with N. S. Mitchell, which lasted until the judge decided to come to the west, when in 1880 he located in Butte. Here he began a professional and political career which has become a source of unmixed honor and profit to himself, and of the greatest service to the state.

As one of the most active and enthusiastic promoters of the organization of Silver Bow county, Judge Speer called the first meeting at which the project was considered, and he never ceased in his forceful efforts until the desired end was attained by the creation of that county.

As a staunch Republican he participated effectively in the canvass of 1880 with Hon. W. F. Sanders, and in 1884 he was elected a member of the territorial house of representatives, in which body he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1887 he was elected city attorney of Butte and was his own successor in the office the following year. During his incumbency of office he, in effect, re-created the city government, establishing it fully under a systematic municipal form. Prior to this time the ordinances had been conflicting, many of them being incorrectly and carelessly drawn, so that there was a deplorable lack of necessary unity of purpose and harmony of import to make them effective, and thus his services in the office proved not for the time being only, but for all time in the history of the city. In 1890 he was appointed supervisor of the census for the state of Montana by President Harrison. Two years later he was made a non-partisan candidate for judge of the second judicial district, consisting of Silver Bow county. In politics Judge Speer is a veteran in the ranks of the Republican party of Montana, whose principles he has continued to support from the time of the organization of the party in Silver Bow county. On January 10, 1895, Judge Speer was united in marriage with Mrs. Lina H. Koehler, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted himself especially to looking after his business interests, which are of considerable extent. In 1899 he erected the Princeton block, one of the finest residence properties in the city, as well as being the first modern flat or apartment building erected in the state.

The public interests of his home locality have ever had the close, intelligent, and serviceable attention of Judge Speer, and no movement that he believed might be of advantage to the community has ever failed to enlist his earnest and vigorous support. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the Northern Pacific erected its commodious station at Butte, only after four years of persistent effort on his part, in consequence of which he is often referred to as the father of that depot.

The sun of Judge Speer's life is yet at its meridian, and he has seen the vast development of a portion of the mineral and agricultural resources of the state, whose riches have not yet been fully inventoried, while he can see in anticipation something of the added greatness which will inevitably be given to the state of his adoption in the years to come. Certain it is that he must feel something of the comfort that must ever

spring from the knowledge that he has borne his share in the development of the state to its present condition, and in making possible its further unlimited growth in which he hopes to have a part.

DAVID R. MEAD has been for many years an important figure in the financial and commercial world of Montana. He was born in Illinois, in 1848, a son of Alexander J. Mead, who was a native of Pennsylvania and had settled in Illinois in pioneer days.

David R. Mead grew up in Illinois and received his education in the public and high schools of Geneseo, Illinois. At the age of twenty he came out to Minnesota and there at Winona went into the railroad business, as an employee of the North Western Railroad Company. He spent eight years there, but not being wholly satisfied he drifted west, and in 1880 came to Montana. He located in Glendive, where he was one of the earliest settlers and a pioneer in many of the town's important commercial interests. He became a merchant, rancher, banker and dealer in horses, cattle and sheep. In 1883 he helped to organize the Merchants National Bank of Glendive, of which he is now vice-president. As a merchant he has handled general merchandise, lumber and machinery and has always been active in many other industries of this section.

Mr. Mead was married in 1883 to Miss Alice H. Bingham, of Winona, Minnesota.

FIDEL HUBER. America has been likened to a great melting-pot into which all the nations of the earth are cast in a constant tide of immigration, the result being the American citizen, virile, progressive, with his fine ideas of freedom and independence. It is generally acknowledged that one of the most desirable elements which enter into the great crucible is the German, the nation having everything to gain and nothing to lose from the assimilation of this brainy, honest and generally admirable stock. Among the Fatherland's contribution to Dillon is Fidel Huber, who has resided here since 1880. He is senior member of the firm of Huber Brothers, jewelers, the pioneer jewelry house of Beaverhead county.

Fidel Huber was born in Germany, April 24, 1864. At the age of about eight years he came with his uncle to America and went directly to Corinne, Utah, reaching there in 1872. There he remained for about five years, and in this time young Fidel began to learn the jewelry business from his uncle, John Kieper, who was established in business there. At this period the Utah Northern was being built into Montana and Mr. Huber followed the road with the stock of Mrs. L. Kuper until they reached Dillon. Their arrival in this place was in November, 1880, and the business was at that time owned by Mrs. L. Kuper, and managed by Fidel Huber. In 1890 Mr. Huber's brother, Fred, joined him and the firm of Huber Brothers was formed, the business of Mrs. Kuper being taken over. The business has been most successful ever since that time. When the Huber Brothers started here they had a very small concern, but it has grown and improved and today is second to none in the state. The following article from the Dillon *Tribune* gives a page of their history and is herewith inserted in this article.

"The pioneer in any line of business is interesting because of the stages of development through which the undertaking has passed. It is made up of a series of changes and vicissitudes that try the courage and manhood of man, and which none but the fit survive. The pioneer jewelry house of Dillon—Huber Brothers—has grown from a small concern to one of Montana's best and stands today a model of business integrity and fair dealing. Its rank is shown by the fact that when the state of Montana presented the battleship "Montana" with a silver service, all the jewelry firms in the state were invited to bid, but the contract was

awarded to Huber Brothers of Dillon, first because of the quality of their goods and second because of their reasonable prices. This has been their position in Dillon for thirty years—leaders in quality, service and unvarying courtesy of treatment. Huber Brothers from the first arranged to carry as large and valuable a stock as the market would support. They have added to their business as the demand warranted, until now they carry all the lines demanded and handle them in large quantities and of the finest qualities. A finely arranged store building is so perfectly lighted that every detail in a remarkably full stock of jewelry, diamonds, hand-painted china, clocks and watches and a complete line of umbrellas, guns, ammunition and appurtenances can be displayed to the advantage of the goods and the satisfaction of the purchaser.

"An especially strong appeal is made to the artistic and the collection of rare filigree work, delicate Dresden and Havilands and a thousand and one articles of splendid workmanship and fine texture mark the stock as one to be appreciated by a connoisseur. To one whose taste in these lines has been developed there is food for an hour's examination. As a regular adjunct to the jewelry business a fully equipped optical department is maintained. Mr. Fred Huber is a registered optician of long experience and attends promptly to this important feature of his work."

Fidel Huber received his early education in the public schools of Corinne, Utah. His father, Vinzenz Huber, was born in Germany and lived there all his life. He was a railroad contractor and lost his life in an accident at St. Gotthard Tunnel, the large tunnel between Italy and Switzerland. This sad event occurred in 1890, when his years numbered fifty-six. The mother, whose maiden name was Marie Kupfer, was a native of Germany, where she resided all her life.

Mr. Huber takes a keen and helpful interest in the many-sided life of Dillon. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to all the bodies of the august order from the blue lodge and to the Shrine, and he has filled all the chairs in all except the Shrine. Politically he is independent, supporting the man and the measure he believes to best represent the interests of the people, irrespective of party. Various public positions held by him have been alderman, member of school board, member of the Normal college board and city treasurer. He has proved fully equal to the responsibilities of all these. He is a self-made man, self-reliant, and unswerving in the face of duty. He believes Montana to be the coming state of the west and his ideas on the future of Beaverhead county are roseate indeed. He has seen its growth in the past and knows that the future contains numerous good things where the past contained one.

Mr. Huber has three sisters and one brother, all of whom reside in Dillon, as follows: Fred Huber, junior member of the firm of Huber Brothers; Lena Fassler, Bertha and Anna Huber, all natives of Germany. The four maintain a beautiful and elegantly appointed home in Dillon, all living together. It is a popular gathering place and the scene of gracious hospitality. The subject is senior warden in the Episcopal church and takes great interest in church affairs. He has the reputation of being one of the most able and substantial business men in this part of the state.

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WHITE was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, December 3, 1838, and resided there until he was nineteen years of age. He then left home and went as a seaman in a merchant vessel to Australia and China. In 1858 he made a trip around the Horn to San Francisco and located in California. There he remained until 1866. While in California he followed mining and ranching, and during one winter he was on a steamer plying between Portland and San Francisco. In 1866 he left California and went to

Oneida county, Idaho, where he engaged in the salt business and remained until 1879. During this period he was elected county clerk and recorder. When the Utah Northern Railroad came into Montana he became connected with it as freight forwarder, reshipping to all points in Montana. He maintained the largest wagon freight service in the history of the west, his company having two thousand wagons in use. They maintained a bank, a commissary, and everything necessary for comfort and convenience in their business.

Governor White reached Dillon in the fall of 1880 and has resided here ever since. He opened the first bank in Dillon and in 1884 he organized it into the First National. His one desire and ambition was to build up this bank and he has succeeded. The First National Bank of Dillon is not only finely equipped and up to date in every way but is positively the strongest financial institution in Montana. He has been president and active head of it for thirty years. During his residence in Montana Governor White has had various other interests, but he devotes most of his time to the bank.

He earned his first money as a boy of fourteen hauling logs out of the swamps for his uncle. He earned thirteen dollars, and with this amount purchased a watch. He received his early education in the public schools of Massachusetts, and then he went to Pierce Academy in Middleborough, Massachusetts, where he was graduated.

He is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in politics. He was appointed governor by President Harrison in 1880 and served until the organization of the state, having been the last territorial governor, and for a short time he served as state governor, until the new officers were installed. He has been mayor of Dillon more than two thirds of the time since the town was incorporated. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1882, was speaker of the house of representatives, 1902-1904, inclusive, and member of the state senate, 1904-1908, inclusive. He was commissioner for Montana to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and was commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis 1904-1905.

Governor White is a member of the Dillon Social Club and of the Dillon Commercial Club, having been president of the latter at one time. He is fond of good horses, of automobiling, baseball, football and music. He spends his winters in California.

He was married in February, 1879, in Oneida county, Idaho, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Emrys and Margaret Davis, of Oneida county. There are four children of this marriage. Carolyn was born in August, 1881, and resides with her parents. Emrys D. was born in August, 1883, is married and resides in Dillon, and is assistant in his father's bank. Ralph W. was born in March, 1892, and resides at Redlands, California, where he has an orange grove. Margaret W. was born in March, 1892, and is now attending school at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Governor White's father was Benjamin White, who was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born among the Pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower. He was a cotton manufacturer and was connected with one of the first cotton mills erected in Rhode Island. He died in Middleborough, Massachusetts, at about ninety years of age and is buried there. The mother, Caroline Stockbridge White, was also born in Massachusetts. She died in Middleborough when about eighty-five years of age. The father and mother are buried side by side. In the elder White's family there were two children, both boys. The subject of this sketch was the younger. His brother, George M. White, still resides in Massachusetts.

Governor White and his wife are inclined toward the

Episcopal church. Mrs. White takes much interest in church matters and is very active socially.

Governor White is a man who has made a very extraordinary record and is universally esteemed for his honor and honesty. There is not a man in Montana who is more honored, trusted and respected than Governor White. The people of Dillon and of Beaverhead county may be said without exaggeration to regard him almost with worship.

GEORGE M. BEASLEY. The next to the oldest wool buyer in the state of Montana, for more than a quarter of a century, one of the extensive sheep raisers of Dawson county, and well known in really circles of the state as a man who has handled more real estate in large tracts than any other dealer, George M. Beasley has had an eventful and useful career, and is entitled to a place among the leading citizens of Glendive. He was born at Champaign, Champaign county, Illinois, October 13, 1860, and is a son of Washington West and Nancy (McNeil) Beasley, the former born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, January 14, 1831, and the latter a native of Ohio. Washington West Beasley left his native state at the age of twenty years and removed to Illinois, taking up his residence in one of the first houses built in the city of Champaign, where he was a pioneer farmer and stock raiser. In 1875 he removed to East St. Louis, Illinois, where he followed the live stock commission business until 1880, and at that time came to Custer county, Montana, locating first at Hathaway. He was engaged in the sheep business in that locality until 1893, his son, George M., being his partner, and then went to Big Timber. While on a business trip to Maravillas (or Maranato), Mexico, his death occurred March 25, 1911. While residing in Champaign, Illinois, he was made a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was interested in the work of that organization throughout his life. In political matters a Republican, he was active in the ranks of his party, and served as a member of the state legislature for one term. He and his wife, whose death occurred in 1877, had seven children, of whom one died in infancy, the others being: John, residing in St. Paul, Minnesota; Charles, who lost his life by drowning when twenty years of age; Belle, the widow of George E. Newman, residing at Big Timber, Montana; George M.; Frank W., who died August 5, 1911, at Manilla, where he was engaged in mining; and Nat C., a resident of California.

George M. Beasley secured his education in the schools of Champaign and East St. Louis, Illinois, and at the early age of eighteen years began his business career as a shipper of cattle from the latter city to New York City, for T. C. Eastman, a position which he held for about three years. He then engaged in business on his own account, buying and selling cattle for about two years at East St. Louis, but in January, 1882, moved to Custer county, Montana, locating at Hathaway, where he joined his father in the sheep business and continued therein until 1893. He then embarked in the same line on his own account on the range, feeding at different points, principally at St. Paul, but retired from the feeding business in 1909. He is still in the sheep business, however, but not on the range. In 1887 he engaged in buying wool for the old firm of Nichols & Dupree, of Boston, Massachusetts, and during that same year started to ship sheep to Rosenbaum Brothers & Company, Chicago, and it is characteristic of the man's life that he is still dealing with these same two firms or their successors. The only man older in the wool buying business is Mr. George Sharpe, but Mr. Beasley is the largest receiver of wool on consignment in the state. At the present time he carries on large transactions in real estate, and in 1910 completed the pressed brick office building in Glendive known as the Beasley Block, a handsome structure for

stores and offices. He is a Republican in his political views, one of the strongest Progressive men in Montana, and a great admirer of Colonel Roosevelt, but has never cared for public office. Like his father, he has greatly interested himself in fraternal work, belonging to Glendive Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., although he first became a Mason at Libertyville, Illinois, in 1894. He is also connected with St. Paul Lodge No. 59, B. P. O. E., at St. Paul, Minnesota; and Modern Woodmen Lodge No. 1253, at Ivanhoe, Illinois.

On December 8, 1887, Mr. Beasley was united in marriage with Miss Emma Stohrer, who was born in Burlington, Wisconsin. One child has been born to this union: May, who married, January 14, 1911, Edward A. Shabel, of Glendive, manager of the Goodrich-Call Lumber Company of Minnesota for Montana and Western North Dakota and a director in the company.

JOHN J. FOLEY. The story of the life of John J. Foley is one of pluck and a determination to win in the face of difficulties that would have proved disastrous to nearly anyone save a man with the Irish blood in his veins, the blood which makes a man hang on to the skirts of success like a bull dog on to the coat tails of a man with a bone, till in despair the man gives the dog the bone. In the same way Mr. Foley clung to the belief that he must some day cease to be the "under-dog," and he was in time rewarded for his faith. It must be confessed, however, that he can not lay his final victory to Fate, but to his own strength of character and to his personality, which made him so popular among the citizens of Butte that he was elected clerk of the district court. He has proved worthy of the trust of the people and has filled the office to the satisfaction of judges, lawyers and litigants. He is only a bit over thirty, and being now firmly planted on the road to success, he will very likely take many steps further in the same direction.

John J. Foley was born in the state of Michigan, on the 1st of December, 1879. His father, Patrick Foley, was born in Ireland, but was only a child when he was brought to this country by his father, Patrick Foley. Patrick Foley, senior, settled in Calumet, Michigan, and here young Patrick grew up. He was put to work in the mines as soon as he was old enough to be of any use, this being at the age of nine. He continued to work in these mines after he became a man, and in 1879, hoping he might better himself, he came out to Montana to look over conditions. Finding them immeasurably better than in the east, he decided to remain, and built a home, bringing his family out the following year. They arrived on the 16th of October, 1880, when John J. Foley was not yet a year old, so he knows nothing but the west and might be considered a westerner as truly as some who were born in this country. Patrick Foley spent the remainder of his life in Butte, where he died in 1905, at the age of sixty-one. He was an active Democrat, always ready to fight for his party. The mother of John J. Foley was Catherine Sullivan, also a native of the Green Isle. Her parents immigrated to America when she was six years old. They settled in Calumet, Michigan, and here is where she met and married young Patrick Foley.

A tragic event occurred in the life of John J. Foley when he was scarcely more than a babe. He was a child of four at the time, and like all children attracted by a crowd, he wandered over to where a group of curious people were gazing at the first ore car that had ever been seen in that vicinity. With a child's fearlessness he walked up close to the strange object and then in some way he was rolling underneath the cars, and when they finally picked him up it was found that he had lost his right arm. With this great handicap, particularly severe to a man who



Geo. M. Beasley

depends upon his hands to earn livelihood, John Foley's cheerfulness has never failed. Perhaps there is a good deal of truth in the saying that God afflicts those who are best able to bear it, that the strong ones of the earth are those who must suffer. At any rate few men would have fought the fight that John Foley did.

His elementary education was obtained in the Butte public schools, and later he attended the Butte Business College, where he took a commercial course. He realized that he would probably make more money in the mines than as a bookkeeper, but how could he do such work? He therefore prepared for the business world, and secured a position as bookkeeper with Cooney Brothers. Later he went to the Hennessy Company in the same capacity, but finally he gave up mercantile work and went into the mines. He made a success, despite his unfitness physically, and for five months worked underground. He was then given the position of watchman, which work brought him to the surface again. For three years he held this position, meanwhile growing in popularity and winning friends right and left.

In politics he had always been a Democrat and, like his father, an active worker for his party, so that with his popularity, his general capability and trustworthiness, it was not surprising when he was nominated in 1908 for the office of clerk of the district court. It was still less surprising when he was elected, and since that time he has held this office of responsibility.

Mr. Foley is a loyal member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and of the Robert Emmet Literary Association. In all of these societies he takes a deep interest and is an active member. He was married on the 28th of July, 1909, to Margaret G. Stewart, a native of the state of Minnesota. Two sons have been born to them, John T., on the 19th of June, 1910, and Francis J., born January 15, 1912.

VOLNEY C. WHITING, a well-known and highly representative citizen now living retired at Whitehall, Jefferson county, has been a resident of the state of Montana for nearly a third of a century. Mr. Whiting was born February 13, 1852, at Lockport, New York, the son of William C. and Caroline (Lawton) Whiting. The father was a shoemaker by occupation and in 1854 came west from New York, stopping for a short while in the state of Michigan, and thence to Pardeeville, Columbia county, Wisconsin. He enlisted in 1864 in Company E, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and was taken prisoner and confined in a Mississippi prison. His health became impaired as a result of the prison life, and so continued until his death, though he lived to an advanced age, and died at Stillwater, Minnesota.

Volney C. Whiting went to work as a wage earner at the early age of fourteen years, and thus received but a very meager education, attending school two winters only after he reached that age. He was employed as a farm laborer until his marriage, after which for three years he conducted a farm on shares in Columbia county, Wisconsin.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Whiting was one of a party of five to leave the village of Poynette, Wisconsin, for Montana, one member of the party being his brother-in-law, William J. Alexander, now of Whitehall. The party made the trip up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and thence by wagons, with their household goods, to Butte, via Deer Lodge. They arrived in Butte in June, 1880, and there Mr. Whiting at once engaged in teaming, in which business he enjoyed a pleasing measure of success. On May 28, 1884, in company with Mr. Alexander, previously referred to, they engaged in a grocery venture, with establishment located at 64 West Park street, in Butte, doing business under the firm name of Whiting & Alexander. The new firm prospered from the start, and they built up an enviable repu-

tation for integrity and reliable business dealings. For fifteen years the business was continued here, when they disposed of it and removed to the T. T. Black ranch in the South Boulder Valley in Madison county, twelve miles from Whitehall, which ranch the firm had acquired several years previous. Here the firm of Whiting & Alexander became extensively engaged in the raising of vegetables, berries and small fruits of all descriptions, their products being disposed of in the Butte market and acquiring a high standard of excellence, a tribute to the knowledge and reliability of the individual members of the firm.

Messrs. Whiting and Alexander continued successfully to operate their ranch, which they had enlarged from time to time, until in October, 1911, it consisted of 1,643 acres, when they disposed of it. Mr. Whiting purchased property in Whitehall and has there erected a fine home, and is engaged in looking after his private interests. For a number of years he has also been successfully engaged in mining operations in Silver Bow, Deer Lodge and Madison counties.

In 1876 Mr. Whiting was married in Poynette, Wisconsin, to Annie E. Alexander, only daughter born to John and Mary (Cutsforth) Alexander, and a sister of William J. Alexander, of Whitehall. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have three daughters, as follows: Lillian M., married to George Wotoring, a merchant, and residents of Boise, Idaho. They have two daughters,—Elizabeth and Margaret. Mabel C. is the wife of Alexander Husband, and they reside at Tooele, Utah, where Mr. Husband holds the responsible position of cashier of the International Smelting and Refining Company. Grace P., the third daughter, is the wife of Major W. Smith, of the well known real estate firm of Wilson, Smith & Company, of Butte. They have two children, Volney and Woolridge.

Mr. Whiting is a Republican in politics, but not a strict partisan, voting for the men and measures that he deems best, regardless of party affiliations. He is a member of Butte Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of the chapter, council and commandery at Butte and of Algeria Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

Mr. Whiting is a self-made man in the very finest usage of the term. He has known reverses of fortune, and from a small beginning built up a flourishing business, the manipulation of which, as a result of his excellent business methods, his unflinching acumen and splendid judgment, has won him a competency and enabled him to retire at middle age and enjoy the fruits of his labors.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER. For upwards of a third of a century William J. Alexander has been a resident of Montana, and his life was one of ceaseless activity until October, 1911, when he withdrew from more active business interests and is now living retired at Whitehall, Jefferson county, where he is numbered among the well known and substantial citizens.

Mr. Alexander was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, near what is now the city of Bellevue, on April 12, 1853. He is a son of John and Mary J. (Cutsforth) Alexander, the father being a native of Sandusky county, Ohio, while his grandfather was a Pennsylvania German, and a pioneer of that section of the Buckeye state settled largely by Pennsylvanians.

When William J. Alexander was but a small boy his parents removed to Three Rivers, Michigan, and soon afterward his father enlisted at Burr Oak, Michigan, as a private in a Michigan regiment of infantry. He was taken prisoner in the south and confined in a Salisbury, North Carolina, prison, and died there. His widow later in life married Robert Tomlinson, and died in Butte, on March 12, 1912, at the age of eighty-one years. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander.

The elder was William J., and the other, Annie E., is now the wife of Volney C. Whiting, of Whitehall.

William J. Alexander was twelve years old when his mother took up her home at Poynette, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and as soon as he was able he went to work that he might contribute to the support of the family. His educational advantages were of necessity of a limited order, but he thoroughly learned the invaluable lesson of industry and self reliance, as well as the full value of a dollar. He continued as a farm laborer until his marriage, after which he resided on rented farms in the vicinity of Poynette, Wisconsin, until the spring of 1880, when he came to Montana as one of a party that included among other men Volney C. Whiting, his brother-in-law. Their destination was Butte, where a brother of Mrs. Alexander, W. H. Young, was residing. The trip to Montana was made up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and thence to Butte by way of Deer Lodge, and Mr. Alexander's sole possessions consisted of his household goods, three horses and a wagon. He arrived at Butte in June, 1880, and immediately engaged at teaming, which he continued for four years. He then became interested in mercantile lines, on May 28, 1884, entering into a partnership with Volney C. Whiting. They conducted a grocery business at 64 West Park street, in Butte, under the firm name of Whiting & Alexander, and this partnership has continued to the present day. While the line of business has changed, it has always sustained its well earned reputation for strictly honorable business methods, and the partners are widely known for men of substance and the highest integrity. Their business relations have ever been most cordial and each has found in the other those qualities that have contributed to the formation of a bond of deepest friendship and regard. Mr. Alexander has been for many years successfully interested in mining operations in Silver Bow, Deer Lodge and Madison counties. In 1912 he erected a handsome home in Whitehall, on property adjoining that of Mr. Whiting.

Mr. Alexander was married in Poynette, Wisconsin, to Ella Young, of that place. She died in Butte on May 24, 1884, the mother of four children, the first of whom died in infancy. The son, John W., who is engaged in the ranching business near Pony, Montana, married Ella Rundell, and they have two daughters. Martha A. Alexander, the third child, died at the age of twenty years, and Ella also died young. In February, 1893, Mr. Alexander contracted, in Butte, a second marriage, when Martha, the daughter of Rev. Slaton C. Blackiston, of Butte, became his wife. Rev. Blackiston was for many years rector of St. John's Episcopal church of Butte, and the family is one of prominence and popularity in that city. Three children have been born to this second union. Edward Blackiston, the eldest, attended the public schools of Butte, and was graduated from the Houston School for Boys at Spokane, Washington, in 1912. The others are Nanruth and Margaret William.

Mr. Alexander is a Republican in national issues, but locally is not bound by party ties and makes it a point to support the best men and issues. Fraternally he is a member of Butte Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the chapter, council and commandery, and has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Algeria Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and their two oldest children are members of the Episcopal church.

It is obvious to all that Mr. Alexander's splendid success has been the results of his own well directed efforts, and like his relative and long-time business associate, Mr. Whiting, is enjoying a competence acquired by industry, economy, fair dealings and good business judgment.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON. Anaconda has one of its most prosperous and public-spirited citizens in the person of Mr. Johnson, who is the founder and active head of the firm of Johnson & Tuchsherer, the only wholesale liquor house in this city. His business career had a humble beginning as water boy for a railroad labor crew, and from that he has progressed and built up a very creditable success.

William J. Johnson was born at Oswego, New York, October 21, 1862. His parents were Christopher and Catharine (Gwin) Johnson, and his father was a native of Ireland and came as a boy to America, settling at Oswego, where he became identified with the Oswego Starch Works, the largest of the kind in the world, and was an officer in the company when he died in 1900. The mother was a native of Kingston, New York, and she is also deceased. William J. was one of six children, the other five being: Anna, widow of William Hartnett, of Oswego, John and Alice, deceased; Thomas, of Oswego; and Catharine, wife of Leo LaSalle, of Anaconda.

At his native city of Oswego Mr. Johnson spent the first fifteen years of his life principally in attending the public schools. Then as water boy for a railroad gang he began earning his own way, and for five years followed railroading in various capacities. He then came to Montana, and entered the employ of his uncle, William P. Gwin, who had a livery business at Butte, and in 1884 was taken in as partner. Mr. Johnson, after selling his interests at Butte, became a resident of Anaconda in 1888, and for nearly twenty-five years has been identified with this city in increasing business and civic capacities. He first established a retail liquor store, and has developed this into the only wholesale house of the kind in Anaconda.

He enjoys a large acquaintance and friendship among the prominent men of the state and for a number of years has taken an active share in the affairs of his home city. For two terms he served as alderman, and in 1908 was elected on the Democratic ticket for the office of county commissioner, which he still occupies. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, and supported Champ Clark, for whom the Montana delegation was instructed, for 45 ballots or until the nomination of Mr. Wilson was made unanimous. His home is one of the finest in the city, and he owns other valuable real estate. Mr. Johnson was married at Butte, January 8, 1888, to Miss Maud Teitsworth, who was born in Wisconsin. They are the parents of three children, Edward C., Anna Maud and Alice Maud. The family have membership in the Catholic church.

EDGAR B. HEAGY, who occupies a representative position among the business men of Anaconda, Montana, where he owns and operates a meat market, is by nativity a Hoosier but has spent practically his whole life in Montana and is unswervingly loyal to it. Its progressiveness, large opportunities, the energy it imparts to endeavor and the recognition it gives to merit are some of the characteristics of the state which to Mr. Heagy give it prestige above all others.

At Anderson, Indiana, on the 20th of January, 1872, Edgar B. Heagy was born to George Heagy and his wife, Martha Mallory. The father was also born in Indiana, was a farmer by occupation, and died in his native state in 1874, when Edgar B. was but two years old. He is interred at the city of Anderson. One other child, a daughter younger than Edgar, had been born to this union but is now deceased. In 1880, when but eight years old, Mr. Heagy accompanied his mother to Montana, settling in Deer Lodge valley, about seven miles from Anaconda, but in 1890 they removed to Anaconda, and there the mother passed away in 1892, when forty years of age. She was buried at Anaconda.



E. B. Hagg

After attending the district schools of Deer Lodge valley and later the public schools of Anaconda, Mr. Heagy took a business course in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. In the meantime, while still a boy, he had become a bookkeeper and solicitor in the meat business and continued this line of work until 1902, when he established his present business. His market is well fitted out with machinery, cold storage boxes and all other such appliances as are to be found in the most modernly equipped meat markets of the day. The same progressiveness which he so much admires in his state forms a part of his own character as a business man, and his enterprise, energy and fair dealings have won him a gratifying patronage.

Mr. Heagy was married at Butte, Montana, on June 14, 1909, to Miss Annie K. McDonald, whose former home was in Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Heagy have a son Earl, born April 8, 1911. Mr. Heagy by a former marriage also had one son, Herald E., born June 7, 1898, and now attending public school and business college at Butte.

As a Republican Mr. Heagy takes no other than a voting interest in politics. His fraternal associations are with the Masonic order, in which he has held different offices in the Chapter degrees and is also a member of Bagdad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Butte.

HARRY B. DRUM. The pursuits of industry are admitted by all civilized nations to furnish the fairest field for the triumphs of man; and the earliest and most successful of its cultivators are entitled to the most grateful remembrance of their successors. Harry B. Drum, a prominent citizen of Belmont, is one of those whose sagacity and industry in early days helped lay the foundation of the agricultural and commercial progress of the Yellowstone valley, and now after he has filled out a well-rounded career, he may well lay claim to respite from the responsibilities of business activities. Harry B. Drum was born in that part of Allegheny City, (Pa.) that is today included in the city of Pittsburgh, December 3, 1859, and is a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Workman) Drum, natives of Westmoreland county, that state.

Simon Drum was born in 1829 and received his education in Allegheny City, where he spent the greater part of his life. His prominence in the business world and the ability which he at all times displayed, caused his election to the office of mayor, in which capacity he was serving, at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. At that time he organized Company H of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as captain until the close of hostilities, at which time he was presented with a beautiful silver service in token of the regard in which he was held by the members of his company, and on his return he was again sent to the mayoralty chair, his service as chief executive of his city covering three terms. He was the proprietor of a large planing mill, engaged extensively in the hardware business as a wholesaler, was one of the organizers of the old Benjamin Franklin Bank, of which he was president, and assisted in organizing the Benjamin Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and was acting as its president at the time of his death in 1896. A staunch Republican in his political views, he served as chairman of the city council for many years and was known as a leader of his party's forces. Fraternally, he was a prominent Mason. He and his wife, who survives him and has reached her eighty-fourth year, were the parents of thirteen children, of whom four survive: Martha, who is the wife of Austin St. John; Harry B.; Amanda; and Julia, who is the wife of Louis Lustenberger.

Harry B. Drum received his education in the public schools of Allegheny City and the Newell Institute of Pittsburgh. Early in life he displayed those traits of

industry and enterprise which had made his father successful, and during vacations, while his comrades were spending their time in recreation, he secured employment from the city driving a dump cart engaged in grading the streets of Allegheny City, his wages being \$4.50 per week. After he had finished his studies he became a clerk in the auditor's office of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania System, continued with that company for three years, and in 1880 started for the west, traveling by rail as far as the terminus of the Northern Pacific, then Bismarck, North Dakota. Mr. Drum then boarded the steamer "Key West," on which he went up the Mississippi river to Fort Benton, and there formed an acquaintance with a party which had come by boat from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. This party, of which Mr. Drum became a member, went through to the head of the Musselshell river, where Mr. Drum entered the employ of a Dick Clendenin as a sheep herder. Subsequently he became a cow puncher, an occupation at which he worked until the fall of 1883, and then, having carefully saved his earnings, invested his capital in sheep. This venture, however, proved unfortunate, as during the winter that followed all of his animals died except about ninety head, which he sold during the spring. Nothing daunted at this misfortune, Mr. Drum again took a position as cow puncher, which he followed until the winter of 1886-7, when he was employed as stage driver between Lavana and You Bet, in the Judith Gap, and after again following cow punching during the summer of 1887 became a rancher in the Musselshell valley. At first he followed sheep raising, but eventually gave up that vocation to raise cattle, and so successful were his operations that he became the owner of eleven thousand acres of land. He sold out all of this property, however, in 1907; in the summer of 1911 disposed of his cattle, and is now not only actively engaged in scientific farming, but is also largely interested in the Belmont State Bank, of which he is president. He now makes his home in Belmont, near which place he owns some sixteen hundred acres of fine land. As a citizen Mr. Drum is identifying himself with the best interests of his city. He is a Republican and takes a keen interest in political matters, but only as a spectator. He is prominent and popular in fraternal circles, and belongs to Ashler Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Aldemar Commandery No. 5, K. T., and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Helena; and to Billings Lodge No. 394, B. P. O. E.

On June 11, 1890, Mr. Drum was married to Miss Lillias Rae, who was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, daughter of John and Agnes (Crookston) Rae, natives of Scotland. Mrs. Drum was the fourth in order of birth of her parents' children, and has four sisters and two brothers. Mr. Rae brought his family to the United States when Mrs. Drum was a mere child, settling in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and the greater part of his life was spent as a traveling salesman. He was a Scottish Rite Mason. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Drum, namely: Elizabeth, who is attending school in Los Angeles, California; Simon, a student in the Polytechnic Institute of Billings; and Agnes, who attends a young ladies' school in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

HENRY W. ROWLEY. In considering those among the Yellowstone valley's citizens whose activities have been directed toward developing the resources of the section, and whose foresight has been rewarded in a most substantial manner, one's mind instinctively turns to the subject of this sketch, Henry W. Rowley, a man who, through business sagacity and acumen has risen to a commanding position in this locality's financial and industrial circles. He was born at Newport, New York, October 1, 1858, and is a son of Nelson and Abigail

(Coffin) Rowley, natives of the Empire state, both of whom are deceased.

Nelson Rowley, who in his native state followed the occupations of farmer and lumberman, left the east in 1868 and settled in Farmington, Minnesota, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life. He was an active Republican, was prominent in Masonry, and was known as a useful and public-spirited citizen. He and his wife had four children, Henry W., the youngest, being the only survivor.

Henry W. Rowley began his education in the schools of Newport, New York, and accompanied his parents to Minnesota when he was ten years old. After completing the public school course, he entered the University of Minnesota, and on graduating therefrom secured employment in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In the spring of 1880 he came to Montana with the engineering corps of the company, in the service of which he remained for about two and one-half years, after which he became connected with the Minnesota and Montana Land and Improvement Company, a concern which owned about 30,000 acres in the Yellowstone valley. Mr. Rowley's activities were devoted to surveying the land for irrigation, the canal which was subsequently built being forty miles in length and covering some 60,000 acres. In 1885 Mr. Rowley became one of the organizers of the Billings Water Company, which installed the first water works and electric light plant in Billings, and he continued as the active head of this enterprise until 1908, when the electric plant was sold. He has continued, however, as president of the water company, and is also president of the Northern Hotel Company, and a director in the Merchants National Bank of Billings and the First National Bank of Seattle, Washington. In addition, he has large real estate holdings and is interested in various enterprises of an expensive nature. His political belief is that of the Republican party, but has had no desire for positions of public preferment. As an organizer and an executive Mr. Rowley has been the chief factor in developing a number of large industries, and no movement that has for its object the advancement of the city's interests is considered complete until his name has been enlisted as one of the supporters. He has been prominent in fraternal work, and is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Aldemar Commandery, No. 5, K. T.; and Algeria Temple, A. O. N. M. S., of Helena.

On May 8, 1883, Mr. Rowley was married to Miss Harriet Meeker, who was born in New York, daughter of Lewis Meeker, and six children have been born to this union, as follows: Farr B.; Hugh; Helen, who married C. D. Howe, a government civil engineer of Huntley, Montana; Harriet; Henry N., and Jules.

EDWARD B. HOWELL, of Butte, Montana, is a prominent attorney of that city. Among mining men he is widely known as the author of a manual on mining law, and he also gives instruction on this subject to the students of the Montana State School of Mines. Among the farmers he is known as the inventor of the weir gauge, an instrument used in measuring the water of running streams.

Mr. Howell was born at Centreville, Iowa, on the 22nd of September, 1857. He was the son of Charles and Lavina (Ward) Howell, who were natives of New York state. Charles H. Howell migrated from New York state to Iowa in 1847 and became one of the pioneer merchants of that commonwealth. At the time of his death, in 1887, he held the honored position of being the oldest citizen of Centreville. Mr. Howell's ancestors came to this country more than two hundred years ago, and some of them were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Edward B. Howell grew up in Centreville, Iowa, and

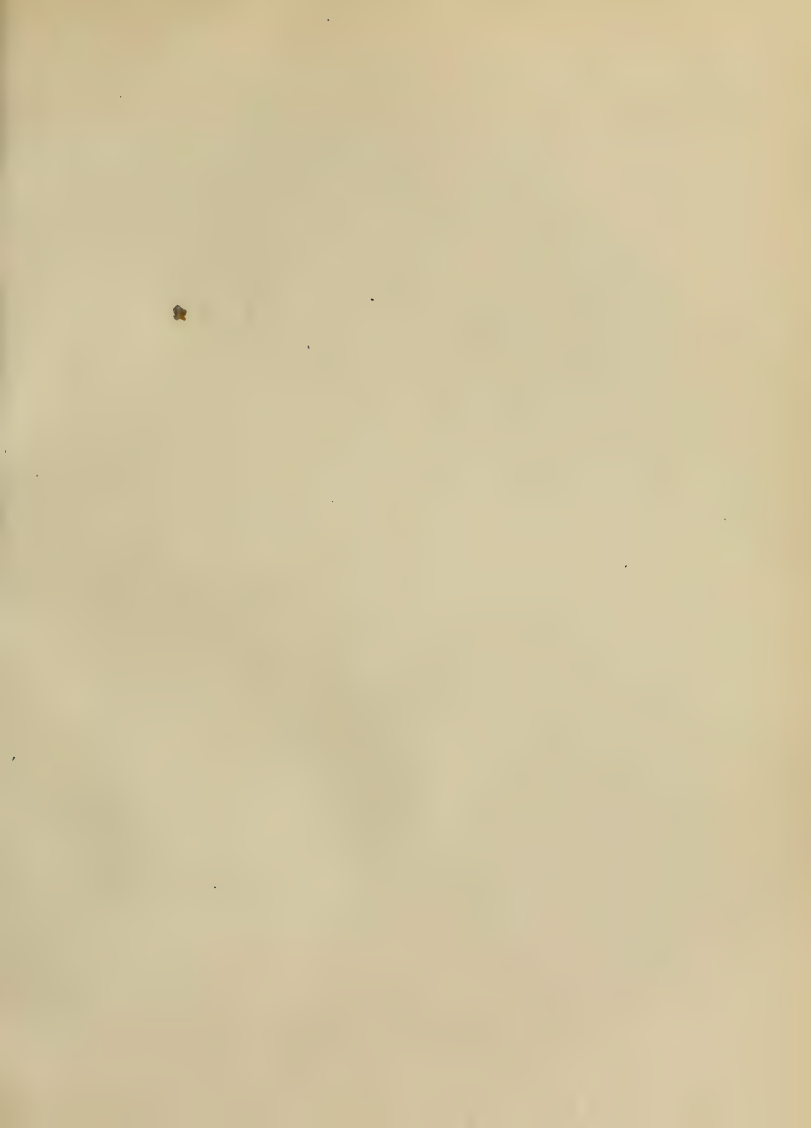
attended the public schools of his home town. Upon completing his work there he went to Grinnell, Iowa, and entered Grinnell College. He was graduated from this institution in 1879, and later, the same college bestowed upon him the honorary degree of A. M. He was obliged to earn his own way to a large extent in acquiring his education, and accomplished this by teaching. During his college course he taught country schools and he also acted as tutor to preparatory classes at Grinnell. After graduation he was employed as principal of schools at Virginia City, Montana, then as teacher of the high school at Butte and afterwards as city superintendent of the butte schools. Mr. Howell took his professional course at the law school of the State University at Iowa City. He was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1882. His first experience in the practice of law was at Grinnell, Iowa, where he was a member of the firm of Haines, Lyman & Howell. For nearly twenty years Mr. Howell has been practicing law at Butte, and some of his best clients are men who as youngsters went to school to him thirty years ago.

In politics Mr. Howell is a Republican. In his professional life he is a member of the Silver Bow Bar Association and of the Montana State Bar Association. Through the deeds of his ancestors he is entitled to membership in the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and should take great pride in belonging to a society which has for its foundations the noble deeds of the fathers of our country.

Mr. Howell was married in Butte, Montana, to Miss Estina Wylie, the ceremony taking place on the 2nd of August, 1883. His wife was born in Virginia, and her family later moved to Winterset, Iowa, and finally to Centreville, where Mr. Howell first met her. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howell. The eldest, Roxy, was born in Butte, and is now the wife of J. F. Derge, of Missoula, Montana. The oldest son is Henry Ward Howell, who was born in 1889 in California. He is now a student in the University of Pennsylvania, making a specialty of the study of architecture. Richard, the youngest son, was born in 1894 at Butte, and is at present a student in the Butte high school.

HON. CHARLES B. TOWERS. New England is well represented in the substantial citizenship of Custer county, Montana, and among the business men of Miles City it is not unusual to find college graduates who are entitled to add letters to their names indicating the professional degrees which they have won in the east, while, perhaps, they must give the west credit for their financial independence. Hon. Charles B. Towers came as a civil engineer to Montana in the spring of 1880, and the thirty odd years he has spent here have been busy and useful ones and he may be numbered with the constructive men of this section. Mr. Towers was born at Richmond, Chittenden county, Vermont, July 20, 1855, and is a son of Robert and Harriet (Bullard) Towers.

Robert Towers was born in 1801, a son of Robert Towers, a Revolutionary soldier who had settled at Richmond, Vermont, after the close of that war. The latter Robert Towers was a native of the Orkney Island, off the coast of Scotland, and was a conscripted soldier in the British army when brought to the American colonies. He never returned to his native place, but became an American citizen, married and reared a family of two daughters and four sons, the second Robert being one of the younger children. The latter followed an agricultural life in Chittenden county, where he became a man of affairs, and on the Republican ticket was twice elected a member of the Vermont legislature. He was a member of the Universalist church. His death occurred in 1880, surviving his wife for nine years. She was born in Massachusetts.





L. Cameron

They were parents of ten children, two daughters and eight sons, Charles B., being the seventh son in order of birth.

Charles B. Towers was graduated from Goddard Seminary, at Barre, Vermont, in the class of 1875, and from Tufts College, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1878, securing his degree of civil engineer. In the spring of 1880 he came to Helena, Montana, and after a period of prospecting located the Richmond mine, on the Deer Lodge range, this being in 1882, after which he came to Miles City, where he decided to embark in business, shortly afterward opening a store in the line of gentlemen's furnishings, boots and shoes. In 1895 he turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he so prospered that in 1909 he incorporated under the firm name of C. B. Towers & Company, dealers in real estate and investments. He is president of this company and is also president of the Towers-Burt Land Company and of the Custer Abstract Company. As a citizen of Miles City he has been active and public spirited, was elected the first alderman from the First ward after the city was organized and was instrumental in placing the public schools on their present solid basis, serving several terms as school trustee. His useful activities in public life have also had a wider range, as in 1907 he was elected a member of the state legislature, in which body his services were beneficial to his constituents.

On October 22, 1885, Mr. Towers was married to Miss Adelaide J. Hodges. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Towers is a member of Yellowstone Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M.; Miles City Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; and Miles City Lodge No. 537 B. P. O. E.

DUNCAN CAMERON. Of all the compliments paid to Montana, it is safe to say that none have exceeded in eloquence that of Duncan Cameron, who has thrice left the state and every time returned, its charms and advantages appealing to him above those of all other sections. The list of enterprises with which this progressive and resourceful gentleman has been identified is a long one, and as he has the gift of making fine ideas realities he is a distinct asset to any undertaking. He is now engaged extensively in real estate business in this county, and is one of the most important men in the field, being at the head of the widely-known D. Cameron Mining and Realty Company. He is a native of Canada, but, as is vividly suggested in his name, he is of Scotch origin and possesses in marked degree those staunch traits for which the Scotch nation is famed.

Mr. Cameron was born in Ontario, Canada, June 5, 1860. Amid the scenes of his birth he remained until about eight years of age, when his parents removed to Minnesota, where they lived until 1878. In that year they made another change of residence, this time to Kansas and Duncan came on to North Dakota. While in Bismarck he was engaged for two years in the freighting business from Bismarck to the Black Hills in South Dakota, where he engaged in construction work on the Northern Pacific Railway, west of Mandan, and followed the same as far as Glendive, Montana. At Glendive he sent men out with two teams to go to a tie camp, a distance of about eighty miles away, on the Little Missouri river. The trip proved a luckless one, for they were attacked by Indians, the horses being captured, the wagons destroyed, one man killed and another wounded. Mr. Cameron was discouraged over travel and railroad work in that section of the west and in consequence he sold his other teams and embarked in mercantile business at Glendive, where he remained for about a twelvemonth, then removing to Miles City, where he remained for a year, engaging in the same line of business. From that point he went on to Forsythe, or what was to be

Forsythe, and enjoys the distinction of having built the first house in the town. In the new settlement he remained for the space of two years, but at the same time he had interests in other locations, among them at Billings and Junction City.

Recently after a trip to Bozeman and through the Gallatin valley, Mr. Cameron in an interview published in the *White Sulphur Springs*, contrasts the country as it is now and as it was at the time he first went there. He says: "It was my first visit since 1879 to that city, and that trip was made on horseback in company with the famous scout and horseman, James Cummings, familiarly known by the sobriquet of 'Racehorse Jim.'"

"The principal reason for our mode of locomotion at this period was the unsafeness of stage travel, the country being infested by bandits, who daily held up travelers, making the territory and many people living here remember some of the notorious characters who then infested this and other parts of Montana, but I will only mention Dick Turpin and Black Bart. However, there were many others of this stamp.

"To me, my recent trip through the Gallatin was one of many surprises. I could not help but contrast the yesterday with the today. I could but close my eyes and, looking back, almost see again the great herds of thousands of buffalo and antelope which roamed freely over the vast plains to eventually fall and pass away before the ever and determined march of civilization.

"Bozeman, then a small, struggling place, has, by the indomitable pluck and energy of its builders, those sturdy pioneers who braved the tough conditions of that day, now become a prosperous and beautiful city with a future most bright assured her. Where naught but miles and miles of arid plains existed in the valley surrounding, I find a veritable storage of wealth and plenty. Barren plain has been, by the husbandman, converted into rich and fertile farm country, where peace and contentment are the order of things."

Mr. Cameron then gives the practical application of the facts he has noted for the benefit of the people of the Valley of Smith river, as follows: "What the Gallatin valley has done for Bozeman, our valley of Smith river can do for White Sulphur Springs, but we need builders, men with energy and money to assist what nature holds for us at our door. We can do this by putting forth effort. Our resources should be advertised and our efforts, if carried out along the line of boost instead of knock, will be crowned with success, and there is no reason that my statement in Bozeman that five years hence will see a city here of five thousand, will not have become a positive fact."

The interview concludes with a statement by the editor: "That Mr. Cameron's efforts are not without result is shown by the fact that several investors have already visited our valley from Bozeman and are interested."

In 1882 Mr. Cameron disposed of all his interests and went east, traveling over the country with trotting and running horses. However the lure of the west was in his blood and in 1886 he returned to Montana and located at Helena. He operated in general mining business in various camps in the state for about five years and in 1891 went to Colorado, where for two years he operated in the Cripple Creek and Crede districts. He went thence to Sioux City, Iowa, and again became active in the horse business, his interests in this field taking him to Chicago. In the Windy City he became interested in real estate and remained there four years. Again the fascination of far-away Montana became a disturbing element in his dreams and he returned to remain within the boundaries of the state from that time till the present. Despite its vast proportions Mr. Cameron is familiar with every corner

of the state, his real estate business having taken him over it. He became interested in White Sulphur Springs, in whose future he believes and whose peculiar advantages impressed him, and in 1910 he established himself here. As mentioned previously, he divides his energies between mining and the realty business.

We quote several passages from a letter issued to prospective investors as exemplifying the fair and honest methods of the D. Cameron Realty Company. They operate on a strictly commission basis, and consequently the prices are as low as possible, and from this unexaggerated account of the advantages of Smith valley it can be seen that they put the country on its own merits and do not seek to attract by sensational stories.

"The land of grain of which no other spot on the continent produces, a land where hardy vegetables are raised equal to the best in this country, a land that for the want of effort of the practical farmer of modern methods has had its real resources hidden and until now has been used for little else than cattle and sheep raising, the latter industries of course have been most profitable in not only Montana but the entire west. And only with great reluctance are the great cattle and sheep barons giving way to the progressive onward march of the modern method ranching and we are pleased to say that our company has contributed no small part in bringing about this new condition, by a persistent endeavor made in our humble way to acquaint the eastern farmer of the great possibilities offered in western ranching.

"The Smith River Valley occupies a splendid position. It is located in about the southern central part of Montana, lying between Castle and the Elk mountains on the east, and the Big Belt mountains of the west, and is about fifty miles in length and from ten to twenty miles in width. The beautiful Smith river, which parallels a branch line connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, with its many tributaries which feed it, run through the center of the valley, furnishing ample water the year round for all necessary uses, yet the county is not dependent on the river or other streams, for wherever practical methods have been resorted to it has been demonstrated that the thousands of acres of bench lands are productive for dry farming, for on such lands and under such conditions some of the best crops have been obtained, these lands yielding from thirty to forty bushels of wheat per acre and from sixty to eighty bushels of oats per acre, and it is decidedly advantageous for grasses on account of the superior quality of soil."

Mr. Cameron is a son of John Cameron, who was born in Scotland and came to America as a boy. He settled in Canada upon his arrival here and there resided for a good many years. He located in Minnesota and then removed to Kansas, where he followed the mercantile business and subsequently took up his residence in Kansas City, where he was gathered to his fathers at the age of eighty-eight years, his remains being there interred. He married Rebecca McRae in Canada, and her demise occurred in 1899, when her years numbered seventy-eight. There were eleven children in the elder Cameron family, the subject being the third in order of birth. The young Duncan received his public school education in Minneapolis and first knew the pleasurable emotions of a capitalist at the age of twelve, when he grubbed out trees on a farm twelve miles out of Minneapolis for the compensation of sixty-five cents per day, which money he gave to his mother. After this he followed a number of occupations, such as are usually entrusted into the hands of lads prior to starting out into the world. In religious conviction he is a Presbyterian and he is an active Republican, taking no inconsiderable interest in party affairs. Fraternally he is an Eagle. He is fond

of hunting and fishing and exceedingly fond of base ball, being one of Meagher county's most eloquent and inspiring rooters. He is an enthusiastic motorist and owns a fine car, in which he has viewed the grandeur of Montana's varied scenery. His delight in auto-mobiling has not extinguished his pleasure in fine horses and he keeps several admirable ones. This is his testimony in regard to Montana: "I left Montana three different times and each time have returned, more satisfied than ever that it is an ideal section. I could not be satisfied anywhere else. I am sure Montana offers more inducements and better opportunities than any other state."

Mr. Cameron was married at Athens, Wisconsin, in 1893, his chosen lady being May Johns. Her lamentable demise occurred at the age of thirty years, in 1899, and her remains are interred at Athens. There is one child, a boy, Edgar Duncan, now attending school at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

The following article written by B. E. Green, editor of the *Martinsdale Independent*, is copied herewith for the reason that it casts light on Mr. Cameron's public-spirited interest in Meagher county and at the same time affords a glimpse of the attractiveness of that part of the state.

"While visiting in White Sulphur Springs last week on business, it was my good fortune to come in closer contact with the hospitable people of that beautiful and enterprising community than on any of my previous visits. I was most forcibly struck by the marked expression on the part of the Springs citizens towards the people of Martinsdale, and the words of praise and gratitude for the magnificent showing and assistance rendered in the fight for the Meagher county court house.

"The writer is particularly indebted to Mr. D. Cameron, of the D. Cameron Realty Company, the largest individual realty dealer in this section of the state, who placed one of his automobiles at my disposal, thus enabling me not only to see the town with its adjacent new additions, but also to traverse nearly the entire Smith River valley.

"I have always been aware of the fact that this beautiful valley possessed great resources and was destined to a most successful future, but one must needs visit this garden spot to understand and thoroughly appreciate its vast possibilities and seemingly indescribable beauty.

"Picture to yourself a fertile strip of peaceful valley about fifty miles in length, ranging from ten to twenty miles in width, banked on either side by snow-capped mountain ranges from which ever flow the beautiful rivulets that go to make and feed the Smith river, that, in its turn, furnishes the nourishment for an ever responsive soil; witness the peace, comfort and prosperity evidenced by the magnificent homes with the great ample outbuildings, bursting as it were, with the products of the lands; note the well-fed cattle grazing in meadows and on hill; observe the expression of contentment of the wives and daughters of its ranchers, and you have but a glimpse only of the wonders of that valley.

"I cannot but say that it seems to me that no words of the poet or brush of the artist can do justice to its beauty and time itself will only tell of its vast and boundless opportunities.

"On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Cameron at the wheel, we motored to the famous crystal cave in the Castle mountains, about eight miles east of White Sulphur Springs. This particular cave has been much written about by the most noted paleontologists and geologists occupying chairs in the different universities not only of this country, but of the old world. It is the regret of the writer that his education has not been sufficiently advanced in the sciences to intelligently describe this remarkable cave. Suffice it to

say, however, that the effort necessary to reach it was well rewarded by the interesting scenes within its wonderful chambers. The cave is about two hundred feet in depth and comprises a number of high, dome-shaped roofs, the ceilings of which reflect in its crystal facets and stalactites, myriads of beautiful vari-colored lights, one chamber in particular, known as the bridal chamber, and in which our party lunched, being said to be the most gorgeous cave of its kind in existence.

"On our return we visited the Ram's Horn Cave, situated about five miles northeast of White Sulphur. In response to an expressed desire to visit the mines, we were immediately whirled out to Mr. Cameron's mine, known as the Cleaveland Alabama Mining Company, where our party made a tour through the different tunnels and underground workings of this splendid property. Mining bears no small relation to the other resources that go to build up community, state and nation, and the great possibilities offered in this line from the vast mineral deposits in the mountains surrounding the Smith River valley must ere long contribute its share to the building up of this part of the state. Mr. Cameron tells me that this mine is in excellent shape and he is arranging for the immediate shipment of ore from it and that, too, there will be several other properties in close proximity to White Sulphur Springs soon in ore shipping condition.

"On our return to White Sulphur Springs the writer was that evening a guest at a dinner given at the Springs Hotel under the auspices of the Meagher County Boosters Club, where a most enjoyable evening was spent and renewals of friendship and fealty pledged in speeches made to our people of Martinsdale."

ELBRIDGE M. SMITH, who is efficiently filling the office of treasurer of Madison county, Montana, has for many years been a leading and influential citizen of this county and his activity in business affairs, his co-operation in public interests and his zealous support of all objects that he believes will contribute to the material, social or moral improvement of this section keeps him in the foremost rank of those to whom this county owes its development and present position as one of the important business districts of Montana. Mr. Smith maintains his home at Virginia City, where his genial, kindly manner has won him the high regard and good will of all with whom he comes in contact.

A native of Illinois, Elbridge M. Smith was born in Hampshire, that state, April 29, 1878. Elbridge L. Smith, father of the subject of this review, was born and reared in Ohio, whence later he removed to Illinois. In 1880 he came to Montana and settled in Madison county, where he gained prominence along mercantile lines. At one time he had stores at Twin Bridges, Pony and Virginia City and he was the owner of considerable real estate throughout this section of the state. His death occurred June 14, 1893, at the age of fifty-five years, and he is buried in the Masonic cemetery at Virginia City, where his wife, who passed to the life eternal in 1909, is likewise interred. Mrs. Smith, whose girlhood name was Augusta A. Grupp, was a great help to her husband in his business affairs and after his death she managed the entire estate with marked success. She and her husband had but one child, Elbridge M., of this notice.

Mr. Smith was a child of but two years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Montana, in 1880, and here he has resided during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1912. His preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were offered in Pony and Virginia City and as a youth he became associated with his father in the general merchandise business. In 1900 he was appointed deputy clerk of court at Virginia City and he retained that position for a period of five years, at the end of which he went

to Whitehall, where he started a hotel with his mother. Subsequently he disposed of the hotel and returned to Virginia City, where he secured a position with the Convey Placer Mining Company, working for that concern at Ruby for nearly four years. At first he was stock clerk but later assumed charge of the electrical department of the company. In 1910 he resigned and went to Twin Bridges, where he engaged in the automobile business for a short time and where he became actively interested in politics. In the fall of that year he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of treasurer of Madison county, a position he is now filling with the utmost satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Smith has been interested in mining operations during the greater part of his active career and he is the owner of several fine properties in Madison county. He likewise has extensive real-estate holdings in this county, being the owner of a number of lots in Virginia City, Pony and Twin Bridges.

Ever since early boyhood Mr. Smith has manifested great talent along mechanical lines and when but sixteen years of age he built a full two-stamp mill, which was moved to Summit and afterwards used for freeing gold ore, and has a full operating engine that he built himself at the age of fifteen years. He is very enthusiastic about Madison county, where he has lived during practically his entire lifetime thus far, and says that from any point of view—mining, agriculture, cattle and sheep-raising, etc., it is pretty hard to beat us and find a country more promising.

In the city of Butte, Montana, August 11, 1902, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Walkers, a daughter of James G. Walker, of Virginia City. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: Edith V. and Muriel, both in school; Garth M., deceased; and Geraldine A., the baby at home. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are devout communicants of the Episcopal church in their religious faith and she is a staunch church worker, being likewise a member of the Ladies Guild. Fraternally Mr. Smith is a Mason, being a valued and appreciative member of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the York Rite branch of that organization and being also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is fond of music and is a skilled player on the piano and he devotes a great deal of time to reading along scientific lines. His greatest pleasure, however, is in the study of mechanics and its application. He is the owner of a fine automobile and he and his family enjoy many tours throughout the country tributary to Virginia City. The Smith home is renowned as a center of refinement and most generous hospitality and it is the scene of many attractive social gatherings.

THOMAS E. CASTLE, foreman of the Virginia City *Times* and proprietor of the Castle Henery, a large and well known chicken farm in Madison county, Montana, is a representative business man and one who not only has achieved his individual success but has also public-spiritedly devoted himself to the general welfare of his fellow citizens, having ever been foremost in advancing enterprises and improvements which will prove of lasting benefit to the city, county and state. He is, furthermore, a self-made man, having been bereft of his parents at an early age and compelled to seek his living and advancement as best he could. From the first he was possessed of ambition and determination and his energy, courage and business judgment have brought him to a position of esteem and influence among the citizens of this state, where he is a man of mark in all the relations of life.

In Brookville, Indiana, on the 20th of December, 1861, occurred the birth of Thomas E. Castle, who is a son of Thomas I. and Mary J. (Knight) Castle, both of whom were born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. The father was a mechanic by trade and resided during the

major portion of his lifetime in Indiana, where his demise occurred in 1879, at the age of forty-nine years. He was a gallant and faithful soldier in the Union army during the Civil war and as such was a member of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His wife, who preceded him to the life eternal, died in 1876. They are buried in Petersburg, Indiana.

Mr. Castle, of this notice, was a child of six years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Brookville to Petersburg, Indiana, in which latter place he attended the public schools until his mother's death, in 1876. The home broke up about that time and after his father's death, three years later, Mr. Castle became entirely dependent upon his own resources. For two years he was employed as a farm hand on various estates in Indiana and at the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the printer's trade. In 1879 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Chicago, Illinois, in which latter city he remained until 1886, when he went to California, where he worked on newspapers in San Francisco and other cities for the ensuing two years. In the early part of 1888 he came to Montana and settled in Butte, which place represented his home for the next eleven years, during which time he was engaged in the mercantile business and in printing. In 1899 he came to Virginia City, where he has since resided continuously and where he is now incumbent of the position of foreman of the *Virginia City Times*, one of the best newspapers in the west. In the year 1906 he started a chicken ranch about two and a half miles distant from Virginia City and the same is known as the Castle Hennerly. Mr. Castle has the largest exclusive poultry ranch in Montana and breeds only thoroughbred fowls, which he ships to various points throughout this section of the country. He has met with unusual success in this enterprise and as a business man is commended very highly for his fair and honorable career.

In politics he is a stalwart Democrat and in a fraternal way is affiliated with the Masons, the Elks, the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World. He has served in an official capacity in the Masonic order and in the Woodmen of the World. He is fond of fishing and takes many long rambles through the woods and mountains. He insists that Montana is the best state in the best country in the world and that Madison county is the best county in the best state in the world. Mr. Castle is married, his wife's maiden name being Miss Sophia Werner, and has three children, Edgar G., Alatheia B. and Helen L., the first two of whom are now attending school.

HENRY N. COFFMAN. Among the public-spirited citizens of Billings whose standing and character entitle them to conspicuous mention in the history of Montana is Mr. Henry N. Coffman, who came to Montana in 1880 and accordingly must be numbered among the pioneers of this section. He is a native of Putnam county, Indiana, where he was born August 5, 1837. His parents, William and Mary (Huffman) Coffman, came originally from Kentucky, the father having been born in that state, near Lexington, in 1812, and the mother near Cynthia, in 1813. They came to Indiana when young, met and married there, and became the parents of ten children, six of whom, including Henry N., are now living. Elizabeth is the wife of Alfred Keller, Nancy is the widow of Jackson Keller, Pauline is married to James Houser, Mary is the wife of Daniel Hodge, the remaining member being the son William. The elder Coffman followed the occupation of farmer throughout his life, first in Putnam and later in Owen county, in which last locality he died in 1888, his wife having preceded him to the better land a year earlier. The family was prominent in the life of the community in which they lived and the name has been an honored one for generations.

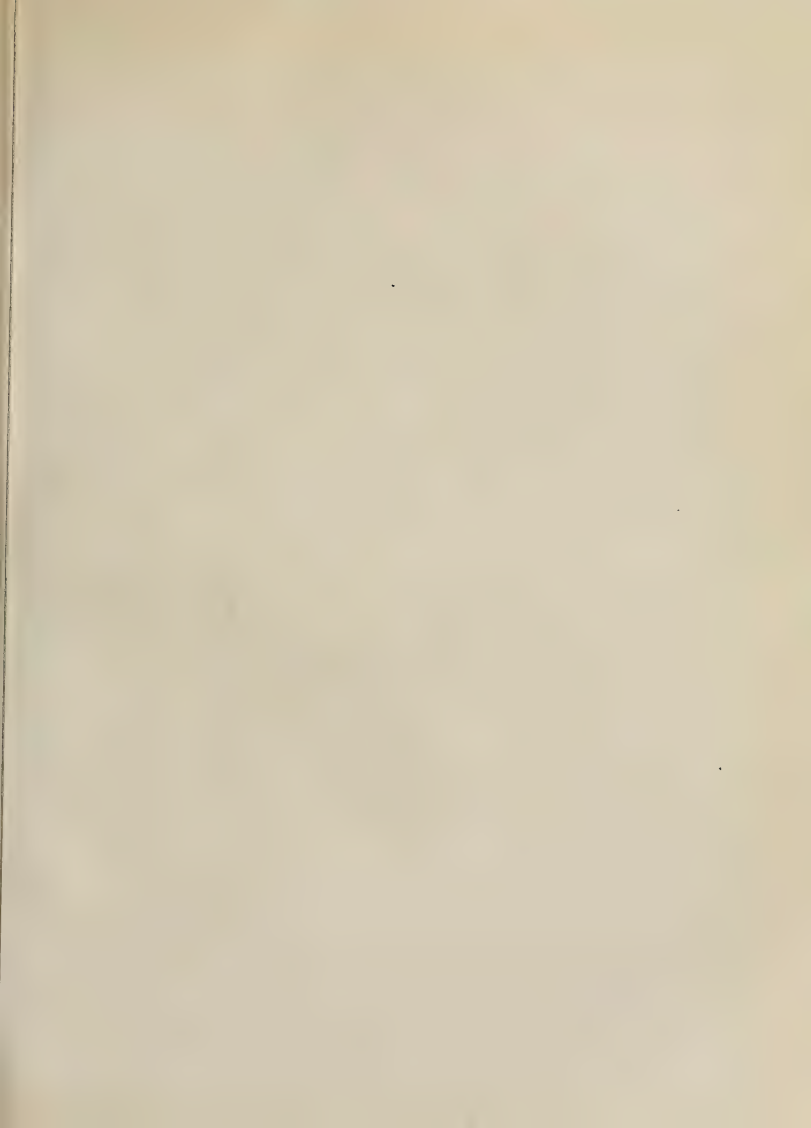
Henry N. Coffman, whose life this sketch briefly reviews, spent his early boyhood days on his father's farm in Indiana and attended school during the winters. He followed the occupation of farming with his father in Owen county for several years, then in 1869 removed to a farm in Sullivan county, Missouri, where he operated as a general farmer and stock raiser. In 1880 he came to Montana, locating first in Gallatin county, where for the ten succeeding years he prospered in the same line of endeavor. His next move was to Fergus county, in which place he farmed for thirteen years and then decided to return to his native state and again take up his residence there. He had become thoroughly imbued with western life, however, and only remained in Indiana about a year and a half, then again sought a location in Montana and came to Yellowstone county and bought the farm three miles east of Billings which he still conducts. Mr. Coffman does not, however, live upon his ranch, but owns a home in Billings which he occupies, and superintends the farm work from day to day, driving back and forth as necessity requires his presence on the place.

Mr. Coffman was first married in 1859 to Miss Margaret Jane Modder, who was born in Indiana. She became the mother of nine children, namely: Mary E., wife of Samuel Belcher, of California; Sarah Jane, widow of J. Henry Watson, and a resident also of California; Daniel V.; Henrietta, the wife of William McCallum; William S.; Bertram; Nettie M., wife of Nathan Callantine; Eva Ellen, wife of George Crolus; and Thomas. Mrs. Coffman died in 1884, and Mr. Coffman took as his second wife Elizabeth Rose, who also died. His third marriage united him with Mrs. Fannie King, nee Mull. She had been married three times previously. Her first husband was Mr. Maderius, by whom she bore two children, the second was Mr. Spratt, four children being born of that union, a boy, who died several years ago, Elizabeth, May and Frances, the latter the wife of Sternal Pomeroy, of Chicago. Her third husband was Mr. King, and a son and daughter were born of that union. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman have a very pleasant and hospitable home in Billings and are highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. They are active members of the Christian church and take a great interest in all that makes for the best welfare of the community in which they reside.

Mr. Coffman is a man of many fine personal qualities, has broad sympathies, is liberal and progressive in all that pertains to civic and commercial life and is rightly counted among the most substantial and enterprising of Billings' citizens.

JOHN H. GRANT, of Roundup, Montana, is the leading contractor and architect of the district. He has many imposing buildings to his credit, among them the new school at Judith Gap. He has been engaged in this line for several years, but had never devoted his entire time to it until 1908, when he opened his present office at Roundup.

Mr. Grant is not far from having the honor of being a native son of Montana. His parents brought him to the state when he was only a few months old and he has lived within its bounds ever since. He was born in Downey, Iowa, March 2, 1879, the son of John M. and Mary (Cameron) Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Grant were both born in Scotland, came to America when young and their marriage took place in Canada. Later they moved to Iowa and came to Montana in 1880, where Mr. Grant took up ranching. His death occurred nine years later, however, at White Sulphur Springs. He was fifty-five years old at the time of his death. His widow now lives with her son, John H., in Roundup, and their other two children are married and reside in other parts of Montana. Annie married Martin J. Settle of Bozeman, and Egbert S. is married and resides at Hodginsville.





Andrew P. Holbrook

John H. Grant attended the public schools at Martinsdale, White Sulphur Springs, and Helena, and finished his education with a business college course at Helena. He earned his first money as a boy of fifteen by herding horses and cattle at a salary of forty dollars a month. Later he started in the ranch and stock business for himself, and for eight years operated a steam thrashing outfit. He also worked as a contractor and builder at odd times until 1908, when he decided to give all of his attention to the latter business.

Mr. Grant attends the Presbyterian church, and as a Republican takes an active interest in politics. He has been connected with the school board, and has held several offices in the Knights of Pythias lodge of which he is a member. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Elks. He has never married.

FRED P. HOLBROOK. Representative men from all parts of the United States have recognized the advantages of Butte, Montana, as a commercial center, and foreseen its growth and development as the leading metropolis of an immensely rich section of the great northwest, and those who came early and participated in that rapid progress which the city has enjoyed of recent years have received just rewards for their shrewdness and insight. It was thirty years ago that Mr. Fred P. Holbrook came from his Atlantic coast home to Montana and decided to cast in his lot with the fortunes of this portion of the west, and subsequent years have amply proved the wisdom of that decision. Mr. Holbrook was a young man, energetic and ambitious, and the country was new and in need of such men to build it up. He came of hardy old New England pioneer stock and was himself a native of Maine, his birth having occurred at Newport, that state, August 26, 1862. His father was William Holbrook, born in New Hampshire in 1820, of English ancestry, the first members of the family having come here in prerevolutionary days and been participators in that great conflict which resulted in the establishment of this independent country of freedom. William Holbrook was a contractor and builder of Newport, Maine, and he spent his entire lifetime in that state, dying there in 1877. He married Caroline Boland, who was born in Maine in 1826, and whose family came originally from Ireland, her great-grandfather Boland having been one of the American founders who settled in Maine very early. She survived her husband several years and died in December, 1884.

Fred P. Holbrook was the youngest of a family of seven children. He was reared and educated in his native state, having enjoyed the advantages of study in the public schools and later attended Corinna Academy. His first independent business venture was with the Canastota Publishing Company as a salesman of subscription books for the firm, in which line of work he was very successful both in a financial way and in acquiring experience in salesmanship and a knowledge of human nature that was valuable to him in after years.

Coming to Montana in 1880, Mr. Holbrook first located at Helena. During his residence there he was for a time proprietor of the old Merchants Hotel, which he purchased and conducted for two years. He later disposed of that hostelry and associated himself with the firm of Kleinschmidt Brothers & Co., general merchants, taking charge of that company's store at Radersburg, Montana, and conducting it for eight years. Upon severing his connection with that firm he decided to engage in business on his own account, and in 1891 came to Butte and established the Fred Holbrook Shoe Store at 37 North Main street. He did a large business in the retail sale of shoes at that place until 1904, when he sold out and then established the Kumfort Shoe Company, and under that firm name has since conducted business in a com-

modious store at 16 West Park street. He makes a specialty of dealing in medium priced shoes and has built up a fine trade, his stock being complete and up-to-date, his goods low priced and of high proportionate value, and his clerks courteous and competent.

Mr. Holbrook is a man of keen business ability, and by judicious investments has acquired a large amount of property, owning a number of valuable pieces of real estate in the principal business section of the city, where values are high. While his political sympathies are Republican, he takes no active part in political matters, but devotes his time to the management of his large and increasing private business interests. He is prominent in club and fraternal circles being a member of the Butte Country Club, the Silver Bow Club, Silver Bow Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and is a member also of the Chapter and Council. He has a host of friends in this city and state and is held in high esteem and respect by all for his many sterling personal qualities, liberality and broad sympathies.

The marriage of Mr. Holbrook to Miss Margaret Grace Scriber occurred February 28, 1894, at Salem, Oregon. Mrs. Holbrook was born in Oregon, August 22, 1869, daughter of Charles Scriber, a pioneer settler of Marion county, Oregon, and she died November 20, 1907, without issue. On April 29, 1911, Mr. Holbrook and Miss Jessie M. Magill were united in marriage and they now occupy their well appointed and hospitable home at 624½ North Galena street. Mrs. Holbrook is a daughter of C. O. Magill, of Kansas, a former resident of Butte.

CHARLES B. CLARK. Typical of the sturdy manhood that has been the medium through which the state of Montana has achieved greatness within the span of a few short years, Charles B. Clark stands today among the most substantial citizens of Billings. The success which has come to him is well merited and has been fairly earned. He has had his full share of disappointments and discouragements, but throughout his career he has displayed a cheerful character, philosophically taking his misfortunes as a part of the trials to be borne by the pioneer in new fields and new places, and that today he is regarded as one of his city's representative men is but the result of a life of earnest, steadfast effort. Mr. Clark was born at Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota, August 31, 1856, and is a son of John A. and Sarah (Butler) Clark.

Mr. Clark's parents, natives of Ohio, removed from that state to Illinois, where they spent some time in Jo Daviess county, then going to Henry county, Iowa. During the lead excitement at Galena, Illinois, they returned to that place, the father engaging in lead mining for five or six years, at the end of which time the family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. They remained in St. Paul until the spring of 1852, when they settled in Henderson, and there Mr. Clark's death occurred in 1857, in the midst of a successful mercantile career. He was the owner of a large store, and the high esteem in which he was universally held was made manifest by his election to various offices of public trust. He was the first sheriff of Sibley county, and served in other public positions.

The education of Charles B. Clark was secured in the common schools of his native place, and in 1866, when he was ten years old, went with his mother to Litchfield, in which town they remained until 1873. He then joined the Stanley expedition engaged in running the first lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and as a member of the surveying party made his first entrance into Montana. He remained within the limits of the territory until the expedition disbanded a few months later, when he went to Bismarck, North Dakota, and in the fall of 1876 joined the stampede to the

Black Hills. The next four years were spent in mining and freighting, but he met with only indifferent success, and in the spring of 1880 he came up the Yellowstone to Bozeman. In the fall he went to Helena and engaged in sawmilling with Holter Brothers, remaining in that vicinity until 1888, and during that time located the Jerusha mine at Empire, which he and "Deaf John" Gleason developed. Mr. Clark sold his interest in this property to A. J. Seligman after he had taken out about \$50,000 worth of ore, and he then went to Butte where he leased and worked various mines with a fair degree of success. In 1893 he gave up mining and located on Clark's Fork, fifteen miles east of Red Lodge, where he developed one of the finest ranches in the state, with every improvement known to modern ranching. For a number of years he gave a great deal of attention to the raising of Hereford cattle, and at times had as high as 500 head, but sold his interest in this line, intending to give up his business activities and retire. This, however, was not to be. In 1907 he disposed of his ranch and took a trip to Alaska, and during the summer of that year associated himself with T. P. McDonald in the Behring coal fields, where he and his friends invested \$200,000. A contract was drawn with the Alaska Syndicate Railroad to build a road into the coal mines being developed, they to take 300 tons of coal per day at \$7.00 per ton, but the interested parties were notified by Government Agent Garvis that mining must cease, and they thus were victims of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. During the winter of 1907 Mr. Clark returned to Seattle, Washington, where he spent the winter and spring and in May, 1908, went to Prince Rupert, the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. He then moved on to Skeena and some 200 miles further to Hazelton where he began prospecting for coal. With his associates he located ten sections of coal lands and during that summer returned to Seattle. During the spring that followed he returned to Alaska, going up Cook's Pass to Knik where he purchased a saddle horse and pack animals, and passed on to Talketna range, near Mount McKinley. Meeting, however, with only indifferent success, Mr. Clark returned to Seattle, where he was joined by his family and they all came on to Billings. During the summer of 1911 he made another trip to British Columbia, and took a bond on ten copper claims in the Buckley valley which he had noticed on a previous trip. Crews of men are now developing this property.

In April, 1893, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Mary Barkley, a native of Shakopee, Minnesota, and daughter of John Barkley. They have no children except an adopted daughter, Ruth. In fraternal relations he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Clark's home is situated at No. 803 North Twenty-eighth street. Mr. Clark has led a busy and a useful life, and during the years of his activity has done much to develop the resources of his adopted state. He well merits the esteem and confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

JOHN B. SULLIVAN, M. D. A resident of Montana from his childhood days, Dr. Sullivan has risen to a position of distinct prominence as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the metropolis of the state, his success being the more gratifying to note by reason of the fact that it stands as the concrete result of his own ability and efforts. Through his own earning he defrayed the expenses of his professional education, and to one of such marked ambition and determination success comes as a logical sequel of well directed endeavors. The doctor has served as city physician of Butte and has been secretary of the county board of health since 1905, his retention of this office showing his strong hold upon popular esteem in

the community and also indicating the high regard in which he is held by his professional confreres.

Dr. Sullivan claims the old Keystone state as the place of his nativity, as he was born in Newcastle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of October, 1878. He is a son of Timothy D. and Johanna (Connolly) Sullivan, both natives of Ireland, the former having been born in County Kerry, in 1836, and the latter in County Kilkenny, in 1848. Timothy D. Sullivan came to America in 1852, as a boy of about fifteen years, and thereafter he was continuously identified with mining operations in the state of Pennsylvania for more than a quarter of a century, a man of sterling character and unflinching industry. In 1880 he came with his family to the territory of Montana and located at Butte, where he found employment in connection with the mining industry. He died in Helena on the 11th of April, 1889. There are few dramatic passages in the history of his life, but his course was marked by impregnable integrity of purpose and by earnest effort as one of the world's workers, so that he accounted well in all the relations of life and was not denied the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His wife came to the United States in 1870 and their marriage was solemnized in 1873, at Newcastle, Pennsylvania. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal on the 17th of February, 1881, her death having occurred at Meaderville, a suburb of the city of Butte. Both she and her husband were devout communicants of the Catholic church, and to this noble mother of Christendom three of their four children have dedicated their lives. Dr. Sullivan, of this review, being the one exception. Rev. Ambrose A. Sullivan, eldest of the children, is a member of the Jesuit order of the Catholic priesthood and is a resident of St. Ignatius, Montana, as well as a missionary among the Indians of that section. Rev. Stephen J. Sullivan is likewise one of the representative members of the priesthood of the Catholic church in Montana and is president of St. Charles' College, in the city of Helena. Dr. John B. Sullivan, subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the sons, and the only daughter, Josie C., who was born in the city of Butte, on the 14th of February, 1881, is a Sister of Charity in the Catholic church, her present residence being at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. Sullivan is indebted to the parochial and public schools of Helena, Montana, for his early educational advantages, and in pursuance of his higher academic studies he entered Gonzaga College, a fine Catholic University at Spokane, Washington, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he held a clerical and executive position in the office of one of the extensive smelting plants at Anaconda, Montana, until 1899, taking this means to secure the funds with which to complete his course in medical college, as he had early formulated definite plans for his future career. He finally entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and in this admirably ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, the while he earned most fully his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine, being one of the honor graduates. After his graduation Dr. Sullivan returned to Butte and here he has since given his time and attention to the work of his profession, in which he has gained distinctive success and prestige, with specially high reputation as a surgeon and with a clientage of representative character. For five years after his graduation he continued to give efficient service as a member of the surgical staff of St. James' hospital and in this connection he gained wide and varied clinical experience. In 1909 he held the office of city physician of Butte and he has been secretary of the board of health of his home county since 1905, as previously stated

in this context. The doctor is a close student and by availing himself of the best of the standard and periodical literature of his profession he keeps in close touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery. He is a progressive and loyal citizen, takes a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and state and is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has given effective service. Holds the unique position of being the only physician in the State of Montana, who is a regularly qualified and practising attorney, having been admitted on examination before the supreme court of the state to practice law in all the courts of the state. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and Elks. Dr. Sullivan is held in unqualified esteem in the community which is the stage of his earnest and effective services in his profession. Dr. Sullivan is unmarried.

CHARLES MCDONNELL. Coming to Big Timber more than thirty years ago, as the first man to bring sheep into the Yellowstone valley, Charles McDonnell, state senator from Sweet Grass county and president of the Citizens State Bank of Big Timber, has had a varied and eventful career, during which he has steadfastly progressed in business and public life, and now holds an influential position among the citizens of the community in which he has resided for so many years. Mr. McDonnell was born in County Mayo, Ireland, April 16, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary (Hefferon) McDonnell, natives of County Mayo. John McDonnell was a merchant and farmer and spent his days in Ireland, where he died in 1871, at the age of fifty-two years, while his widow still resides in the old home and has attained the advanced age of eighty-one years. They had a family of four children: Charles; James, who resides in New York state; Ellen, who is deceased; and Annie, the wife of Joseph Holmes, living in Ireland.

The education of Charles McDonnell was secured in the national schools of his native country and in a private academy, and he subsequently devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he decided to try his fortunes in America, and accordingly came to the United States. Landing in New York City, he remained in the metropolis only a short time, when he journeyed to Sacramento, California, and from there went to Red Bluff, where he worked as a farm hand and sheep herder. Being economical and industrious, he carefully invested his savings in sheep, and when he had accumulated a band of 3,000 started overland for Montana. Driving them through Forty-nine Canyon, Nevada, he crossed the Little and Big Humboldt rivers, and when he came to the Central Pacific Railroad, followed the tracks from Hallack to Humboldt Wells, then going north to the Thousand Spring valley, on to the head of Goose creek, and City Rock, at the head of Raft river. He went down that stream to Snake river, and from American Falls to Fort Hall and then on to Blackfoot and Camas, Idaho, subsequently crossing the Rocky Mountains into Dillon, Montana, through Virginia City, and on to Red Rock. After leaving the latter place, Mr. McDonnell came to the toll bridge of Henry Haywood, who demanded two cents toll for each sheep that crossed the bridge. Money was a scarce commodity at that time with Mr. McDonnell, and he was having a spirited argument with Mr. Haywood when an incident that occurred was the means of saving him considerable money, at least what was to him considerable money in those days, a matter of some forty dollars. Mrs. Haywood was the owner of seven fine maltese cats who took exception to the presence of Mr. McDonnell's shepherd dog and started a regular Kilkenny fight. Mrs. Haywood, coming from milking her cows, with a large bucket of

milk, took a hand in the affair, using her milk pail and spilling its contents all over the dog and cats and finally all hands joined in, the dog getting considerably the worst of the argument. The sheep becoming frightened at the uproar crossed the bridge, and Mr. McDonnell followed them. When asked by Mr. Haywood what he was going to do about the matter, Mr. McDonnell replied in like manner, and the argument came to a conclusion when Mr. McDonnell gave the other a twenty dollar gold piece, about one-third of what was originally asked by Mr. Haywood. Mr. McDonnell then proceeded on through the Gallatin valley into Bozeman, and remembers that there was not more than a quarter of a mile of fence all along the road. He continued on to the Yellowstone valley, and arrived at Big Timber creek November 7, 1880, being the pioneer sheepman of the valley, and continued to do business until 1904, since which time he has retired from active work, although he still has considerable money invested in the sheep industry. His feat of driving his sheep over the Bozeman pass created quite a lot of excitement at the time it was accomplished. In 1881 he removed to American Fork and took up a pre-emption claim, to which he added from time to time until he had 26,000 acres. He was for many years associated with Edward Veasey, having as many as 20,000 head of sheep at a time, and also devoting a great deal of attention to the raising of hay, the land being under the most effective irrigation. A cross between the Cotswold and Merino breeds was the favorite with this firm.

Mr. McDonnell was generally recognized as one of the leading sheepmen of his community, and it was but natural that he should turn his business ability to good advantage when he settled in Big Timber. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Citizens State Bank, and from its inception, May 25, 1906, has acted as its president. A staunch and active Republican, he has been known as one of the influential workers in the ranks of his party. In 1904 he was first elected state senator from Sweet Grass county, was again sent to the senate in 1909, and has succeeded himself in office in 1910, 1911 and 1912. He is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows, and with his family attends the Roman Catholic church. During his long residence in this section he has accumulated a wide acquaintance, and in business and public and private life has many warm friends.

On December 22, 1891, Mr. McDonnell was married to Miss Elizabeth Feeley, who was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, daughter of Patrick and Marie (Naughton) Feeley, natives of County Roscommon, where Mr. Feeley still lives, being interested in farming, while his wife has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell have had six children: Annie, Bella, Edith, Evaline, Alexander Ranald and Charles E.

ARTHUR G. HATCH. An eminent representative of the Montana bar, and for the last quarter of a century one of the most prominent men of Sweet Grass county, both in public and professional life, Arthur G. Hatch, county attorney of Sweet Grass county, and city attorney of Big Timber since its organization, holds an enviable position among the legists of the state. His birth occurred in Pike county, Illinois, where the family held precedence as pioneer settlers, October 11, 1856, and is a son of Reuben B. and Ellen (Bush) Hatch. Reuben B. Hatch was born in New Hampshire in 1830, and during the early 'thirties accompanied his parents to Pike county, Illinois, where he secured his education. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil war, at the beginning of which struggle he was made chief quartermaster of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Later he served on General Dana's staff, and his military career was an active and brilliant one. On his return to civil life, he em-

barked in a mercantile business at Quincy, Illinois, with which he was identified at the time of his death, in 1871. His wife, who was born in 1824, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, survived him until 1893. They had a family of nine children, of whom five are living. In political matters Mr. Hatch was a Democrat.

Arthur G. Hatch received his early education in the public schools of Pike county, Illinois, and subsequently became a student in Columbia (Missouri) University. After graduating from that institution, he began to read law in the office of C. C. Boland, Rolla, Missouri, and in 1878 was admitted to practice in the Missouri courts. In 1880 he removed to White Sulphur Springs, Montana, and in 1887 came to Big Timber, where he has since built up an extensive practice. An active and energetic Democrat, he has served as city attorney of Big Timber since the organization of the city, and since 1911 has been county attorney of Sweet Grass county. He is a valued and popular member of the Montana Bar Association, and his many talents have gained him the respect and esteem of his conferees. As an advocate and sane and conservative counsel, Mr. Hatch has won prestige, having that most essential quality of taking infinite care in the preparation of his cases and never presenting a case until he gained complete mastery of its salient points. As a public official he has shown a conscientious devotion to the duties of his office, and Sweet Grass county has no more popular public servant. Fraternally, Mr. Hatch is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

JACOB OSENBURG. Among the pioneer business men of Butte, Montana, who have been active participants in the growth of the city from a small town to an important commercial center of metropolitan proportions such as it now stands, is Jacob Osenbrug, president of the Home Baking Company of Butte. Mr. Osenbrug was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, on January 28, 1860, the son of a prosperous merchant in the province of Hanover, near Hamburg. His parents, Klaus Osenbrug and Elizabeth (Stockmann) Osenbrug, were both born in Germany and passed their lives in that country. The father died at Hollern in 1881, having reached the age of seventy-two years, while the mother survived him one year and was sixty-six years of age when she died.

Jacob Osenbrug attended the public schools of Hollern as a child and later was sent to a private school, where he continued to pursue his studies until he reached his fourteenth year. He was then apprenticed to learn a trade, as is the invariable custom in Germany in the case of the sons of the family, whether rich or poor, and the trade he elected to master was that of a baker and confectioner. After a three years' apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for less than a year in Germany, then went to England, where he was similarly employed for six months. In the spring of 1879 he decided to seek his fortune in the western world, and embarking, was three weeks upon the ocean in the vessel "Mosel." Arriving in America, he made his first objective point St. Louis, Missouri. He remained in that city but a short season, however, and in spite of the fact that he had insufficient funds in hand to properly finance the journey, determined to come to Butte. When he reached Ogden, Utah, his money was entirely exhausted. He sought and secured employment there, earning a sum sufficient to buy a pony, having in the meantime walked a portion of the way to Idaho Falls. From that point he made his way more easily on horseback and finally arrived in Butte, possessed of a fund of experience he could in no other way have obtained, and undaunted determination to work his way to a position of success and honor in his new home.

There was no bakery in Butte at the time Mr. Osenbrug arrived here and he was accordingly obliged to

turn his hand to whatever kind of lucrative employment he could find. In a short time, however, he succeeded in interesting Joseph Pitzer in the establishment of a bakery and undertook its management. The enterprise represented a struggle from the beginning, with limited capital and a change in partners at intervals, but all united in demonstrating Mr. Osenbrug's fitness for the business, and in 1882 he was able to purchase an interest in the establishment. This acquisition was the nucleus for the foundation of what afterwards became known as the Home Baking Company, as now reads the firm name under which he at present operates. His first little shop was located at No. 13 east Granite street and was known as the Eagle Bakery, and the pioneers who remember the place years ago find it difficult to believe that the present immense plant is its immediate successor. In 1884, when Mr. Osenbrug had become sole owner, he bought the property at No. 15-17 east Granite, and in 1885 he built the building that still stands there. The Home Baking Company is known to be the only machine bakery in the state, and it has a capacity of thirty thousand loaves of bread daily. Twenty-one people are employed in operating the bakery and attending to the trade. Not only are local sales large, but an extensive shipping business is also done, many stores in other parts of the state being supplied with products from the Butte plant. Home Baking Company bread and other bakery products are known for their superior quality throughout Montana and the business which is already so extensive is constantly increasing. The company was incorporated in 1904, with Mr. Osenbrug as president; H. J. Rathmiller, vice president, and John Haller, treasurer.

In addition to his connection with the Home Baking Company as its executive head, Mr. Osenbrug has other financial interests which mark him as one of the substantial elements of the city's commercial and industrial life. He is an extensive owner of valuable city and country real estate, and is also a financial factor in the ownership of several valuable mining properties. Throughout his residence in the country and city of his adoption he has manifested a marked interest in public and civic matters and discharged his duty as a conscientious citizen with intelligence and integrity. He was a member of Company F, First Montana State Militia for eleven years. In political matters he advocates Republican principles, but takes no active part in party affairs. He holds membership in several of the leading clubs and fraternal orders of the city, including the Silver Bow Club, the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a member of Butte Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., the Knights of the Macabees, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sons of Hermann.

On March 9, 1883, occurred the marriage of Mr. Osenbrug to Miss Mary M. Heinbockel, a native of Germany. Six children were born of this union, five of whom are living, named as follows: Henry Jacob, Lydia, Rudolph P., Edward and Albert M. Another son, Albert by name, died when nine months of age. The mother of this family died October 18, 1900. Mr. Osenbrug married again on December 5, 1901, to Mrs. Anna Kroeger, a sister of his first wife. She had one son by her first marriage, William Kroeger. The family home is maintained at No. 825 West Broadway, where in 1895 Mr. Osenbrug built the fine residence which they occupy.

Mr. Osenbrug is a citizen who is held in the high personal esteem of all who know him, because of his many fine qualities and he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, in which he is known as a gentleman of liberality and the strictest integrity, and as one who stands always ready to lend the weight of his influence to any project that has for its object the greatest good of the community in which he resides.

JERE JOSEPH MURPHY. Standing at the head of the well-organized and efficient police department of the



Jacob Osenbrug



city of Butte is Jere Joseph Murphy, a whole-souled, broad-minded Irishman; a capable and popular public official; and a citizen of integrity and worth, who is devoting his time and energies to the duties of his position. A native of Ireland, he was born February 27, 1867, in Kilkenny. His parents, John and Margaret (Conry) Murphy, spent their entire lives in the Emerald Isle, his mother dying in 1896, at the age of forty-five years, and his father in 1897, aged fifty-five years.

Coming in boyhood with his brother John to the United States, Jere Joseph Murphy continued his studies in the schools of Pueblo, Colorado, where, after completing his education, he began work in the office of Chief Desmond. Leaving that position, he made his way to Montana, locating in Anaconda, where he worked in a smelter for a time, and also started the Saratoga Hotel. Disposing of his interests in that locality, Mr. Murphy came, in 1886, to Butte; and here opened the Edgerton House, which he conducted for a time, when he disposed of it to Daniel Drew to become city detective under Mayor E. O. Dugan. He continued under Mayor Dugan until the administration of Mayor Thompson, when he retired and entered the employ of the Anaconda Company. He was subsequently made city detective under Mayors Harrington and Thompson until the administration of Mayor McGinnis began, when he retired. Mr. Murphy was subsequently appointed chief of police for Butte, under Mayor Nevin, continuing until the present time, 1912, at the head of the city's police department, which, under the leadership of Mr. Murphy, has reached the top notch of efficiency. In addition to being a splendid officer, Mr. Murphy is a loyal citizen of Butte, and in its army of progressive men not one is more earnest and ardent in his civic pride than this chief of police.

Mr. Murphy has been twice married. He married first, in Pueblo, Colorado, Josephine Keneally, who died in Butte, Montana, in 1895. Three children blessed their union, namely: John, a resident of Butte; Margaret, deceased, born in Anaconda, Montana, was a Sister of Charity; and Mayme, born in Anaconda, is a sister in Dominican Order, Sinsinawa, Wisconsin. Mr. Murphy married second, in 1899, in Butte, Delia Wall, a native of Elmira, New York, and their only child, Ronald Thomas Murphy, born July 24, 1903, is now attending the McKinley School.

Politically Mr. Murphy is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party; fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus; and religiously he is a Catholic. He is fond of athletics, and is a baseball enthusiast.

W. F. COBBAN is of mixed Scotch and American ancestry, as his father was born in Aberdeen, and his mother, Mary Louise Hardy Cobban, was a descendant of the first colonists who came to Massachusetts for religious freedom. The father was only a boy when his parents moved from Scotland to Canada, and when he grew up, he decided to settle in the United States. He selected Massachusetts as his home, and here as a young man, he met the lady who became his wife, and the mother of our subject. Devotion to principle, which is the heritage of the true Scot, as well as of the children of the Mayflower, induced Mr. Cobban to join that band of settlers who went to Kansas in 1852, of whom Whittier wrote:

"We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea
To make the west, as they the east
The homestead of the Free."

Later Mr. Cobban located at Westport, and he was one of the commission sent by the governor of Mis-

souri to the governor of Kansas, to try and settle the question of the boundary by arbitration.

In 1855, Mr. Cobban went to Horican, Wisconsin, and it was here that the subject of this review was born on September 16, 1856. After a few years there, Mr. Cobban removed to Chippewa Falls, and here he conducted an extensive lumber business. Besides operating a large saw mill, he owned a sash and door factory, and both enterprises yielded him rich returns. He was a man of the loftiest patriotism, taking active part in all which was for the good of the country. At the time of the Civil war, he joined the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, and while in service, was wounded at the battle of Petersburg. He never recovered from the effects of this injury, and it was instrumental in hastening his death. For some years before he died, Mr. Cobban gave up active participation in business, and returned to Massachusetts, where he had spent the years of his young manhood. It was here that he died in 1889.

W. F. Cobban went to school in Wisconsin, and as he grew older, took an increasing part in his father's business. He learned the machinist's trade, and for three years was in charge of this department of the factory. He did not intend to settle in Wisconsin, so he started out to find a locality which suited him. He spent two years in search of this, trying various parts of the south, but as even the warm climate did not reconcile him to that region, in 1880, he decided to come to Montana. His first stopping place was Wicks, then a prosperous mining camp, where he remained only a few months. From here, he went to Butte, and took up the business with which he had been familiar all his life, entering a lumber concern operated by Sebree, Ferris & White. Here he worked until 1886, when he opened up a department for the manufacture of sashes and doors. Later Mr. Cobban went into real estate and mining business in Butte, remaining there until 1907. In this interval, he was connected with a number of the famous mining properties of Butte. He was at different times, part owner of the Moonlight, the Hesperus, the Carlisle and the Protection. All these were sold to the Amalgamated Company, and in addition to these, Mr. Cobban bought and disposed of much other valuable mining property.

In 1907, after turning the business over to his son Ray, Mr. Cobban took a year's vacation which he spent in California. In 1909, he came to Missoula, where he has been in the real estate and land business, dealing chiefly in Montana orchards. Mr. Cobban's eldest son Ray, is now a large ranch owner in the famous new Flathead country. Of the four other children, Rena May is at home; Ronald H., in the automobile business in Missoula, while Margery and Harvey are in the high school. Mrs. Cobban is a Vermonter, and was previous to her marriage in 1884, Miss Kate Hurlburt, whose family, like that of Mr. Cobban's mother, bears one of the time-honored names of New England. They belong to the progressive class of Montana's citizens, as well as to that which gives the state its substantial commercial standing.

Mr. Cobban has the honor of being one of the charter members of the Oswego lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Butte. Aside from this, he is not affiliated with any of the fraternal orders. In politics, he supports the Republican party, as far as national issues are concerned, and in local affairs gives his vote to the best candidate put up for the office. Both as an individual, and as a man of affairs, Mr. Cobban has the respect of all who come into contact with him.

RAYMOND S. CONGER. The city of Thompson Falls, Montana, is well represented in the journalistic line by the *Sanders County Ledger*, one of the leading newspapers of western Montana, the manager of which, Raymond S. Conger, is one of the wide-awake, pro-

gressive business men who have done so much to make this section what it is. Mr. Conger, a man of versatile abilities, has not confined himself to the newspaper field, however, but is widely known in business circles as a member of the firm of the Treasure State Realty Company, and is also prominent in fraternal and political matters. He was born at Carmi, Illinois, August 31, 1873, and is a son of Judge Everton J. and Emily K. (Boren) Conger.

Everton J. Conger was born in the state of Ohio, and as a young man moved to Illinois, where for a number of years he was a prominent attorney. As colonel of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, he served throughout the Civil war, and gained nation-wide fame as the man who captured John Wilkes Booth after the assassination of President Lincoln. He continued to practice law in Illinois until 1878, in which year he came to Montana, and here was appointed territorial judge by President Hayes. For many years he held positions of public trust, and was really responsible for the bill creating a State Law Library in Montana, but has now retired and is living quietly at Dillon. He was married in Ohio to Miss Emily K. Boren, who died in 1904, at the age of fifty-one years, and was buried at Dillon. They were the parents of six children, four of whom survive, as follows: C. W., clerk of the fourth district court at Dillon, elected November 5, 1912; Mrs. Judge Poindexter, also a resident of Dillon; O. D., who also lives in Thompson Falls; and Raymond S.

Raymond S. Conger was about five years of age when his parents removed to Fostoria, Ohio, and in 1880 came to Montana, of which state he has since been a resident. His early education was secured in the schools of Virginia City and Dillon, Montana, this being supplemented by a special course in Valparaiso (Ind.) State Normal School. Even as a lad he developed traits of industry, and when but nine years of age earned his first money picking currants at five cents per gallon, for "Old Man" Bartruff, at Virginia City. He also accumulated not a little spending money trapping squirrels, the bounty being five cents per head, but his first real salaried position was at Dillon, where he learned the printer's trade in the offices of the *Dillon Tribune*, with which newspaper he was connected on and off for some twelve years. His first salary in the newspaper business was \$4.00 per week. Mr. Conger continued to reside in Dillon from 1887 to 1905, and in the latter year came to Plains, where for nearly two years he conducted the *Plainsman*, but sold out to come to Thompson Falls, securing a clerical position in the office of Ed. Donlon. In 1910 he organized the Treasure State Realty Company, and some time later formed a partnership with Albert W. Thayer of this city, and took over the *Sanders County Ledger*. Although these two enterprises are entirely independent of one another they are conducted from the same office. The *Ledger* is a bright, newsy sheet, advocating and supporting Republican principles, and under its new management has prospered greatly. It now has an excellent equipment, and is the only paper west of Missoula, in Montana, to use a linotype machine. That it has done much to influence public opinion in the way of progress may be surmised from the views of its manager, who states: "If I were going to explain why Montana is a great state I could do so in a thousand different ways. I can say with all candor and honesty that if a man traveled elsewhere a thousand years he could never find the chances or opportunities offered that may be found in Montana. Montana will inspire your enthusiasm, satisfy your ambition and give you a bank account quicker than any place in the world." It is probably needless to add that Mr. Conger is one of the enthusiastic "boosters" of the Thompson Falls Development League. He is widely known in news-

paper circles throughout this part of the state, still maintaining his membership in the typographical union and being vice-president of the Montana Press Association. A staunch Republican in politics, he has served as a delegate to numerous state conventions, and in religious matters is an Episcopalian, as is also his wife who is an active worker in Trinity Guild. Mr. Conger is a prominent Mason, was one of the organizers of the lodges at Plains and Thompson Falls, and has been sent as delegate to the grand lodge of the state. All athletic sports have interested him, and he is also very fond of music and literature. He served with the First Montana, U. S. V. in the campaign in the Philippines and was mustered out in San Francisco, in 1909, with his regiment.

Mr. Conger was married at Lewistown, Montana, August 31, 1904, to Miss Marion E. Weldon, daughter of James M. and Rose M. Weldon, of an old pioneer family of Montana, and now residing on a ranch near Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. Conger have three interesting children: Judson Weldon, Raymond Stuart and Catherine Marion, the two first-named being pupils in the public schools.

ALBERT W. THAYER. Possessing talents as a business man which have made him a prominent figure in commercial and realty circles, being skilled as a civil engineer and metallurgist, accomplished as a journalist, and through his executive ability capably serving his community in positions of public trust, the career of Albert W. Thayer has been replete with adventures and experiences, and his versatile faculties have led him to distant shores and diversified fields of endeavor. During the last six years he has been identified with the interests of Thompson Falls, where he is now president of the Treasure State Realty Company, editor of the *Sanders County Ledger* and city clerk, as well as a citizen who has gained and retained the confidence and esteem of the entire community. Mr. Thayer was born at Acworth, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, October 10, 1867, and is a son of William M. and Marie (Marvin) Thayer. William M. Thayer, who was editor of the *Boston Post* for twenty years, died in 1893, at the age of fifty-eight years, and was buried in Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was war correspondent in the Union army and passed safely through the struggle, but two brothers who had enlisted at the same time were captured by the Confederates and died in Andersonville prison. Albert W. Thayer was the youngest of his parents' three children, his mother dying when he was but one week old.

Albert W. Thayer attended the public schools of Acworth until he was about fourteen years of age, and at that time went to Claremont, New Hampshire, and worked his way through high school. Subsequently he went to Boston, where he attended the Institute of Technology, and after graduating from the department of civil engineering started out to make his own way in the world. Removing to Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Thayer remained about two years in the employ of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad, and in 1887 went to Colorado, where for fifteen years off and on he operated as a civil engineer, the greater part of this time being associated with Dave Moffit, Evan Smith and W. P. Dunham, for whom he made trips to Oregon, Old Mexico, Alaska, Central America and other points as mining engineer, inspecting and passing on prospects and properties. During one year he was with John Hays Hammond, and for three years with the Cog Wheel Railroad as general passenger agent, and when the camp at Cripple Creek was opened he was one of the first to enter the famous district. In 1902 Mr. Thayer removed to Sand Point, Idaho, where he remained for four years as buyer and metallurgist for the Panhandle Smelting Company and during the sum-

mer of 1906 came to Thompson Falls, which has since been his field of endeavor. For five years he was engaged in the mining business, but in January, 1911, he became associated with Raymond S. Conger, and since that time has been president of the Treasure State Realty Company and editor of the *Sanders County Ledger*, one of the leading newspapers of western Montana.

Mr. Thayer is an active Republican, has served four years as a member of the school board, and at present is city clerk of Thompson Falls and bounty inspector for Sanders county. He is an enthusiastic member of the Thompson Falls Development League and gives his unqualified support to all measures that promise to be of benefit to his community. In spite of the various countries and communities he has visited, Mr. Thayer has found no place to suit him like the Treasure state, which, to use his own words "is like a great panorama for which your admiration grows continuously as you see it spread before you." He bears an excellent reputation for business integrity and in whatever locality he has found himself has been popular with all classes. His religious belief is that of the Congregational church.

In April, 1904, Mr. Thayer was married at Spokane, Washington, to Miss Enid Gibson, daughter of Supreme Judge Oren and Mary (Gibson) Gibson, of Pueblo, Colorado. Mrs. Thayer is a graduate of the Illinois State Normal School, is a Greek, Latin and German scholar, and is an accomplished pianist and a leader in social circles.

WALTER O. BURRILL. It may be not inappropriately said of Walter O. Burrill, of Plains, that he was born to the lumber business, for three generations of the family have been engaged in this line, covering a territory that reaches from the Atlantic coast in Maine, through the timber district in Michigan, and into the forests of Montana. His grandfather was a well-known lumberman of the New England States, while his father, Simon C. Burrill, a native of Maine but now a resident of Michigan, has been engaged in the same line all of his life, while Walter O. has won an enviable reputation and built up a large and growing trade in the lumber industry. Mr. Burrill's mother was formerly Miss Mary Northaway, of New York, and she and her husband had seven children, of whom Walter O. was the second in order of birth. One sister is in Montana, Grace, who married Ernest Gray and resides in Plains.

Walter O. Burrill was born in Steuben county, New York, May 29, 1869, and there received his education in the public schools. He was, about thirteen years of age when taken to Michigan by his parents, and two years later received his introduction to the lumber business as chore boy in a lumber camp, his wages to start being twenty dollars per month. On reaching his majority Mr. Burrill came to Montana, locating in the Bitter Root country in the spring in 1880, and after following lumbering there for one year went to the Flathead country, where he continued in the same class of work for another year. During the next seven years he worked as a ranchman at Paradise, but subsequently came to Plains and established himself in a mercantile business, but, although he had a fair measure of success in that line, sold out after ten years to again identify himself with the lumber business. Mr. Burrill built a large sawmill and lumber yard and since that time has developed an extensive general trade, doing business with some of the largest concerns in this section. He has demonstrated more than ordinary business shrewdness and acumen in his dealings and has conducted his affairs along lines calculated to be of benefit to his community. Like numerous other successful men of this part of the state he believes that

Montana offers golden opportunities to those who are not afraid to work hard and industriously, and misses no chance to advise those of moderate means to invest their capital here. Mr. Burrill has lost none of his love for the out-door life that marked his youth, hunting, fishing and camping being his favorite recreations, and like most men who enjoy living in the open is a great lover of horses, always keeping several fine drivers on hand. An omnivorous reader, he is a subscriber to the leading periodicals of the day and appreciates a good lecture or speech. His fraternal connection is with the Elks, in which he has numerous warm friends. Although he belongs to no particular church he supports all religious denominations.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS. It scarcely distinguishes a resident of Lewistown so that you could pick him out in a crowd to say that he regards Montana as the only place in the world which a discriminating person would select as the location of his settled habitation, so it will scarcely describe Mr. Phillips to state that is his deliberate opinion. But while all Montanians hold this doctrine, not all of them have so wide a knowledge of the other habitable portions of this globe as has Mr. Phillips, and so perhaps one can venture to say that he finds Montana the best place he has ever known, without laying him liable to the charge of merely having the western point of view, irrespective of the advantages which other places offer.

In the spring of 1880, he went to Chicago, and before the fall, he had worked in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in Salt Lake City, and in Helena. He spent only a month in the capital, and then came to Fergus county. Lewistown was then not in existence, and no one dreamed that the beautiful Judith Basin was suited for anything but a grazing country. Mr. Phillips spent a year at Fort Benton and Assiniboine, from which point he returned overland to Benton, and thence to Helena remaining in the capital until the spring of 1881, when he came back to Lewistown, where he has remained ever since. He went into the stock business as soon as he arrived here, and has ever since continued to raise cattle, sheep and horses. He was one of the organizers of the Empire Bank & Trust Company, of which he is now the president. This is one of the solid financial institutions of the Basin, and its officers and directors have always been of the county's best business men.

Mr. Phillips is a Republican, not active, but interested. He has not shirked the duties of public office, having served two years as mayor and ten years as chairman of the board of county commissioners. He is a member of the Presbyterian church as is proper to a born Scot but he allows Mrs. Phillips to do the heavy work in the ecclesiastic line, even as he gives his best efforts to the commercial interests of Lewistown. He is a member of the city commercial club, and one of its directors. He also belongs to the Judith Club, and has served in the administrative department of that body.

In the Masonic lodge, Mr. Phillips is a member of the blue lodge and also of the Shrine. In the former he has filled all the chairs and has held office in the other branches of the order.

In 1884, at Billings, Montana, Mr. Phillips was married to Maggie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Page, at Watkins, New York. Their union has been blessed with six children, all born in Lewistown. One daughter, Mary, is married to T. O. Gorman of Madison, Wisconsin, near which city her husband operates a large and well-paying ranch. John, the eldest son, resides in Fergus county, where he has charge of one of his father's ranches. The other son, and the three daughters live in Lewistown with their parents.

CHARLES L. MYERSICK. The county auditor of Fergus county is a Montanian by birth, and he has lived in the county for twenty-nine years, rather longer in fact than the county as such has existed. He was but three years old when his parents moved from Canton, Montana, to their ranch, as he was born on December 6, 1880, so he has lived practically all his life eight miles from Lewistown. His father, William Myersick, was born in Germany, but left that country when a boy. He first settled in St. Louis and came to Montana in the 70's. He did not make the trip overland, but came by boat the entire distance from St. Louis to Fort Benton, and only there did he enter the wagon train bound for Diamond City. His marriage took place in Montana, his bride being Alice Elizabeth Steele, born in Kentucky. She died at the early age of thirty-two in 1887, and is buried beside her father and mother. There were nine children in the family of the elder Myersick, five boys and four girls. Four are residents of Montana. Frank W. Myersick, Charles' twin brother, is in the mining business at Hilger. Ann, Mrs Welch, is the wife of one of Fergus county's successful ranchers. Mrs. Victor D'Autremont lives in Helena, where her husband, a traveling salesman, has his headquarters.

Charles Myersick went to country school in this county, and at the age of thirteen became a wage earner in the capacity of a cattle-herder. He continued to work at this occupation until 1900, when he went to Kendall, the then famous gold mining centre, and worked for two years in the mine there. Here he was the victim of an unfortunate accident, in which he lost his left leg. It was necessary to amputate the limb above the knee, and when Mr. Myersick recovered from his wound, he pluckily prepared to take a place in some less active pursuit.

In the fall of 1902, the young man went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he remained for the next two years as a student in a business college. In the spring of 1904, he came back to Lewistown and entered the recorder's office in the capacity of deputy clerk. At the end of two years, he was elected recorder, and held that position for four years, and then in the fall of 1910, he was nominated for the office which he now holds, that of county auditor. His repeated election testifies to his popularity not only with the Democratic party, which has in him a staunch and an able supporter, but with the county in general. He is a person who believes in cheating the evil one by the device of finding his own employment. Accordingly he runs a vaudeville theatre and picture show, as a side line, and to further occupy his time, and increase his bank account, he owns and operates a ranch. It might be supposed that all these undertakings would leave him no time for recreation, but he is much too sagacious a business man to work all the time. He is confessedly a baseball fan and a rooster of prowess. Another diversion of which he is fond is horse racing, and he balances these lively tastes by a fondness for reading and a liberal indulgence in good books.

The advantages of Montana is a theme upon which Mr. Myersick is prone to become eloquent, but that is almost a universal characteristic of Lewistonians. He is a charter member of the Judith Club, and one of the prominent men in the Elks, in which body, he was at one time ruler.

Mr. Myersick is a self-made man in every sense of the word. Since he was thirteen, he has been financially independent, and he has met every crisis with wisdom and fortitude.

MORRIS SELLERS LARGEY. Inheriting wealth and its heavy responsibilities, sons of notable fathers have not always been themselves men of power or prominence, and too often the sad spectacle has been presented to the

world of weak and futile descendants failing through the very advantages which they had never been required to struggle to obtain for themselves. On the other hand, there are sons, one of whom, Morris Sellers Largey, of Butte, Montana, being in mind, who not only have achieved for themselves and through study, concentration and enterprise, have won their way and have proved faithful and efficient stewards of inherited trusts. Suddenly called upon to assume the direction of his late father's vast interests, Morris Sellers Largey, when a youth of eighteen years, possessed the poise, self-control and good judgment that enabled him to carry to a successful conclusion pending responsibilities and to efficiently continue enterprises that affect the vast family fortune and interests many and varied in different sections of Montana. Morris Sellers Largey was born at Butte, Montana, March 18, 1880, and is a son of Patrick A. and Lulu (Sellers) Largey.

In County Armagh, Ireland, the grandparents, Patrick and Jane (Casilly) Largey, were born and from there they came to the United States in 1814. Their objective point was Perry county, Ohio, and there they spent the remaining years of their busy lives, Patrick Largey being an industrious and successful farmer. Of their family of eleven children, Patrick A. was the youngest born, his birth taking place in 1836. He came first to Montana in 1865, but had led a busy life before this time, showing enterprise and initiative and overcoming more obstacles than usually stood in the way of ambitious youth. He had managed to secure through his own efforts a fair education, one that qualified him for teaching school, and included a knowledge of book-keeping and as a bookkeeper in a business house in Cincinnati he became acquainted with methods and people which led to his locating for some two years at Keokuk, Iowa, and such an appreciation of the state as a possible business field that he returned from the east in 1861 and embarked in the mercantile business at Des Moines. In the following year he disposed of his store and moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he became purchasing agent for the well-known freighter, Edward Creighton, and in 1865, as captain of one of Mr. Creighton's trains of sixty wagons, he reached Virginia City, Montana. Again he saw business possibilities in this far western territory and in a short time he embarked in the grocery business at Helena. Although he sold his Helena business in the following spring, his responsibilities increased and he became concerned in many of the leading activities of the time and section, including freighting, cattle dealing and merchandising at different points. In 1880 he sold his hardware store that he had been conducting for some years at Virginia City and then came to Butte, organizing here the Butte Hardware Company, and in 1883 established a branch house at Anaconda. Prior to coming to Butte he had been otherwise interested than already mentioned, as early as 1867 having built a telegraph line for the Western Union Company from Virginia City to Helena, and in the following year extending it to Bozeman. In 1879 he built the line between Deer Lodge and Butte, being the leading stockholder of the company, which later became the Montana Central Telegraph Company, a part of which was subsequently bought by the United States government.

In 1891 Patrick A. Largey founded the State Savings Bank of Butte, Montana, became its president and continued to control its policy and also built up banking institutions at Virginia City and Helena. He was ever ready to foster public-spirited enterprises and in every way to assist in the development of Butte, and mainly through his efforts was the electric light plant of the city built and sold to a company that gives the city most satisfactory service. His active mind led him into yet other fields, and while many were lamenting the want of a newspaper to give voice to public opinion and exploit this section, Mr. Largey founded the Butte

Inter-Mountain, a daily, and served as first president of the company that issued it. He was so closely connected with affairs of magnitude in different parts of the state and was so universally recognized as a man of great ability and public usefulness, that the tragic closing of his life made a deep impression on the whole northwest. On January 11, 1898, he was assassinated by a maniac. His death was a calamity not only to his family, but to thousands of others who were connected with his numerous business enterprises and to hosts who were more or less dependent upon his bounty, for his gifts to charity were almost limitless.

On April 30, 1877, Patrick A. Largey was united in marriage, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Lulu Sellers, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, of Pennsylvania ancestry. Four of their family of six children survive, namely: Morris Sellers; Lulu, who is the wife of Frank C. McKim, of Omaha, Nebraska; Edward Creighton and Mary Montana.

Morris Sellers Largey attended the public schools of Butte, Montana, spent two years in the Georgetown preparatory school and was graduated from the civil engineering department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1902. Immediately after graduating from the University of Michigan he was called to take his father's place at the head of the family affairs and has continued to manage the estate as noted above. He has innumerable business enterprises of his own, being an officer and director in twenty-eight corporations; president of the Largey Lumber Company, of Butte, Montana; president of the Coeur d'Alene Lumber Company, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; and president of the Speculator Mining Company, of Butte, Montana. In 1907, during the panic in Montana and the suspension of one of Butte's leading banking institutions, Mr. Largey proved the quality of his manhood and citizenship by coming forward and providing for the entire deposits, assuring against loss. When the State Savings Bank, which his father had founded, was reorganized, Mr. Largey became its president, which office he filled until July 1, 1910, since when he has been vice-president and a member of its directing board.

Mr. Largey was married at Omaha, Nebraska, September 19, 1908, to Miss Alberta Cressey, who is a daughter of Albert L. Cressey, of Modesto, California. Mr. and Mrs. Largey reside at the Thornton Hotel, at Butte, and he maintains his office in the State Savings Bank building. They are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Largey takes no active part in politics and votes independently. He is identified with the Elks and with a number of social organizations, including the Chi Psi college fraternity; the Lambs Club, of New York City; the Rocky Mountain Club, of New York; the Detroit University Club; the Chicago Athletic Association; the Montana Club, of Helena, Montana; the Silver Bow Club, the Country Club and the University Club, all of Butte, Montana.

JOHN S. REED. One of the prominent retired citizens of Billings, Montana, John S. Reed, 207 South Thirty-second street, was for a number of years identified with the cattle and sheep raising industries, and for a long time was rated among the foremost ranchmen of the Yellowstone valley. He belongs to a family which traces its ancestry back to 1629, in which year the progenitor came to America from England, settling at a point in the colony of Massachusetts. John S. Reed is a native of Trinity, California, and was born April 12, 1859, a son of George W. and Emily (Porter) Reed.

George W. Reed was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1829, the son of John S. and Emily (Allen) Reed, the father, also a native of Boston, removing to Dover, New Hampshire, when George W. was ten years of age. He remained in that state until his death, which occurred soon thereafter, having fol-

lowed the trade of a shoemaker. The mother, to whom was left the care of eleven children, was a native of New Brunswick. With a cheerfulness and courage that was characteristic of her family, she set about to give her children all the advantages possible, but some of them had to be content with very little schooling, and early in life they began to look out for themselves. George W. Reed was sixteen years of age when he joined a rifle regiment for service during the Mexican war, under Colonel Loren, and he served his full enlistment of five years, being in action long after the close of the war. Following the declaration of peace his regiment went to Vera Cruz for some time, later went to California, and during the summer passed over into Oregon, building the barracks at Fort Vancouver. After the disbandment of the rifle regiment he was transferred to the dragoons, Gen. Phil Kearney commanding, and this detachment made a pretty extensive tour of California, visiting nearly all the principal points. Mr. Reed also assisted in building Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie and Fort Hall, and for a time was member of the command of Col. Stoneman, who later served two terms as governor of California. After being mustered out of the service, at Benicia, California, Mr. Reed returned to Fort Vancouver, where he located on a donation claim, but did not remain long enough to perfect the title. For a period he followed mining and spent two years at Eureka, and in 1855 went from there to Arkansas Dam on Trinity river, where he mined two years more, but in 1859 crossed the mountains to Humboldt county and engaged in farming. Here he remained for twenty-one years and engaged in raising sheep, hogs and cattle, to quite a profitable degree, and at this point his children were reared and educated. On May 26, 1880, owing to ill health and feeling that a change would better his condition, Mr. Reed came overland by teams to Yellowstone county, settling three miles from the present city of Billings, a trip that occupied three months and fourteen days. Purchasing a squatter's right, he began ranching, remaining there fourteen years, and at the opening of the Crow Reservation he, with his son John S., located on Five-mile creek, on another ranch, which he made his home until 1902. In that year he retired from activity and settled in Billings, where his death occurred December 27, 1905. In 1848 George W. Reed was married at Oregon City, Oregon, to Miss Emily Porter, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1828. With her parents, she crossed the plains to the Willamette valley, Oregon, in 1845, and it was in this vicinity that she was reared. Her death occurred March 1, 1895, having been mother of nine children, of whom seven grew to maturity: Alfonso, who died August 11, 1906; Mary E., the wife of Lawton F. Simmons, living at Fromberg, Montana; George W., residing in Billings; Charles A., a resident of Livingston, Montana; John S.; Delia, who died February 28, 1906, the wife of J. S. Kelley, of Lewistown, Montana; and Emily E., the wife of Charles E. Westbrook, of Bridger, this state. The life of George W. Reed was an active one, filled with the experiences of a thrilling nature. Three years of his life were spent in scouting during the Modoc war, and he was one of the party sent to rescue the Otney girls, whose parents had been killed by the Indians. After a terrible experience in which the rescue party was lost in the desert, with no provisions, and when they had lost five men in the skirmish, one of the girls was rescued. The experiences of this child, who had been tattooed by her captors, were published in book form some years later and proved to be an interesting volume.

The boyhood days of John S. Reed were spent under the parental roof, and as a youth he attended school when he could be spared from the duties of the home

place. When the Crow Indian Reservation was thrown open to the homesteaders he located on 320 acres of land and engaged in the sheep business, in which he continued successfully for a number of years. Subsequently he disposed of his six thousand head of sheep and moved to Billings to live, but later took up ranching again, and until October, 1911, was situated on a ranch located about twenty-five miles north of Billings. Since the date mentioned he has not engaged actively in business. He has interested himself to some extent in fraternal matters, belonging to Billings Star Lodge No. 47, I. O. O. F. He was first made a member of the Eureka Lodge No. 69, and subsequently affiliated himself with Horn Encampment No. 12, of which he is past chief patriarch, and Canton Big Horn No. 9. In political matters he is a Republican, but has not sought nor desired public office, preferring to give his time and attention to the development of his industry. His success in life has been due entirely to his own efforts, and he may be rated among the successful self-made men of Yellowstone county, and one who has numerous friends.

CHARLES A. HARNOIS. The name of Mr. Charles A. Harnois brings to the mind, by the association of ideas, the thought of theatre, because he is the owner and proprietor of a splendid, modern theatre that is the equal in every way of the city houses of amusement. It is not only Mr. Harnois' pride but the pride of Missoula as well because it is so up-to-date and well-equipped that all first class theatrical attractions stop at this city because of the good theatre.

Mr. Harnois was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, October 31, 1857. He lived there until he was about nineteen years of age and then he started for the West. His first stop was made at Yankton, South Dakota, where he engaged as a cabin boy on the river steamer "Josephine" plying between Yankton and Fort Benton, Montana. He continued in this capacity for about three years and then he quit and settled in Montana where he has lived ever since. (1880).

He first settled in Maiden, Montana, where he conducted a restaurant for a short time when he was offered a good price for his business. So he sold out and moved to Helena, Montana. He remained here for three years, following various occupations.

Then he accepted a position on the railroad as news agent, running between Bismarck and Spokane. When the Bitter Root branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad started, he arranged with the railroad company to run the news business for himself. He continued this arrangement for two years. While he had this business of his own, he also took charge of the circulation department of two opposition newspapers, the *Daily Missoulian* and the *Daily Gazette*. In spite of the fact that these two newspapers were inimical to each other, he managed them both with absolute impartiality, being honest and fair in his dealings with them.

He continued this work for nearly four years and then he went back to Helena, and it was here that he conceived his first leaning toward the theatre and made the entering wedge, so to speak, into the profession. He bought the business of the Bill Posting and Outdoor Advertising for Helena of the Mings Opera House.

He carried on this business with success for a number of years, and then he went down to Butte and bought the Butte Bill Posting business and, a little later, the Anaconda business.

He finally sold out entirely, and returned to Missoula where he first leased the Bennett theatre and later, the "family theatre." He managed the latter until it was destroyed by fire. This caused him to

meet with a very serious reverse as he lost a great deal of money when the theatre burned.

In spite of this blow, he was not disheartened entirely because he had confidence in himself and in his ability to win out. He had great faith in the future of Missoula so he simply went ahead and planned to build a new playhouse in place of the one destroyed.

Mr. Harnois has always dealt honorably and justly with his fellow men, firmly living up to Alexander Pope's declaration that "an honest man's the noblest work of God." And because the people knew that he was a man of honor, they trusted him and therefore he had no difficulty in raising the necessary funds to rebuild his theatre. A few friends came to his rescue to the extent of forty thousand dollars and so he was enabled to build the present Harnois Theatre.

This theatre is a model of beauty and utility, absolutely modern in every respect and equal to any of the city playhouses. It is an institution that Missoula is very proud of, and it will stand as an everlasting monument to the ability and judgment of its founder. On the opening night of the theatre, the happy citizens of Missoula showed their appreciation of Mr. Harnois' efforts by giving him a ten thousand dollar house. That is to say he sold that number of tickets for the initial performance.

Mr. Harnois earned his first money as a boy when he was only about ten years of age. He got a job working on the fair grounds and his salary was to have been three dollars a week but unfortunately, he never received it because his boss skipped before he paid him. After this episode, he followed various occupations until he began his steamboat experience.

His early education was obtained in the public schools in Missouri. Then he took a course at Christian Brothers' College at St. Joseph.

His religion leans toward the Roman Catholic church. He is a Republican and takes a very active interest in politics. He is now public administrator of Missoula.

Mr. Harnois belongs to several societies. He is a member of the Elks and has been an active worker in this organization. When the Elks moved into their new hall, they presented Mr. Harnois with a life membership certificate as a token of their esteem and love.

He is a member of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, and has been through all the chairs in this organization. He is also a member of the Yeomen and Woodmen of the World.

Like most western men, he is fond of riding. He has a hobby for fine birds and chickens and raises a great many.

He is a lover of music and other arts but his very greatest pleasure and the thing that gives him the most happiness in life is to see other people enjoying themselves. If he can sit in his private office while a performance is going on and can hear the audience applaud in satisfaction, then his happiness reaches its climax and he is perfectly contented.

Mr. Harnois entered the blessed bonds of matrimony before he attained his majority, in fact when he was only nineteen years of age. In September 1876, at St. Joseph, Missouri, he married Miss Emma Marshall, the daughter of Thomas and Ella Marshall of Marysville, Kansas. Three children, all boys, came to bless this union. They are: Charles Oliver, married and resides in Missoula; John Thomas, single, and lives at home; Leo Marshall, married and resides in Missoula.

All the sons are associated with their father in the theatrical business; one is the treasurer, one is the stage manager, and the third is the electrician.

In regard to Mr. Harnois' parents, his father, Peter Harnois, was born in Canada. He came to these



David G. Browne

United States and settled in Missouri, and followed the occupations of farming and occasional outside lines. He died at the age of eighty years in 1894, and is buried at St. Joseph, Missouri. He married Miss Sarah Holcomb who died at the age of seventy-five years and is buried beside her husband. There were eight children in the elder Harnoio family, Mr. Charles A. Harnoio being the seventh.

In spite of his high standing in the community and his popularity, Mr. Harnoio is very modest and unassuming. He has a pleasing personality, always cheerful and sunny and looking on the bright side of life. He never looks for trouble and consequently, never has any with anybody. Even in the early days of Montana's history, when tough characters were numerous and he had occasion to mingle with them, he never "carried a gun," in fact, never even owned one. He was never molested in any way. At one time, he traveled overland with his little family from Bismarck to Helena and the Indians and road agents were numerous and troublesome. However, nothing occurred to put them in danger and they landed in Helena safely with flying colors.

Mr. Harnoio holds a deep affection in his heart for his home state, and says he would not give up Montana for any other place in the world. He likes the mountains and the people and considers it the coming country. He thinks, too, that the opportunities it affords are even better today than when he first came.

ELMER JAY ANDERSON. The Buckeye state has laid claim to producing an unusually fine type of citizen and the prominent gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article has done all that could possibly be done by any one person to justify this claim. He is first and foremost a splendid citizen, of the type whose support is extended toward all measures which seem likely to result in the additional welfare of the whole of society. Of this he has given many proofs and several years ago as senator of Meagher county exerted a praiseworthy influence in the state assembly. In business and financial circles he stands a figure of powerful proportions, the Anderson-Spencer Mercantile Company, of which he is the head, being the largest concern of its kind in the valley and he is also head of the Central State Bank. A portion of Montana's great ranching interests are in his possession and he is familiar with the history and resources of the state as few men are.

Elmer Jay Anderson was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 20, 1854, and there resided until about the attainment of his majority. He then left home and traveled over various states of the Union, stopping where his fancy bade him and earning his living at various occupations for a time and then traveling on to new scenes. It was the adventurous spirit of youth, the "wanderlust," as the Germans term it, and when it was fully satisfied, he decided to settle down. He had consumed five years in his wanderings, but not much money. In the spring of 1880 he came to Montana and was so favorably impressed that he decided to make it his permanent stopping-place, and he has ever since that time—a period of over thirty years,—resided in Meagher county. For the first two or three years he followed cattle-raising and ranching and in 1883, embarked in the mercantile business, organizing in that year the Anderson Brothers Mercantile Company, which grew rapidly, meeting from the first with the best of fortunes and was later merged into the Anderson-Spencer Company, which is by far the largest establishment of its kind in this section of the state. Nor have his energies been limited to this particular field of endeavor, for he was one of the organizers of the Central State Bank and has ever since held the position of presi-

dent. He is an adherent of the policies and principles of the Republican party and takes an active interest in politics. He is of that sound material to which the people like to entrust their interests and he was elected to the office of state senator of Meagher county.

Mr. Anderson's father, Joshua B. Anderson, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, having come to that section in early days. He lived there throughout the course of his useful life, engaging in agriculture and contracting and at the time of the war doing a great deal of business for the government. He survived the great conflict between the states by less than a decade, passing away in 1873, at the age of fifty-three years. The subject's mother before her marriage was Mary J. Beers, also an Ohioan. She survived her husband for many years, her demise occurring in 1908, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. These admirable people are interred near the old Buckeye state home-stand side by side. There were seven children in their family, the subject being the third child and eldest son. The subject was deprived of a father's guidance when a lad of fifteen, but being the eldest son, he valiantly shouldered responsibility and stuck to the family and ran the farm until his brothers were old enough to take hold. Then he started forth in quest of the adventures for which his soul so long had yearned.

Mr. Anderson received his early education in the district schools of Columbiana county, Ohio, and also took a limited course in the business department of Mt. Union College of Alliance, Ohio. His education, however, did not terminate with his school days, and he is now a particularly well-informed man. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church, in which his wife is an active member and worker. His affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Lambs' Club of Helena. In the former he has held all the offices. He loves out-door life and never tires of hunting and fishing or of motoring, Meagher county possessing no greater automobile enthusiast. He is a wide reader, enjoying especially history and economics and his library is one of the well-selected ones of the city.

To use the picturesque expression of this breezy Westerner, you could not drive him out of Montana with a pack of hounds, so great an attraction does it exert upon him—its perfect freedom and the fine democracy of the people, the grandeur of its scenery and the vastness of its resources.

Mr. Anderson was married in Ohio, December 25, 1878, the young woman to become his bride being Eva King, daughter of George and Sarah King, of Homeworth, that state. This union has been blessed by the birth of three children, two sons and a daughter, as follows: Glen, married and residing at El Oro, Mexico, where he is a mining engineer—a graduate of Columbia University; Olive, wife of Moncure Cockrell, of Deer Lodge, Montana, Mr. Cockrell being state senator from Powell county; and Elden, married and residing at White Sulphur Springs, where he is associated with his father in business.

DAVID G. BROWNE. In the foreground of Fort Benton's conspicuous citizens we find David G. Browne, a founder and director as well as the president of the Stockmen's National Bank, the largest bank in northern Montana, with resources of nearly two million dollars. His prominence, however, is by no means merely local, nor is his success due merely to the turns of fortune's wheel. A most interesting demonstration of what man can accomplish entirely through his own energy and determination, is seen in the use which David G. Browne has, throughout his life, made of the opportunities which he knew so well how to adapt to his purposes.

In a modest home near Belfast, in Ireland, he began

his earthly existence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year 1859. His education was that to be derived from the local schools of the community and its period was concluded with his fourteenth year. He continued studying, however, for his was ability whose initiative force was not dependent upon teachers. In the course of two or three years he had made himself an expert accountant and bookkeeper. But Ireland was not large enough nor progressive enough to hold the ambitions of this youth; when he was seventeen years of age he sailed for the United States, where he immediately sought an uncle who had been in this country for some time and who was located in the (then) territory of Utah. He soon secured a position with the Wells-Fargo Express Company as their agent at Kelton. In this capacity he continued for about a year, making good use of his opportunity for observing various features of the transportation business, in which he immediately saw practical possibilities for himself.

In 1878, therefore, he resigned his position in the express office and became the conductor of one of the mule trains which were then a typical form in which the transportation of supplies was accomplished in that new country. In a few months of service with this train, freighting from Corinne, Utah, to various Montana points, David G. Browne saved enough to pass from the position of a hired conductor to that of the owner of a mule team. He thereupon proceeded to engage in freighting from river and railroad points to business centers and mining camps of the territory. Within a year he had bought a second mule team outfit, and by the time another year had passed he was the owner of four twelve-mule teams, all thoroughly equipped. It was at that time—in the year 1880—that he established himself at Fort Benton.

Mr. Browne was among the foremost men freighters in this region throughout the notably active transportation period from 1879 to 1885. His returns were so gratifying as to gradually place him upon a more and more sure foundation in a financial way. As his transportation work by degrees had passed from the active performance of work on trains to the general management of the same, he was able to interest himself in other lines of business as a side issue. He had, indeed, so conclusively proved his managing ability that in the spring of 1881 he was offered a position with the merchants, W. S. Wetzel & Company, of Fort Benton. Accepting this position, he virtually took charge of the firm's affairs, as an office manager. In addition to this work, and that of superintending his mule teams, he also, in 1882, gained a monopoly of the ferry business at Fort Benton, which enterprise yielded him a gain of \$15,000 as a secondary phase of his business. When, in 1883, Wetzel & Company failed, Mr. Browne was appointed assignee. He so manipulated the assets of the house, \$250,000, that in the course of a little more than a year's time he had succeeded in closing the business in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

The government contracts presented possibilities that Mr. Browne's practical mind was not slow in seeing. In 1883 he secured several of these, including the large hay contract at Fort Assiniboine. Two years later he had charge of the government transportation contracts for Montana, Wyoming and the state of Nebraska. His conveying of forage and other necessary supplies to the military posts in these sections, including Forts Assiniboine, Maginnis, Shaw and Custer, was accomplished to the satisfaction of the government and all individuals concerned, as well as being another notable achievement for Mr. Browne.

It was natural that considering the growth of his pecuniary gains, Mr. Browne should become interested in the mechanism of banking business. In 1886 he became one of the active corps of the Bank of Northern Montana, located at Fort Benton. He was made secretary of the Fort Benton board of trade, continuing in

that office for fifteen years. When the Stockmen's National Bank was founded in Fort Benton, Mr. Browne was active in the work of its organization, subsequently becoming one of its largest stockholders, as well as a member of its directorate, and is now the heaviest stockholder in that flourishing institution.

As an evidence of his interest in public as well as private affairs, Mr. Browne is notable as having frequently been the incumbent of important offices in the gift of the people or of prominent officials. For a number of terms he served his municipality in the capacity of alderman, and was also commissioner of his county. For eight years he was chairman, in his district, of the county central committee, and for twenty-four years has been a member of the state Democratic central committee, being the oldest member in point of continuous service on that committee. He was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892 at Chicago, when Cleveland was made the presidential nominee of his party before his second election.

One of the chief distinctions that have come to Mr. Browne is that of membership in the constitutional convention at the time when Montana became a state. Another was his appointment in 1891 as a member of the state board of the World's Fair managers, of which body he was treasurer. He was further honored in 1893, when President Cleveland made him collector of customs for Montana and Idaho, the port of entry then being Fort Benton. When in 1896 its location was again changed to Great Falls, Mr. Browne took up his residence in that place, where he remained until 1901. He held his government office throughout the Cleveland administration, as well as that of President McKinley's entire first administration, and during the nine years of his incumbency showed the exceptional judgment and ability that have ever been characteristic of his management of all affairs of which he might have charge.

Mr. Browne was also for many years engaged in the livestock business, being manager and one of the principal owners of the Bar Eleven Cattle Company. As president of the Stockmen's National Bank his energies are now mainly devoted to his business affairs in that and related lines, to which he gives his personal attention, as well as to his home interests.

Mrs. Browne, nee Emma Wright, of Fort Benton, died in 1891, and Mr. Browne again married in 1895, Miss Antoinette Van Hook of Washington, D. C., becoming his wife. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Browne complete the family of this capable and successful man of affairs.

ERNEST HENRY SCHUMACHER. Sixteen years of conscientious public service have made the name of Ernest Henry Schumacher familiar to the people of Bozeman and Gallatin county, and repeated appointments in the office of county clerk testify to the esteem and respect in which he is universally held. Mr. Schumacher came to his present office fully qualified to handle its affairs, and has brought to his work the business sagacity and ability so necessary in directing the affairs of a prosperous, growing community, his early training having been in a business line. Mr. Schumacher is a son of the Fatherland, having been born near the city of Hamburg, Germany, January 3, 1861, a son of Henry and Louisa (Mohr) Schumacher.

Henry Schumacher was born on the Rhine, Germany, and as a young man was engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1860, caused by an accident, before the birth of his only son. His wife, born near the city of Hamburg, in 1834, and now residing in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, married for her second husband a Mr. Shaffer, by whom she had two sons: William and August.

When still a baby, Ernest H. Schumacher was taken

to rear by his grandmother, Mrs. Louisa Schumacher, with whom he lived until he was six years old, at which time he went to live with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Volkers, in Hamburg. He received a liberal education in that city, and when he had completed his studies, secured employment in a wholesale delicatessen house as bookkeeper. During the year 1876 he embarked for the United States, and on November 1st of that year arrived in New York City on a steamer, and for some time thereafter traveled through the east, visiting various points of interest and being for a time a visitor at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. In May, 1877, he removed west as far as Waverly, Iowa, where he engaged in business with his cousin, Henry Tiedt, and until 1880 was engaged in farming. That year saw his advent in Bozeman, where he engaged as bookkeeper with the firm of Strasburg & Sperling, grocers, and after the death of both partners in 1890, he was made manager of the business. In 1893 he purchased the establishment with Mr. Langohr, the firm being known as Schumacher & Langohr, a connection that continued until 1896, Mr. Schumacher at that time selling out his interest in the business. In that year he was appointed deputy county clerk of Gallatin county, under Walter H. Sales, and he successively served under county clerks H. P. McNaughton, E. V. Blankenship, A. A. Cameron and W. E. Brandenburg. Realizing the fact that here was a man thoroughly trained for the office, in 1910 the voters of Gallatin county elected Mr. Schumacher to the position of clerk, and the able, faithful and conscientious manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office testifies eloquently in support of their judgment and vindicates their confidence and faith in him. In political matters Mr. Schumacher is a Republican. His fraternal connections are with Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., Zona Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., of which he is high priest, and Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Schumacher was married July 5, 1893, to Miss Lillie Frances Walton, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Thompson) Walton. Mr. Walton was born in West Virginia, from which state he removed to Kentucky as a young man, and there engaged in farming. In 1887 he came to Gallatin county, Montana, but after two years returned to the Blue Grass State, where he spent his last days in farming, and where his death occurred in 1894. His widow, who survives him, now resides at the home of Mr. Schumacher and has attained the age of seventy-two years. They had a family of four daughters and three sons. Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher have three interesting children: Gladys, Ernest P. and Adena J.

XERXES KEMP STOUT. A prominent lawyer of Kalispell, Montana, is Xerxes Kemp Stout, whose identification with the legal profession began about the time Montana was admitted to statehood, or in 1889, though he did not take up the active practice of law until recent years. Not only in point of time but in other ways has he been closely associated with the beginning and subsequent growth of this prosperous commonwealth. Joseph Kemp Toole, the first governor of the state of Montana and previous to that a territorial congressman, was his uncle, and it was Mr. Stout, then a youth of eighteen years, who at the first inaugural ceremonies of the state administered the solemn oath of office to the governor. He served as secretary of the state senate in 1902, and again in 1904, and since November, 1910, has been prosecuting attorney of Flathead county.

Born in St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 20th of March, 1871, he was reared there to the age of nine and then in May, 1880, accompanied his parents to Helena, Montana, where the years of his subsequent youth and early young manhood were spent. Regulus P. Stout, his father, was a native of Missouri, but died at Helena,

Montana, on September 15, 1900. He was a pharmacist by profession but being unable to endure the close confinement of in-door life he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and became a farmer and stockman. For a short period he served as the private secretary of Governor Toole during the latter's incumbency of the gubernatorial chair. He wedded Miss Ella Toole, a sister of Governor Toole and a native of Missouri, whose parents were both Kentuckians by birth and came from their native state to Missouri along in the early '40s. Mrs. Stout still survives and continues to reside in Helena. To this union were born a daughter, Cleora, now the wife of Sidney M. Logan, a practicing attorney at Kalispell, and a son, Xerxes Kemp Stout, who is the subject of this review.

Mr. Stout acquired his education in the common and high schools of Helena. At the age of seventeen he entered the law office of Toole & Wallace in that city, the senior member of which firm was Edwin W. Toole, his uncle, and remained with them until his removal to Kalispell in September, 1894. He was for thirteen and one-half years court reporter of the eleventh judicial district, residing at Kalispell, and in 1902 and 1904 he served as assistant secretary of the state senate. In June, 1910, Mr. Stout was admitted to the bar and on July 1 following he began the active practice of his profession as the junior member of the law firm of Thompson & Stout. Elected to the office of county attorney in November, 1910, he has continued to serve in that capacity to the present time, discharging the duties of that office while also continuing his private law practice.

His political allegiance is given unswervingly to the Democratic party, in the affairs of which he has always taken a very active part. Fraternal associations are enjoyed as a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he has attained the rank of past exalted ruler in the latter order.

On March 23, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stout and Miss Mary Ellen Inglis, a daughter of John and Mary Inglis, of Mount Carmel, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Stout stand high in the esteem of all who know them and are numbered among the most prominent people of their city.

MOSES D. RIDER. Of the alert and enterprising business men of Helena, Moses D. Rider, proprietor of the Capitol Plumbing Company is typical, and not only in commercial and industrial circles, but in other important channels do his intelligent initiative and progressiveness find expression. A native son of the Empire state, his restless, adventurous, enterprising spirit took him in youth to the free, broad life of the west and he has tasted its wholesome experiences in many guises, even to that of cowboy. In those early days, when the plains were his home, he knew Theodore Roosevelt, their ranches adjoining, and the two young fellows found each other's society most agreeable. It is needless to say that Mr. Rider is a whole-souled Progressive.

Mr. Rider was born in Tioga county, New York, April 7, 1869. The birthplace of his father, Stephen J. Rider, was identical with his own, and the date of the elder gentleman's entrance upon this mundane sphere February 6, 1834. The father who answered the dual calling of lumberman and farmer, served as county commissioner and superintendent of schools. He was an Episcopalian and although revered in his community, found his greatest pleasure in his own home, clubs and lodges finding no place in his idea of happiness. The demise of this good man occurred in March, 1910. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Duff, was likewise a native of Tioga county, and her death preceded that of her husband by two years. Their union was solemnized on July 29, 1857, in the county which was

the scene of birth, life and passing away. Of the five children born to them, Moses was the second in order of nativity.

Moses D. Rider received his first introduction to Minerva, goddess of wisdom, in the public schools of his native county, and he subsequently entered college at Oswego, New York, graduating from that institution of learning with the class of 1876. Upon leaving school he embarked in the butcher's trade at Nichols, New York, this being an independent venture. During his attendance at school he had learned the steam fitter's trade with Messrs. Shapley & Wells of Binghamton, New York, so that he was well equipped with trades. He followed the butcher's business for a little over a year, then selling out and at once starting west. He first located in Nebraska, taking up his residence at Crete, Saline county and there he engaged in farming. His activities in connection with the great basic industry engaged him only about a year, at the end of which time he removed to the western part of the state and engaged in the cattle business, in the picturesque role of a cowboy. He followed ranching life until 1880, which year marks his first identification with Montana. His first residence within Montana territory was at Stoneville, where he found employment with the firm of Pennell, Roberts & Bly, tie contractors for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He remained with this firm for two years and a half and then began over again with the firm as a workman, by efficiency and faithfulness working his way up to manager. He began very modestly with a compensation of thirty dollars a month. In course of time he resigned and became associated with the firm of Marquis De Denores, at Medora, North Dakota, and later was employed as cattle buyer for the Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car Company. In 1887 he removed to Helena, where his wandering days at an end, he has resided ever since, prosperity and good fortunes coming his way.

Mr. Rider's first Helena employment was with the brick manufacturing company, known as W. B. Gordon & Company, Mr. Rider being one of the three gentlemen who comprised the firm. Frank Keeler was also a member. Their first important contract was the manufacture of the brick for the Helena-Livingston Smeltering & Reduction Company, the contract calling for 3,000,000 brick. The business continued with remarkable success for two years and then went out of business. Mr. Rider then accepted a position with the Helena Steam Heating & Supply Company, which has been established since the year 1886, and was the pioneer plant of its kind in the city, and remained with it for three years. Then Mr. Rider, in association with A. N. Adams, purchased the business later known as the Adams-Rider Company. This partnership was of a year and a half's duration, Mr. Rider then selling out and establishing the Rider & Gilpatrick Steam Fitting & Plumbing Company, his association with Mr. Gilpatrick existing from 1895 to 1897. In 1902, he established the Capitol Plumbing Company, his present business. This has been most successful and its location is at 101 Broadway. The Capitol Plumbing Company is the second oldest of its kind in Helena. He has other interests of broad scope and importance, in the way of mining and real estate.

Mr. Rider has been recognized by his fellow townsmen as of the proper material for public office. He was deputy sheriff of Saline county, Nebraska, for the year 1879 and in 1884 held the same position in Billings county, North Dakota. From 1898 to 1904 he held the office of alderman of Helena. A tried and true Republican, he has always taken an active part in national, state and local affairs, and has done much to bring about the success of the Grand Old Party.

Fraternally, he is a member of Morning Star Lodge,

No. 5, of Helena, having taken fifteen degrees and filled the chairs to that of senior deacon in the blue lodge. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is past grand of Montana. His church is the Episcopal.

Mr. Rider was happily married at Boulder, Jefferson county, Montana, his chosen lady being Miss Mary E. Osborne. Their union was celebrated on October 11, 1888. The date of Mrs. Rider's birth was November 19, 1865. Four interesting children have been born to them. Octavia Adelle, born November 17, 1892, at Helena, is a teacher of violin; Chester F., born November 2, 1897, is his father's bookkeeper; Stanley D. Rider, born in July, 1901, died in March, 1902; and Stephen Earnest, born in Helena, December 5, 1902. The residence of the Riders is located at 704 Third street. The subject finds favorite sources of diversion in hunting and fishing and other out-door pursuits. He is very loyal to Helena, whose inferiority to any spot on earth he refuses to acknowledge.

ALEXANDER L. DEMERS has been a resident of Montana for nearly a third of a century, having come hither in 1880. In 1907 he located at Arlee, where he has since maintained his home, and here he is a prominent merchant and the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of postmaster. Mr. Demers has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in public affairs and is a willing contributor to all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare.

A Canadian by birth, Alexander L. Demers was born in Montreal, province of Quebec, Canada, October 16, 1849. His father, Louis Demers, was born and reared in Canada and resided there during his entire lifetime. In his younger days he was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Montreal but later turned his attention to the contracting business. His wife, whose maiden name was Henrietta Duranceau, was likewise a native of Canada and they were married near Montreal. He died in 1885 at the age of eighty-three years, and she passed away in 1893 at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this review was the first born.

In the public schools of Montreal Mr. Demers obtained his early educational training and while at school he learned bookkeeping, which occupation he followed generally until he left home. He earned his first money as a boy working in a dry-goods store in Montreal. He started in as cash boy but at the end of three months was put behind the counter as salesman. His salary at the start was seven dollars per month and this sum he handed over intact to his mother. He remained at home until he had reached his legal majority and then came to the United States, locating first in the city of Chicago, where he worked for two years in a real-estate office, and going thence to the southern part of the country, stopping at different towns and following various occupations for the ensuing year, at the end of which he returned to Montreal. He remained in his home place for the next six years and during a part of that time was engaged in the grocery business, later turning his attention to contracting. Many fine buildings in Montreal stand as a monument to his handiwork. On leaving home the second time he went to Colorado, where he was clerk for a railroad company for one year, at the expiration of which, in 1880, he came to Montana, where he has since maintained his home. For a number of years he conducted a store at the Mission in the Flathead Reservation and he was in that place until 1901, when he disposed of his business and went to Missoula, where he ran a harness and saddle shop for several years. In 1907 he came to Arlee and opened his present store and he is now recognized as the leading merchant in this place. He has been postmaster for a period of twenty-five years, part of the time in the Flathead country and for the



Cha^s Krug



Annie Krug

last four years at Arlee. He is also the owner of a large ranch eligibly located three and one-half miles distant from Arlee. He is a Democrat in politics and is a valued member of the school board. In fraternal matters he is an Elk and in their religious faith the family are devout communicants of the Catholic church.

Mr. Demers was married at the Agency, in 1881, to Grace E. Lambert, who was born and reared at St. Paul, Minnesota, and who is a daughter of Judge Lambert, formerly of St. Paul, Minnesota. Seven children have been born to this union and concerning them the following data are here incorporated: One died when two years old; Grace E. married W. H. Yost and resides in Butte, Montana; Louis A. is associated with his father in business at Arlee; he is also notary public and United States commissioner; Eugene L. is engaged in bookkeeping at Butte; Alice married O. V. McIntire and resides at Arlee, Mr. McIntire being a clerk and interested in the Demers Mercantile Company; Florence B. is a fine artist and has painted some beautiful pictures; she resides at home with her parents; Lambert L. is attending school.

Mr. Demers devotes all his time to business and his family. He is very proficient and versatile as a musician. In fact every member of the family is musical and with their various instruments could conduct a little band or orchestra of their own. The daughters are likewise talented as artists and some of their paintings might really be termed masterpieces. The home is a scene of comfort and hospitality is extended to all comers.

HARRY HELMS. Prominent among the older generation of business men in Glendive, one whose residence in this city covered a period of more than thirty years was the late Harry Helms, in whose death, Monday, July 15, 1912, there passed away a citizen who was identified with all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city or Dawson county, and a man whose kindness of heart endeared him to a wide circle of friends. Harry Helms was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1849, and was nine years of age when his parents removed to Indianapolis, Indiana. There he completed his public school education and subsequently took a course in Professor Kroll's Commercial College, from which he was graduated. He immediately chose the trade of ship carpenter for his life work, the details of which vocation he learned at Louisville, Kentucky, and after finishing the trade he traveled in that capacity on the tributaries of the Mississippi river for ten years. Under the command of Captain Robert Mason, Mr. Helms was ship carpenter on the "E. H. Durfee," which came up the Yellowstone to the Big Horn river in 1876, the memorable year of the Custer massacre, and on the return trip brought the remnants of Reno's soldiers to Fort Lincoln. His personal association with those events was a source of great pleasure to him in after years when in a reminiscent mood.

Prior to the advent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which established its grade in 1881, Mr. Helms migrated to Glendive and opened a saloon and restaurant, the letter of which was discontinued after several years, the liquor business receiving all of his attention until 1892, when Mr. Helms was elected a county commissioner by the Democratic party, and had the satisfaction of seeing the handsome steel bridge across the Yellowstone river completed before the expiration of his term of office. During his early days he developed a liking for the harness horse, in this line becoming widely known among horse lovers throughout the west. He developed animals that established records on various tracks, among his famous horses being "Major," "Altoka," and "Governor Wilson," in addition to several youngsters which were ready but had not been raced when Mr. Helms' sudden death occurred. Some six years prior to his death, Mr. Helms associated himself

in business with Fred Volkert, another pioneer business man of Glendive, and with him erected the handsome new block on Bell street.

Mr. Helms was married the second time to Miss Annie Devitt, who, with a young son and daughter by his first marriage, mourn his death. The funeral services were conducted by the Reverend Grethens, from Mr. Helms' residence. A public spirited citizen, with the interest of his adopted city and county at heart, Mr. Helms did much to advance the community's interests. His charities were many, but his was the form of beneficence that is done quietly, modestly and unostentatiously, and the extent of his donations will probably never be known. Few men have had a greater number of friends, and none will be held in kindlier remembrance.

CHARLES KRUG. It has been the privilege of some to assist in the development of their country, to travel to the waste places and blaze the trail for the great migrations which take place from one section to another less civilized. From earliest days in this country the tendency has ever been to press westward, and when a certain section of the land has become too congested there have always been intrepid souls who have journeyed forth to dangerous and forbidden territory, history in this respect constantly repeating itself. In the record of Montana's settlement and civilization the name of Charles Krug holds a conspicuous place. Coming to the west in 1878, in an endeavor to find a locality where an invalid sister might regain her lost health, he experienced all the hardships and privations incidental to the early frontier, and not only accomplished his original purpose, but so ably conducted his affairs that today he is considered one of the leading sheepmen of eastern Montana. A record of his career is interesting not only as an example of what youthful energy, ambition and perseverance may accomplish, but also as depicting something of Montana's early life.

Charles Krug was born November 1, 1846, at Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, and is a son of Conrad and Sophia Krug, natives of Germany. Conrad Krug came to the United States in young manhood, working steadily at his trade of weaver for five years in order to earn the means with which to return to his native country and be married. This accomplished, he again came to America and located in Ohio, remaining there for about seven years and then moving to Michigan. Up to this time he had followed almost continuously the trade of weaver, and his son still preserves jealously a number of pieces of his handiwork showing his skill in weaving. On locating in Michigan, however, Conrad Krug took up a claim of government land in the heavily wooded district of the state, there building a primitive cottage of logs and little by little developing a farm from the dense wilderness about him. This sturdy and sterling old citizen passed away at the age of eighty-four years, after a long and honorable career, while his faithful wife and helpmate died when eighty-three years old. They had a family of three sons and two daughters.

Charles Krug was the oldest son of his parents' children, and, his services being needed on the old home farm, he was able to secure but little schooling. However, he continued to remain under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years of age, assisting his father to cultivate the homestead, of which he is still the owner, and on which he had lived since his sixth year. In 1868 Mr. Krug went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and for a time was engaged in railroad, subsequently turning his attention to lumbering in connection with railroad construction work. He so continued for eight years, at the end of which time circumstances made it advisable for Charles to come to the west. His sister Emma was afflicted with a severe case of asthma, and her suffering at length became so

acute that she decided to seek relief in a climate further west. Accordingly, in 1878, Charles Krug left home and made a trip through Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona, in the meantime doing some work for the Santa Fe Railroad. He was also seeking a country where he could establish himself in business, and, hearing of Montana as a place fitted for his needs, took the old Narrow-Gauge Railroad from Salt Lake City north as far as it ran, and at Red Rock, Idaho, with a companion, secured horses and started east. At that time there were no such towns as Livingston or Billings, and no railroad had been built through that country, and they were compelled to ride 1,000 miles on horseback, through the wild and dangerous section, constantly menaced by wild animals and hostile Indians. As they reached Fort Keogh, where General Nelson A. Miles was stationed, the famous and bloodthirsty Indian chief Rain-in-the-Face had just surrendered after a long and murderous campaign against the travelers. These two hardy pioneers, however, pushed on to Mandan, Dakota, to which the Northern Pacific had recently been built, and there Mr. Krug, being short of funds, secured employment in the railway service. He remained in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad for eleven years and during this time brought his sister here. She was one of the pioneer white women of this section, and was successful in regaining her health for some time, but her death was eventually caused by the same disease. In 1881 Mr. Krug built one of the first cottages in Glendive, and it still stands today, being across the street from the present home of Mr. Krug, a beautiful residence of brick, modern in construction and appointments, which he erected in 1907.

As soon as he settled down to work Mr. Krug started in the cattle business, and by the year 1885 was the owner of 500 head of cattle. Like many other cattlemen of that time and locality, however, he lost nearly all of his animals in the fierce storms of the winter of 1886-7, but he immediately began to replenish his stock, and in 1887 embarked in the sheep business. From that time on his rise was rapid, and at one time he owned fifty-four sections of land and was the largest sheepman in this part of Montana. He still owns 12,000 acres of land, his ranch being sixteen miles southwest of Glendive, and has 800 acres under irrigation and 100 acres in alfalfa.

On November 16, 1900, Mr. Krug was married to Mrs. F. B. Ketchen, daughter of G. D. and Barbara (Chalmers) Hackney, natives of Scotland. Mrs. Krug's parents immigrated to Canada at an early day, and there fourteen children, including two pair of twins, were born to them, and in 1881 they came to Dakota. They now make their home in Idaho. Mr. Hackney being seventy-six years of age and his wife sixty-seven. Mrs. Krug was born in Canada, and while the family resided in Dakota, met and married F. B. Ketchen, who left her with two children: Lovina and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Krug have had five children: Charles C., Emma A., Irene, George D. and Paul. Mrs. Krug and her daughters are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Krug is a Democrat in his political views, but aside from serving for eight years as commissioner of Dawson county has had no public record. He has at all times, however, been before the people as a man whose extensive operations have added to his community's industrial importance and who has had at heart the welfare of his adopted state. A representative of the old band of pioneers whose ranks are thinning day by day, he is well deserving of the respect and esteem in which he is universally held and commands a high place in the regard of those who are admirers of self-made manhood.

FRED VOLKERT. Nothing is more certain than that thrift, industry and perseverance will eventually lead to success. These are the leading characteristics of the

German race, and it is generally for that reason that the natives of the Fatherland readily gain positions of independence in whatever locality they establish themselves. One of the most notable examples of self-made manhood is found in the person of Fred Volkert, of Glendive, pioneer business man, rancher, real estate owner, banker and financier, whose career has been filled with industrious effort since boyhood, and whose labors have had their reward in the attainment of a position of importance among his fellow citizens. Mr. Volkert was born in Germany, December 10, 1860, and came to the United States with his parents, four brothers and two sisters. The family arrived in Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1872, and there the father died in 1877, and his mother during the following year.

Fred Volkert was not given many opportunities of an educational nature when he was a lad, but observation and many years of experience have made him the possessor of a broad and comprehensive fund of information far exceeding that of some whose early training was of a much more extensive nature. After the death of his parents, the family became somewhat separated, and Fred secured employment in a picture frame factory, where he worked for some time. Later he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he also followed that business, earning enough there to pay his way to Minneapolis, where he arrived in 1880. In the latter city he repeated the process, and the month of March, 1881, found him in Bismarck, North Dakota. There Mr. Volkert hired out to work his passage on a boat coming up the Yellowstone river, and when this vessel reached Glendive, then a hamlet of two blocks of log houses, he left the boat and secured a position as janitor of the temporary court house, where he continued to work for some time. Following this, for ten years he accepted whatever honorable employment presented itself, being for a time clerk and bartender in the old Yellowstone hotel. During this time, with others, he organized the Glendive Stock Company, a business devoted to the raising of sheep on Beaver Creek, and at one time this concern had six thousand sheep. After three years, Mr. Volkert returned to Glendive, and formed a partnership with Harry Helms in the liquor business, building a fine brick block on West Bell street, No. 112, a two-story building, where they conducted a retail and jobbing business together until the death of Mr. Helms, since which time Mr. Volkert has conducted the business alone. In addition, Mr. Volkert owns some one thousand four hundred and forty acres of land, of which five hundred are under cultivation and are devoted to wheat, barley and flax, this ranch being located twenty miles southwest of Glendive. He has much real estate in the city itself and owns a handsome modern residence here, as well as in Great Falls; is a director of the Exchange State Bank, of Glendive, a position which he has occupied since that institution was changed from a private bank to a state one, and he has numerous other valuable interests in Glendive and Dawson county. He is known as an alert and shrewd, but upright and honorable business man, and has the entire confidence of his associates. His politics are those of the Republican party, but public matters have not claimed his attention to the extent of inducing him to seek office. Fraternally, Mr. Volkert is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has many friends, as he has, indeed, throughout the city.

STEPHEN SULLIVAN. A worthy representative of the energetic younger and native generation of Montana is Stephen Sullivan, the popular treasurer of Lewis and Clark county, who was born at Marysville, this state, December 26, 1881. There he was reared in the home of worthy parents and was educated up to the eighth grade in the public schools of his native city. This training he supplemented by a course in the Helena Business College, from which he was grad-



Fred Volkert.

uated in 1899. Upon leaving school he became state agent for the Scranton (Pa.) Correspondence Schools, and pushed the business with that vim and resolution which not only made a record for him in that capacity but which have been marked characteristics of his subsequent career. After some two years' service in that position, he became city solicitor for the *Montana Daily Record* of Helena, but six months later resigned to take up an appointment under Percy R. Witmar as county clerk and recorder. He filled that office two years and five months, and then was appointed deputy clerk of the court under Mayor Frank Reece. It was at the close of his two years' term as deputy clerk of the court that he made his race for the Republican nomination as county treasurer, and in the following election (in 1910) secured the office by twelve votes. The contest was a spirited one, Mr. Sullivan having as his opponent A. J. Duncan, former treasurer and one of the strongest men politically in the county. Mr. Sullivan is accredited with an able and conscientious discharge of his official duties, and his accomplishments thus far in life presage for him a very successful future career, whether in the field of business or in political life.

Mr. Sullivan is the son of Daniel D. Sullivan, a native of Cork, Ireland, where he was born in 1847. He came to this country in 1864, at the age of seventeen, a stranger in a strange land, to push his own way. He first located at Hancock, Michigan, where he worked in the mines several years. There he was married to Miss Mary Sullivan, who not only bore the same name but was also a native of the Emerald Isle, she having immigrated to America when a young girl. Having decided to make his home in the west, Daniel D. Sullivan and his wife started on their long and hazardous journey overland across the plains in 1878, and after five months of the hardships and dangers incident to their mode of travel in that early day, they reached Marysville, Montana, where they decided to remain. For thirty-four years they made their home in that city in the heart of the Rockies and are among its oldest and most respected pioneers. These years have been spent by Mr. Sullivan as a miner and mine operator, but he now lives retired.

On October 9, 1907, at Helena, Montana, were performed those solemn rites of marriage which united Stephen Sullivan and Miss Elma C. Barnes, a daughter of James M. and Margaret Barnes, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom now resides in Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have three children; Margaret C. Sullivan, born October 1, 1908; Stephen D. Sullivan, Jr., born June 10, 1910, and John J. Sullivan, April 4, 1912. Helena being the birthplace of all.

Mr. Sullivan is a devout communicant of the Catholic church, and in political affairs is a Republican. Fraternally he affiliates with the Royal Highlanders, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus, and is a trustee of the last named order in Helena. Vigorous, alert and resourceful in business life, to these personal qualities is added a genial personality which wins for him a warm friendship from those he meets, whether in the affairs of daily life or in the social and fraternal circles in which he mingles. Helena numbers Mr. Sullivan among its popular and wide-awake young men.

WILLIAM CRAIG CARROLL. This honorable old family has for nearly two hundred years been identified with the growth and development of this country, and is represented in Butte by William C. and Joseph T. Carroll, leading business men and representative citizens. These gentlemen are descendants in the sixth generation from Joseph Carroll, who was born in the lowlands of Scotland about 1660, the line of descent from this ancestor being shown by Roman numerals.

(I) Joseph Carroll was born in the lowlands of Scotland in 1660, and was a member of the body of Protestants that sought refuge in the north of Ireland at the time of the religious difficulties in Scotland. Joseph Carroll served under the Duke of Schomburg, in the army of William Prince of Orange and participated in the engagement at the River Boyne, for which service he became a beneficiary under the act passed during William's reign, which granted pensions to the soldiers of the Prince of Orange in the shape of grants of land in the British Colonies of North America. He was given a grant of one league square, which was never laid by him, but descended to his son Joseph and was laid by him in York District, South Carolina, in 1751, more than sixty years after the service was rendered for which it was given. In his family was a son—

(II) Joseph Carroll was born in Ulster county, Ireland, in 1699, and married in that country Jane Swance, an Irish-protestant lady, with whom he immigrated to America about 1730, settling in what is now Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here he resided more than twenty years and it was where a number of his children were born. That restless spirit of adventure pictured in his mind the beautiful and fruitful lands of Georgia and the Carolinas, when he in company with a large number of others migrated to that section of the country. A portion of the company settled near Charlotte, North Carolina, another, including Joseph Carroll and family, continued the journey farther south until they came to Allison's creek, in York District, South Carolina, near where this stream empties into the Catawba river. This was in the latter part of 1751 or early in 1752. He had some time prior to this obtained a grant of land from the British Crown and, selecting a tract of 840 acres on Allison's creek he began a settlement there in 1753. He also obtained by this grant a large tract of land five or six miles south of his homestead and another tract along the Catawba river, in all amounting to five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1753 he built a dwelling house in the bottom lands of Allison's creek, from yellow swamp pine logs cut from his lands five miles distant and hauled to where they were used. This house was a two story structure, twenty-four by thirty feet, and stood for more than one hundred and twenty-five years. His great-grandson, Thomas M. Carroll, visited that section in 1878, and the old house was still standing, but unoccupied. It was in this home that Joseph Carroll died in 1786, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was one of those sturdy old pioneers who lived up to his religion seven days in a week, a devout Presbyterian. His son—

(III) Joseph Carroll was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and moved with his parents to York District, South Carolina, when a young man. He married in the latter state, and lived on a part of his father's old homestead, which subsequently fell to him by virtue of that parent's last will and testament. He remained a resident of South Carolina until his death. Included in his family was a son—

(IV) Joseph Carroll, born September 25, 1781, in York District, South Carolina. When a young man he apprenticed himself to Matthew Moffit, a blacksmith, and worked with him until he had acquired a sufficient amount of skill in the use of such tools that he was able to begin business for himself. On February 15, 1810, he was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Henry, at the old homestead in Lincoln county, North Carolina, the state line dividing the farm within one hundred yards of the house. Afterwards, in order to have their citizenship in South Carolina, the house was removed across the line. This section of the south is connected with the history of the Revolutionary struggle, as but twelve miles away the battle of King's Mountain was fought in October, 1780, an engagement

wherein the British troops under Colonel Ferguson were signally defeated by the colonists composed mostly of militia without any regular commander, while but thirty-five miles distant was fought the battle of the Cow Pens, in 1781. In the latter engagement was the father of Isabella Henry. She was born July 5, 1788, in Lincoln county, North Carolina, the daughter of Major William Henry, who was born in York District, South Carolina, in 1753, and died September 12, 1807. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and at the battle of the Cow Pens was a member of Captain Gordon's Company, under General Morgan. Major William Henry often related to his family and friends how the soldiers were awakened at four o'clock in the morning of January 17, 1781, and informed that they were to stand and give battle to the British under General Tarleton. The poorly clad colonists were glad for this opportunity, as for several days they had been fleeing from the enemy, many of them were worn out with fatigue and were glad of a chance to fight. Soon after daylight Tarleton's Legions came in sight and on a piece of high ground to the east mustered his men, and at sunrise the charge was made. The comrade of William Henry, Andrew Soften, fell dead at the first fire and dropped lengthwise in front of him. Stepping over his dead body to a Black Jack tree, Mr. Henry fired his rifle seventeen times, when the British were routed. After the battle he took a pair of shoes from the feet of a dead British soldier and placed them on his almost bare feet. The father of William Henry was also William, born 1715, in County Down, Ireland, and lived to the age of one hundred and four years. The mother of Isabella Henry, and wife of Major William Henry, was Rosanna Moore, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her father and brothers were murdered by the Indians at the massacre at McLords Fort in 1764. She often told of how she heard the roar of musketry at the battle of King's Mountain, as well of other incidents that happened before and after that battle.

In March of 1810 Joseph Carroll with his bride settled on his father's homestead on Allison's creek, and resided there until he removed to the west. He and his wife early united with the Seceder church (which is Presbyterian Assential), and remained in that connection until they bade adieu to the Carolinas. After the close of the war of 1812 Joseph Carroll came to a realization of the fact that his opportunities for making proper provision for his family in a section where lands were high in price and inferior in quality were not nearly as good as what a new country could offer. Consequently, in September, 1816, with his wife and four children, he set out for the territory of Missouri, where strong inducements were being held out to those desiring homes. The family and all their earthly effects were carried in one wagon. This little party crossed the Blue Ridge mountains at a place called Swanano Gap, and in November arrived at South Warpath, Davidson county, Tennessee. Here they passed the winter of 1816-17, with a brother of Mrs. Carroll, William Henry, who had settled there some years before. In March, 1817, they resumed their journey westward and in May arrived at Edwardsville, Illinois, which was then the seat of the territorial government. Mr. Carroll rented a small piece of farming ground here and planted it in corn, also began work at his trade. While there the surveyor general of Illinois territory came to Edwardsville to visit the Governor, and Mr. Carroll formed his acquaintance. This gentleman strongly urged Mr. Carroll to move up into the Sangamon valley, in Illinois, pointing out to him the great future of that section.

But as a great many of his friends and family connections from the Carolinas had settled in Missouri, and others were on the way, all of whom possessed more or less slave property, which could not be retained

in Illinois, he again loaded his precious household and started for Missouri. They crossed the Mississippi river at what is now Alton, Illinois, but was then called Smelser's Ferry, which landed them in St. Charles county, in June, 1817. They proceeded on their way and stopped near the Buffalo Lick, where they paused while Mr. Carroll was able to take a look at the country. Selecting a location on Haw creek, he proceeded to cut logs preparatory to erecting a cabin, when he met with Bennet Goldsberry, of Frankford, who informed him that the land he had selected was covered by a confirmed French claim, that the heirs lived in France, and in all probability the land would not come into the market for many years, which proved to be true, for not until 1853 did the land change hands. James Templeton, Sr., having settled on and preempted four quarter sections of land on the middle of the dividing line between sections 4 and 5, in township 53, 1. W., he tendered Mr. Carroll the southwest quarter of section 4, reserving ten acres of the northwest corner to be deeded to Mr. Templeton when Mr. Carroll obtained a patent to the same. This arrangement was carried out in 1838. On this tract of land Mr. Carroll settled, and here the remainder of his family were born. It remained in his possession until 1858, when he sold it to two of his nephews, James and Baniah Carroll. In 1818 Mr. Carroll attended the first public land sale in St. Louis, then a French village of 3,600 people, and entered by preemption the old homestead in Pike county, Missouri.

Mr. Carroll survived until 1860, his good wife having passed away on November 17, 1840, and hers was the first death in a family of eleven children and parents. The children all lived to adult ages. Joseph Carroll and his wife were most earnest and devout Christians and their lives offered both lessons and incentives to all who came within the sphere of their influence. Originally a member of the Seceder church, in 1842 he united with the Associate Reform church in Missouri, with which he continued to be affiliated until his death. Concerning him the following statements have been written in a history of the family: "He was a man of good sense, generous impulses but strong prejudices, sometimes to a fault, but he was a practical Christian, strongly Calvinistic in his faith." He was a constant reader of the Bible, loved to pore over the old writings of Erskine, Boston, Dickinson and Brown, who wrote his favorite system of divinity; was sternly opposed to all innovations in religion, and was proverbially scrupulous in his reverence for and observance of the Sabbath day. He was buried in the old Buffalo burying ground in Pike county, Missouri. He was one of the genuine pioneers of that county, and it is said that his blacksmith tools were the first of the kind ever brought into Pike county. His family of eleven children comprised six sons and five daughters: Henry, Elias Lewellyn, John Moore, Edward Byers, Thomas M. and Joseph Alexander being the sons; while Louisa Jane, Cynthia Ann, Martha Rosanna, Isabella and Elizabeth Catharine were the daughters. Of these children

(V) Thomas M., was the father of William C. and Joseph T. Carroll and was born December 17, 1823, in Pike county, Missouri, about four miles south of the city of Louisiana. Reared as was the custom of farmer boys in his time and locality, he attended the country schools of that section until about the age of fourteen, when he began to learn the blacksmith trade with his father and continued to work with him until in 1844. He was married that year and soon afterward turned his attention to farming. In 1852 he settled on what became known as the old family homestead, and here developed one of the fine landed estates of Pike county, Missouri. He was a prominent agriculturist and also gained marked success in the breeding of fine live stock, especially blooded horses, and he operated a mill for many years. He was one of the influential citizens

of his native county, a man who wielded a good influence, and was always interested in the moral and intellectual advancement of his community. His death occurred on the 9th of May, 1896, while on a visit in New York City. Mr. Carroll "lived a godly, righteous and sober life." He was a man of strong individuality and ever commanded a secure place in the esteem of his fellow men. He served as assessor of his native county for four successive years, being first elected in August, 1860. In November, 1868, he was elected to represent the district comprising Pike, Lincoln and Montgomery counties in the state senate of Missouri, of which he was a member for four years, during which time he made a record for faithful and efficient service. In 1854 he joined the Old School Presbyterian church, in which denomination, until his death, he continued to be one of the leaders, always taking a foremost part in the work of the church, serving in various official positions, and being one of its most substantial supporters.

On the 22nd of August, 1844, Thomas M. Carroll was married to Miss Martha Walker Bryson, who was born April 26, 1828, at the old homestead of her parents on Grassy creek in Pike county, Missouri, and she died January 21, 1905 at the old homestead in Missouri. Her parents were William and Eliza A. (Yater) Bryson, who were pioneers in that section of Missouri. William Bryson was born December 13, 1801, on Allison's creek, York District, South Carolina. His father, John Bryson, was a wagonmaker and wheelwright by trade and before the invention of the cotton gin this business was one of importance. The father of John Bryson was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from the north of Ireland about 1725 or 1730, settling in Pennsylvania from where his descendants have scattered over a number of states. He subsequently settled in the Carolinas, where his son John was born March 15, 1777, and about 1800 he married Miss Elizabeth Craig, who went with him to Pike county, Missouri, in 1816, settling on a tract of land, where now stands the city of Louisiana. After a couple of years he located on what was known as the old homestead farm on Grassy creek, where he died September 3, 1821. His son William was but a boy in his teens, when his parents migrated to Missouri, and where he was one of the real pioneers. In 1817 he cultivated for his father a field of corn through which now runs Georgia street in Louisiana, Missouri. He married Miss Eliza A. Yater, and reared a family of children, among whom was the daughter Martha Walker, who married Thomas M. Carroll, becoming the mother of the following children: John Moore, born February 12, 1846, died January 23, 1892; Orlena Lucretia, born November 15, 1847, and died January 4, 1848; Helen Margaret, born March 30, 1849, married Gen. P. R. Dolman and is mentioned later; Homer Bryson, born May 16, 1851, resided in New York for many years, connected with the American Horse Exchange, and died April 16, 1908, in New York; William Craig, born January 8, 1854, is mentioned later; and Joseph Thomas, born September 18, 1858. Concerning those of this family who have lived in Montana, Helen Margaret became, December 3, 1873, the wife of Gen. P. R. Dolman, who was commander of the Montana department of the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of her death, on March 27, 1895. She was a noble Christian woman and left a deep impress upon the social and religious activities of Montana. From an appreciative article appearing in a local newspaper at the time of her death are taken the following statements: "The death of Mrs. Dolman deprives Butte of one of the best women the city has ever known. She was charitable to a fault, but her modesty prevented her from heralding to the public the many good deeds she performed in the way of relieving distress. After the explosion (in the Butte mines) she became a self-appointed committee to min-

ister to the wants of the crippled and needy. She was a Christian and loved her home, husband and children as only a true woman can. Besides being a member of the First Presbyterian church she belonged to the Woman's Relief Corps and several literary clubs for women." Another article published at the time of Mrs. Dolman's death stated as follows: "All the virtues of Christianity and humanity were combined in Mrs. Dolman's noble character, and her death has aroused the most widespread expressions of regret and sympathy from all classes, from the governor of the state down to the lowly sufferers of poverty and misery who have been assisted times without number by her unostentatious charity and who will greatly miss her kind and helping hand. Mrs. Dolman's life was largely devoted to the assistance of unfortunate humanity. She was the founder of the Silent Charity movement in Butte and her charity was always regular, consistent and judicious."

(VI) William Craig Carroll, the subject proper of this sketch, was born on the fine old family homestead on the Frankford road, near Louisiana, the county seat of Pike county, Missouri, the date of his birth being January 8, 1854. He is the owner of this homestead at the present time, it being considered one of the most beautiful places in northeastern Missouri, commanding, as it does, a fine view of the Mississippi river for many miles, besides having a wealth of fine old forest trees, maple, hickory, oak and wild cherry, which stand in evidence of his father's deep appreciation of the beauties of nature. One hundred and ten acres of this beautiful estate are given over to such timber, which is becoming both rare and valuable. It is needless to say that it is a source of great pride and satisfaction to Mr. Carroll to retain this ancestral homestead as his own, and his frequent visits there not only bring back the scenes of his boyhood, but reminds him of the satisfaction it would be to his honorable father to know that the farm remains in the family.

William Craig Carroll secured his early education in the common schools of his native county and supplemented this by higher academic study in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, in the meantime receiving the wholesome discipline of the homestead farm on which he was reared to maturity. In 1874, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Carroll went to Texas, and in the spring of 1878, he made his way to Carson City, Nevada, from which place he continued his journey by stage to Bodie, Mono county, California. At that time the latter place was a typical mining camp in the Sierra Nevada mountains, with the mines producing in large volume and with much attendant activity. There, for two and one-half years, Mr. Carroll was manager for the feed stables, corrals and wood lands of the firm of Boone & Wrights, in which connection he often cared for more than four hundred freight teams in a single night.

He recalls in connection with the pioneer affairs of that section that barley was sold for as high a price as eight and one-half cents a pound; hay at fifty-five dollars a ton; and wood at twenty-two dollars a cord. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Carroll set out from Bodie, with freight teams for Montana. He crossed the Mono desert by way of the old overland immigrant trail, and at that time much of the route was literally covered with the bones of oxen and other cattle that had died en route in the earlier days of migration across the plains to California. The conditions attending his journey were virtually the same as the earlier period, save the menace from Indians was not so great. He passed a portion of the month of July, 1881, at the new mining camp on Wood river, Idaho, and in passing around the great lava beds on his way to Butte, Montana, his outfit was one of the few whose horses were not run off by the marauding Indians. On the 12th of August, 1881, he arrived in Butte and the next day he put his teams into

service, hauling scrap iron for "Billy" Hall, of the Alice mill and mine, to the foundry operated by the late Andrew J. Davis. Mr. Carroll continued to utilize his outfit in general teaming work until the autumn of 1882, when he sold his horses and equipment to the Cooper Brothers of Great Falls. He has since continued to maintain his home in Butte and through well directed enterprise has become one of the representative business men of that city. He has been actively associated with his brother, Joseph T., in the upbuilding of the large and important business enterprise controlled by the J. T. Carroll Lumber Company, of which he is manager and of which his brother is president. The business of this company is one of the largest in the Northwest, and in addition to a large retail and wholesale lumber business, it includes builders' supplies, wagons and vehicles of all kinds, agricultural implements, farm machinery and complete farm equipment. Fair and honorable dealing and progressive methods have given to the company a reputation for commercial integrity that is not surpassed by that of any business house in the state. William Craig Carroll has stood as an exponent of the most loyal and progressive citizenship, and has given his support to measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material welfare of his home city. He has been an active and influential factor in political affairs as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, yet has shown no special predilection for official preferment in a personal way. He is a valued member of the Butte Business Men's Association, and the Butte Merchants' Association, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Carroll is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and Mrs. Carroll is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the city of Butte, on March 20, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carroll to Miss Harriet Lane McKay, who had previously been for a number of years a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of this city and a native of Saginaw, Michigan. She is a daughter of John Graham and Mary Jane (Ludlum) McKay, the former a native of Scotland, born at Tain, and the latter native of Craigsville, Orange county, New York, a daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Tooker) Ludlum. Elizabeth Tooker was a daughter of Nathan, who was a son of Selah, who was a son of Reuben Tooker, who served in the First Regiment of the Orange county, New York, militia in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Carroll is a lady of gracious personality and is a popular factor in the best social activities of her home city. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have two sons: William Craig, Jr., born August 29, 1907, and John Moore, born October 27, 1911.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON is a prominent merchant, banker and land owner of Whitehall, Montana. He was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, on the thirteenth of February, 1863. Here, on the same piece of land, his father, William M. Johnson, first saw the light and here he has spent the seventy-nine years of his life in an endeavor to coax from the soil a living for himself and family. The life of a Nova Scotia farmer did not appeal to the son Charles, who was anxious to push ahead more rapidly. In 1881, being then eighteen years of age, he started out all alone for America, his destination being Butte, Montana, where some acquaintances had preceded him.

Leaving his northern home for a strange land meant the breaking of most of the ties of a life time. He did not then realize that it meant a final leave taking of his mother, who passed away at her home in Truro on the tenth day of January, 1904, at the age of sixty-five. She was Amelia Wilson Johnson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson, of Londonbury, Nova Scotia.

Four years after her death the husband and father visited their son in his new Montana home. Although pleased with his promise of prosperity and impressed with the richness of the land, his heart remained in his own country and there he returned after a visit of some three months' duration.

Charles M. Johnson had reached Montana after a hard journey, his only capital being his courage and ambition. At that time no railroad ran into Butte, so the last of the journey was made by stage. A washout at Ogden, Utah, held him there for more than a week, so that by the time he came to his journey's end he had not a dollar with which to buy him a meal. Work was plentiful, however, and appetite lends it a zest. The very day of his arrival found Mr. Johnson cutting wood on the range above Columbia Gardens, not far distant from Butte. This occupation kept him from being hungry until he could look about him and find employment in one of the mines. Diligent and observing, he quickly grasped the important features of the work. In a surprisingly short space of time he was leasing mining property and operating it for himself. Reverses there were, and some disastrous ones, but he never permitted these to spell failure.

In sixteen years he had accumulated enough to buy for himself a good ranch in Madison county, about three miles from Whitehall. The next seven years he devoted to cattle raising. At the end of this time he sold his ranch and moved into Whitehall that his children might have better school advantages. In Whitehall he entered the lumber and hardware business and is still interested in these lines.

While yet a mine operator in Butte he had been united in marriage to Miss Eliza Ka Del, the union having taken place on the third of December, 1887. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Charles and Caroline (Brower) Ka Del, of Belle Plain, Iowa. Mr. Ka Del was a prominent farmer of his region who lived upon his home place, the farm where his daughter was born, until his eighty-ninth year. His wife passed away and was laid to rest in Belle Plain some twenty years earlier.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of no religious denomination but are frequent attendants of the Christian church. Three children, two girls and one boy, have been born to them. Orpha, the older daughter, is now Mrs. Reed H. Brackney, of Three Forks. Her husband is the superintendent of the Madison River Power Company of that city. Her younger sister, Mabel, aged eighteen, is her father's secretary, while the boy, Charles M. Johnston, junior, is but three years of age.

Mr. Johnson is actively interested in Republican politics, and has been the president of the Whitehall State Bank since the second year of its organization, and the active manager of his own land interests. His leisure is spent in the home to which he is more than usually devoted.

Charles M. Johnson, although an indefatigable worker always and now a power in the financial world of his community, is a man of few words, believing that one should permit his works to speak for him.

HENRY DION. One of the representative and progressive citizens of Glendive, who, occupying positions of public trust and responsibility, holds prestige as a result of his ability and unswerving integrity of character, is Henry Dion, president of the Exchange State Bank. Ever since 1882, when he was appointed the first sheriff of Dawson county, Mr. Dion has been identified with the public welfare of his community, and the vast transactions with which he has been connected have made his name known and respected in all lines of commercial and financial activity. Mr. Dion comes from a country that has given Montana many of its best citizens, having been born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, Septem-



Henry Lion

ber 7, 1846, a son of G. B. and Rosalie (Mulneer) Dion, who were both natives of the same province, of French parentage. Mr. Dion's parents, farming people, spent their entire lives on the old homestead in Canada. Of their eleven children, two daughters and seven sons are still living, Henry being the sixth in order of birth.

Like other farmer's sons of his day and locality, Henry Dion spent his youth in working on the home farm during the summer months, while his winters were passed in attendance at the district schools. In April, 1866, he went to Massachusetts, and during the fall of 1867 went west as far as Omaha, Nebraska, in which city he arrived November 27. In the following spring he engaged in working on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, building water tanks as far as Cheyenne, Wyoming, and continuing in the employ of the railroad until the spring of 1870, at which time he went to Dodge county, Nebraska, to visit his brother, Jerry. When the full extent of the great Chicago fire was learned men were enlisted from every state in the Union to help rebuild the destroyed industries of the stricken city, and Mr. Dion was one of the first to go to the aid of the city on the lake, where he was first employed in car building with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and later in doing various kinds of carpenter work. In July, 1872, he went to Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, where he was employed in the construction of the fort, but in April, 1873, moved on to Bismarck. During the fall of 1875 he left the latter city with the first wagon train that made the trip overland into the Black Hills, where he arrived on Christmas day, December 25, 1875, and from that time until August, 1876, was engaged in prospecting and working a claim. He then returned overland to Bismarck, and in the fall of 1877 went back to his old home to visit his parents. After spending some four or five months on the homestead, in February, 1878, he returned to Bismarck, and during the next month arrived in the old town of Miles City, Montana. Here he remained only until the spring of 1879, however, when he again went back to Bismarck and engaged in the merchandise business along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, following the line from point to point as construction of the road was completed. In 1880 he settled in Cedar Creek, and the year 1881 saw his advent in the little town of Glendive, where he established himself in a general merchandise business and also embarked in the cattle and horse business. Mr. Dion disposed of his mercantile interests in 1908, but has continued to raise stock to the present time, and has built up a substantial reputation for integrity and fair dealing, as well as for business tact and good judgment. In 1901 he became identified with the banking interests of Dawson county, when he was made president of the Exchange Bank, a position which he held until July, 1911, at which time, with others, he established the Exchange State Bank, a safe, solid and conservative financial institution of which he has since been president.

In his political proclivities Mr. Dion has ever been a staunch supporter of the Republican party in his principles. He was appointed the first sheriff of Dawson county in 1882 by Governor Potts; was elected county treasurer in 1895, and served one term; has been county commissioner of Dawson county and chairman of the board since 1906; and for the past fifteen years has acted in the capacity of school director. The true western spirit of progress and enterprise has ever been exemplified in Mr. Dion's life, and the service that he has rendered to his county and state, both as one of its most conscientious officials, and as a promoter of its commercial and financial interests, has given him a place among the most representative men of his section.

On September 7, 1882, Mr. Dion was married to Mrs. Margaret (O'Connor) Elliott, a native of Virginia, and

four children have been born to them, namely: Henry N., Frederick E., William F. and Marie.

CHARLES JACOB PRUETT was born in Colchester, Illinois, on April 13, 1861. The year following his birth, however, his parents moved from Colchester to Schuyler county, near Birmingham of the same state. No sooner was the family well settled here than his father, Nicholas Pruett, who was a native of Tennessee, took the ox team from the furrows and hitching them to a prairie schooner started his long journey across the plains. In the spring of 1863 he reached Alder Gulch. For eighteen months he tried his hand at stock ranching, but at the end of that time he was obliged to return to his Schuyler county home, disappointed and discouraged but yet certain of the future of Montana and the northwest. On a second trip to the same district, some years later, he made a few investments that proved satisfying. For ten years he chafed under his work as farmer in Schuyler county and then, hoping to better the conditions, he moved to Charleston, Iowa. This country pleased him little or no better, so after the third season he once more moved westward, settling in Lynn county, Kansas, where he purchased a farm. During the three years he farmed in Kansas his fever for the far west grew upon him until in 1881 he made his third and last trip to Montana, this time accompanied by his young son, Charles Jacob, and his son-in-law, Elias S. Tinchler, the husband of his youngest daughter. At last the efforts of the three men were well rewarded. Mr. Pruett's wife and family joined him six years later in 1887. During the remaining seven years of his life he was successful in accumulating a large and well stocked ranch in the north part of Madison county. Here he passed away in 1888, on the eighteenth day of February, having reached the age of sixty-four years. He is buried in the Fish Creek cemetery. Mrs. Nicholas Pruett was Ingaber Smith. She was born in what is now West Virginia, in 1827, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. David Smith, themselves natives of Virginia. While she was yet but a child her parents brought her overland from Virginia to Schuyler county, Illinois, and later, in 1887, came to Madison county, Montana, where she lived to the ripe age of seventy-four, dying in April, 1902, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband in the cemetery at Fish Creek.

Even during his boyhood Charles Jacob Pruett was ambitious to become a wage earner. With his father's permission he had often assisted the neighboring farmers in Iowa with a day's work, laboring from sunup until sundown for the munificent wage of one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, which were high wages at that time. On accompanying his father to Montana in 1881 they settled first at Sheridan, the largest town in Madison county at that time. Shortly afterward they purchased the ranch on the northern border of the county where his father spent his remaining years. It was here and on the ranches nearby that the young man found his first regular employment as a laborer in the harvest fields, and it has been remarked that a harvest field is more picturesque in the moonlight than in the middle of a July day. While living on the Madison county farm Mr. Pruett met Mr. E. M. Clarke, who brought about the crisis in his life.

Mr. Clarke was a mining assayer of no mean ability, and as the friendship developed it was decided that he, Mr. Pruett and Mr. S. R. Fair, a third friend, should establish a partnership. Together they located the May Flower mine. The business association continued until 1896, when they sold the mine to Mr. W. A. Clark. Mr. Pruett, through his own efforts and the assistance lent him by his partner, Mr. Clarke, had so well mastered the work of the assayer that he moved to Whitehall and opened an office and laboratory.

The following year he was married, in Butte, Mon-

tana, to Miss Annie E. Bray, of Silver Star, Madison county. Mrs. Annie E. Pruett was born near St. Joseph, Missouri, on November 1, 1878, a daughter of John and Mary Frances (McGann) Kidd. Her father was killed in a lead mine in Missouri, when Mrs. B. Pruett was quite young and her mother survived him but a few months. Soon after the death of her mother she was brought to Montana and adopted by Mr. and Mrs. William M. Bray, Mrs. Bray being a sister of Mrs. Kidd. Mr. William M. Bray, the father of Mrs. Pruett, came from Missouri to Silver Star district in sixty-two. He had in his early days tried his luck at mining but later became a very well to do ranchman. He died at his ranch home, "Lake View," in 1905, and was laid to rest in Beaverhead county. Mrs. Bray continues living at "Lake View," Centennial Valley, Beaverhead county, and is still active in the management of her stock and cattle interests on the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pruett became the parents of six children, but the first, William Edwin, died in infancy. The next son, aged eleven, is named Ira Edward. Next in years comes Dorothy Ingaber, so called for her paternal grandmother. Ellen Frances is four years of age, while the youngest son, Marcus William, is little more than two. Isabel May, the pet of the entire household, is still in her infancy.

Mrs. Pruett is a member of the Christian church, being, when her family cares permit, an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society. Her husband does not belong to any church organization, although he expresses a strong sympathy with the Seventh Day Adventists.

Mr. Pruett's early education was obtained before he was thirteen years of age, while his family resided in or near Birmingham, Illinois. His only other schooling was procured during the three years that his parents lived in Charleston, Iowa. He started his life work alone, without advantages and unaided by any external means. He is now the owner of valuable ranches in both Madison and Jefferson counties, not to mention the property that he has accumulated in Whitehall. It was through his efforts that the Whitehall State Bank was founded. This was the initial banking establishment of the city and Mr. Pruett was chosen as its first president.

He has never felt that he had the leisure to devote to political affairs aside from voting the Republican ticket. He did realize, however, that the quality of the schools in a city depends upon the material that makes up its board of education, and as the education of his little family was at stake he finally consented to become a member of the Whitehall school board. To this he gives of his best energy and ability.

Although interested in banking and other sedentary occupations, Mr. Pruett has never lost his love for out-door life and spends his hard-won vacations in hunting and fishing in the nearest mountains. Neither has he given up, entirely, the work of his first choice—assaying and prospecting, at both of which he has become an expert. Now a man of fortune, he looks back with pleasure and thanksgiving on the days when his boyhood friend, Mr. E. M. Clarke, first taught him the secrets of the earth and how to make them his own. The only secret organization to which Mr. Pruett has ever belonged is the Order of Maccabees.

GOODWIN T. PAUL. No record of the representative men of the Beaverhead valley would be complete without appropriate mention of the well-known gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch and who for thirty years and more has played a prominent part in business and public life in this locality. As proprietor of The Dillon Furniture Company, the largest furniture concern in the county, he has contributed to the bone and sinew of commercial strength. He is a man endowed with fine eloquence and logic, and is much sought to convey at public meetings the wishes

of the people of the vicinity in matters of general interest. It has been said of him: "His ease and readiness of speech make him eminently fitted for this work and it is a foregone conclusion that when Mr. Paul is called upon to express a sentiment it will be expressed with accuracy and eloquence." He has had most valuable influence in local educational matters, his ideas in this field being enlightened and advanced. He is president of the Beaverhead county high school board and is a member of the state board of education. For many years he has been active in state and local politics and was sent by the Democrats to represent the interests of the county at the Sixth session of the Montana legislature, his services at that time being a matter for congratulation to all concerned.

Mr. Paul is one of the good citizens whom Iowa has given to the state, his birth having occurred in Marion, November 9, 1856. He resided amid the scenes of his birth until about twenty-five years of age and then, convinced of the superior advantages of the great, developing west, he came direct to Montana and located at Dillon, arriving here in August, 1881. He entered the employ of the Eliel Brothers, serving them in a general capacity for some three years. Severing his connection with that firm, he undertook the organization of the Dillon Furniture Company, which was established with the following officers: Robert T. Wing, president; G. T. Paul, secretary and manager. In 1892 Mr. Paul bought the entire interests of the company and has continued as sole proprietor ever since that time. The enterprise began on a modest scale, but increased rapidly to the proportions which it bears at present. This large cash and credit establishment is situated on Montana street and an extensive warehouse is maintained in connection with it. An elaborate stock of furniture is always on hand and Mr. Paul also has in connection departments for artistic picture-framing and upholstery. The stock is constantly being replenished and extended by car-lots to meet the ever increasing demand of satisfied customers. This large and modern establishment is preeminent in its line in the Beaverhead valley.

Mr. Paul received his early education in the Iowa public schools and then took a course at Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. His record as a money-maker is almost record breaking, for he first felt the peculiar joys of a self-made capitalist at the age of eight years; the momentary remuneration he received was in return for dropping corn behind a one-horse shovel plow, such being the tedious method of planting corn at that time. This is worthy of mention for more reasons than one, since it takes an expert to place the grains. His wages were fifty cents a day and he made two dollars on the job. Nothing could be a more eloquent comment on his character than the fact that he gave the entire sum to his mother.

Mr. Paul laid the foundation of a happy life companionship by his marriage in Dillon, on December 1, 1889, to Mary Bourret, daughter of Joseph and Mathilda Bourret, of Dillon. Their three children are as follows: Hortense, a native of Dillon, as are the other children, is a graduate of the county high school and the State Normal College and is now teaching school in Helena. Lucile is a student in the Dillon high school and Frank Goodwin is enrolled in the public school.

Mr. Paul is a prominent Mason, standing high in that great fraternity. He is connected with the Shrine, with its social proclivities, and he has filled the various chairs in all the bodies. He is an advocate of athletics and is himself extremely fond of baseball, being an efficient fan, and he has done much toward bringing good players to Dillon and keeping the sport upon a high plane. He believes that whatever is worth doing at all—baseball not excluded—is worth doing well. He finds one of his chief pleasures in the art of the "Divine Cecilia," enjoying vocal and instrumental music equally.



J. B. Seely

The father of this loyal citizen of Montana was Alexander Paul, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1823 and came to Iowa in 1845. He engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the course of his long life and died in Iowa in March, 1906, his years numbering eighty-three at the time of his demise. The mother (maiden name Justan Taylor) was born in Virginia, but met her husband in Iowa and there became his wife. She preceded him to the other world by many years, dying in 1876, at the age of forty-four. There were eight children in the family of these good people, seven being sons and one daughter, and Mr. Paul is the eldest of the number. Another brother has chosen Montana for his home, this being Bert H., who is married and resides in Monida, where he is engaged in the mercantile and stock-raising business. These brothers are associated in the latter industry, and possess extensive ranching interests in the Centennial valley, near Monida.

Mr. Paul is an indisputably good citizen. He is liberal in his views, temperate in his habits, upright and honorable in his relations in business, municipal and social life. He is conservative in his business dealings and possesses a well-poised intellect which qualifies him as one of sound judgment, and he has ever been able to hold positions of responsibility and trust in a manner to merit the confidence of the public.

HON. JOSEPH B. POINDEXTER, judge of the fifth judicial district, was born in Canyon City, Oregon, April 14, 1869. He lived in that city until he was about twelve years of age and then removed with his parents to Montana, settling in Dillon, which has been his home ever since. His early education was received in the public schools of Canyon City and then in the public schools of Dillon. He then went to Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he took a scientific course. He passed from that institution to Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated and received his degree in 1892. After his graduation he returned to Dillon and began the practice of the law, which he has always continued alone.

In 1895 he was elected city attorney, but in 1896, before his term expired, he was elected county attorney, which office he held for three terms, six years. Since then he has several times filled the office of city attorney, has also served on the school board, has been alderman, and at one time was president of the executive board of the Dillon, Montana, State Normal College, for four years. The Eleventh State Legislative Assembly provided for one additional judge in the fifth judicial district, and he was appointed to fill this position. He assumed these duties April 1, 1909, and has continued in this position since that time.

Judge Poindexter is a Democrat and prior to his appointment as judge took an active part in politics. He is a member of the Episcopal church, belongs to the order of Elks, and is a member of the Beaverhead Club and was at one time its president. He is very fond of hunting and fishing and of good reading. Judge Poindexter owes his advancement to his own industry and talents.

He was married in Dillon, Montana, on April 22, 1897, to Miss Margaret Conger, daughter of Judge E. J. and Emma Conger, of Dillon. There are two children in the household, a boy and a girl. Everton G. was born September 3, 1899, and is now attending school. Helen was born February 27, 1902, and is also in school.

The father of Judge Poindexter was Thomas W. Poindexter, who was born in Virginia in March, 1829. He came west in the early 'fifties and first settled in California, where he followed mining and ranching. After removing to Montana he followed the mercantile business. He died in Dillon in April, 1905, at the age of seventy-six. The mother was Margaret Pipkin

Poindexter who was born in St. Louis county, Missouri. She was married to Mr. Poindexter in 1861 and they immediately started for California, by way of Panama. She now resides in Dillon. In the elder Poindexter family there were five children, all sons. The subject of this sketch was the third child. One of the brothers, Thomas W., Jr., died in May, 1907. He was the state auditor from 1897 to 1901. Phillip E. Poindexter, Dr. F. M. Poindexter, Eugene Poindexter and the subject of this sketch all reside in Dillon.

JASPER B. SEELY is supervisor of the national forests of Montana; an interesting occupation to which he brings a real enthusiasm and a fund of technical knowledge. He was born in Niles, Michigan, on the twelfth day of October, 1857. After completing his high school course at the age of seventeen he at once began teaching in the schools of Osceola county, that state. When he had reached his majority he joined his father in the lumber and milling business in Osceola county, his life work from the beginning being more or less connected with the question of the national timber supply. Two years later he left his father's business to make a start for himself. After a year's attempt in Washington, which proved that he could succeed alone, he moved to Missoula county, Montana, where he was employed by the Hammond Lumber Company in locating timber and lumbering in the Big Black Foot river country. This expedition was under the supervision of Mr. G. L. Hammond, who kept his men busily at work from 1885 until 1889, when Mr. Seely left the Hammond Lumber Company. In the autumn of that same year he made arrangements to operate a stage line from Orando to Drummond in connection with a general mercantile business at Orando, at the same time devoting all of his leisure to stock-raising on a ranch in Missoula county. Until 1898 he continued these varied occupations, selling out that he might enter the United States forestry service. In 1902 he was appointed supervisor of the national forests, tendered him by the interior department of the United States. He is the oldest in service of the supervisors in the northwest. He still owns, however, a farm in Madison county, and valuable real estate in both Helena and Great Falls. After accepting the position under the government which he now holds it became desirable for him to make his future home in Helena. Here, in 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Leonora Turrell, herself of Helena. Six children brighten the home, all but the youngest of whom are daughters. Mary is a graduate of the Helena high school, while the younger sisters, Ruth graduates from the high school in 1913 and Doris and Joyce are still attending the grades. Francis and the baby of the house, Jasper B., Jr., are not yet of school age. The Seely family are members of the Congregational church, in support of which they are as most generous.

Mr. Seely is, as seems most natural in his position, greatly interested in the political condition of the country, his sympathies being with the progressive Republicans. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Oro-Y-Plata Lodge, No. 390, and to the Odd Fellows, Samaritan Lodge No. 10, of Sheridan, Montana, of which he is past grand. His father, Nathaniel R. Seely, went from Pennsylvania to Michigan at the age of twenty-two, where he settled on a farm near Niles. Here he became interested in the lumber business and in 1876 moved to Osceola county of the same state, where he purchased a sawmill and took his son Jasper into partnership with him. The remainder of his life, which ended in 1907, was spent in this county where the proceeds from his mill and lumber yard permitted him and his family to live in the greatest of plenty. His wife, Annie Hagerty Seely, lived only one year after her husband's death, passing away at the age

of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, all but three of whom departed this life in advance of their parents. The daughters now living are Adelia, the wife of Mr. Charles W. Johnson of Hilliards, Michigan, and Edna A. who is Mrs. Van Avery of Cadillac, same state.

Mr. Seely left his young family to the care of his competent wife to go to the rescue of his country in 1863. He enlisted in Company C of the Twelfth regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry; was wounded in a struggle at the battle of Shiloh and sent home on furlough. He was, during his entire life, a man of strong faith and much Christian fortitude, preserving to the end his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Always he was ready at the call of his country, state or county. A Republican in political views, he served as justice of the peace in Osceola county for many years. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DR. FREDERICK M. POINDEXTER, who is one of the leading physicians of Dillon, is a native of Canyon City, Oregon, having been born there January 5, 1875. Until he was about six years of age he continued to live in Canyon City, and then he was brought by his parents to Dillon, Montana. This family arrived here in 1881, and this has been Dr. Poindexter's home ever since.

The early education of Dr. Poindexter was received in the public schools of Dillon. He has the distinction of having been the first graduate of the high school of this town. Later he entered upon his studies in the medical department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, where he was graduated and received his degree. After graduating from high school and before entering college he was clerk in the office of the state auditor at Helena. Upon graduation at the medical school he served as a hospital interne, having obtained the position by passing a competitive examination at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago. After this experience he returned to Dillon and took up the active practice of medicine here and has continued very successfully in his professional work ever since.

One of the pleasantest incidents of Dr. Poindexter's professional career happened during his residence at St. Luke's Hospital. A gentleman, who was a stranger, was waiting in the ante room in anticipation of an operation. When Dr. Poindexter appeared this stranger was recognized as Colonel Wilbur Sanders, of Montana. During the conversation that followed the colonel learned that Dr. Poindexter was also from Montana, and this fact, as well as the pleasing personality of the physician, made him feel that during his ordeal he would be in the hands of a friend. Dr. Poindexter himself administered the anaesthetic and the colonel went through the operation safely. When later he awakened, he expressed much satisfaction at being with a friend at such a time. Such confidence on the part of a man of the standing of Colonel Sanders was naturally pleasant to the physician.

Dr. Poindexter has been a member of the state board of examiners for a number of years. He belongs to the order of the Elks. He is an enthusiastic lover of out-door amusements, and is a devotee of good books. He belongs to the Democratic party, interested as an individual only, and takes no active part in politics. He has various other interests and follows mining on the outside, more or less as a diversion. Dr. Poindexter is a brother of Judge Poindexter.

JOHN BARNES WILSON. By the death of John Barnes Wilson, which occurred at his home in Helena on April 19, 1912, after a brief illness, there was removed from life a man who was not only a pioneer of Montana, but one who by the force of his makeup and character, as well as by his blameless life, attained a

high position in the esteem and regard of his fellow men.

John Barnes Wilson was of Scotch descent and was a native of West Newton, Pennsylvania, the son of James and Sarah (Barns) Wilson. John B. Wilson was born on March 25, 1828, and received such educational advantages as were common to boys of that time and place. He early learned the lesson of industry and thrift and was wont to tell of his working as errand boy for twenty-five cents a week, his wages being given to his mother. He and his brother James were boyhood friends and companions of Andrew Carnegie, and their friendship continued throughout the remainder of the life of Mr. Wilson.

In 1852 Mr. Wilson crossed the plains by wagon, going to California. After six years spent in the gold mines of that state he returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The passengers on the vessel were mostly miners homeward bound, carrying their money in belts worn beneath their clothing. En route the ship was wrecked on the east coast of Central America, but all the passengers were rescued and landed at Havana, save the few who, maddened with fear, leaped overboard and were dragged down by the weight of their precious gold. Mr. Wilson was a poor man when he left Pittsburgh. He returned with a sum sufficient to engage in business for himself. He was not long content with life and business in the east—he longed for the west, with its dangers and difficulties, its broader views of life and men, its lofty mountains and wide plains. The discovery of gold at Pikes Peak filled him with the enthusiasm that only a miner can understand and in 1859 he again set his face towards the setting sun, to become one of the founders of this great western empire. From Colorado he journeyed on to California, to Oregon, to British Columbia, at times a miner, a business man, at other times owning a store, a lively stable or a hotel. In 1865 Mr. Wilson and his brother, James Robb Wilson, left The Dalles, Oregon, with a pack train of mules, laden with goods suited to the needs of a pioneer community. They followed the famous old Mullan road, which exacted from the traveler its full toll in labor expended and packs lost. He became impressed with the country in the vicinity of Blackfoot City, Deer Lodge county, and decided to locate there, where he built and conducted the Carey House, the first hotel in that part of the territory. The two brothers bought a placer mine on Nevada Creek, Deer Lodge county, which developed into a good paying proposition and proved to be the foundation of their future prosperity. The proceeds of this mine were invested in Pittsburgh in iron and steel companies with Andrew Carnegie, notably the Lucy Furnace, the Pittsburgh Car Works, the Edgar Thompson Steel Works and the William Walker Iron Mills. Mr. John B. Wilson sold his holdings in these firms before their absorption by the United States Steel Company.

In 1881 Mr. Wilson came with his family to Helena and showed his faith in the future of the city by investing heavily in real estate in the business district. His purchase of property on Main street for the sum of \$35,000 was the first large deal in real estate in the city and this substantial evidence of his confidence did much to encourage the progress of the city. Mr. Wilson continued to be actively interested in mines and mining until death called him after he had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Before he went to California in 1852 Mr. Wilson married Catherine Quin, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. When he finally located in Montana, Mrs. Wilson and little daughter, Ida, started from Pennsylvania to join him. Mrs. Wilson, accustomed to railroad trains and short distances, began her long, difficult journey in September. The two traveled by train, by stage, by wagon and by sleigh, for the journey extended through the au-

tumn into winter, the crossing of the Platte river being made on the ice. At Omaha she vainly sought information concerning the route to be taken to Montana and to Helena, necessitating a delay until she received a letter from her husband. Even at Salt Lake City she experienced difficulty in obtaining the information necessary to enable her to proceed on her journey. To a woman not a pioneer by instinct and unusually timid, the journey was a trying one. Mr. Wilson met his wife and daughter in Virginia City on Christmas day and they proceeded to their home in Deer Lodge county. Mrs. Wilson readily established herself in her new environment and the influence of her fine character and splendid religious training soon manifested itself in the community. She was reared in the Presbyterian faith and her home was the scene of many religious gatherings, regardless of creed. Physicians were few in the pioneer days and Mrs. Wilson ministered skillfully to many a sick man, woman and child. She was one of the early members of the First Presbyterian church of Helena and continued in its service until she was taken ill. She died in Helena, April 30, 1888, leaving four daughters, as follows: Ida, who married Lucien I. Rosencrans, of Helena. Five daughters were born to her: Nora W., Edna M., Myra K., Ida Elizabeth and Florence Lucia, the first three being deceased. Katherine, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, is the wife of Daniel Perrin Mumbroe, of Helena. Mary, the third daughter, married Thomas M. Martin Swindlehurst, of Livingston, at one time secretary of state; Alberta, the youngest became the wife of J. Bundy Johnston and died in Helena in 1898. In 1891 Mr. Wilson married Mary Eliza Kirk, a native of Iowa, and one daughter, Helen, was born to them.

John B. Wilson was a Whig in his youth and transferred his allegiance to the Republican party when the latter came into existence. He was never an office seeker but his party nominated and elected him as a representative from Lewis and Clark county to the state legislature. He was a member of the Eighth Legislative Assembly, the first legislature that convened in the State Capitol building. He belonged to the Society of Montana Pioneers and took a great interest in its affairs. He united with the Methodist church in early youth and the cause of humanity always found him a warm supporter. He was liberal in his contributions regardless of creed, and was ever found ready to support any movement tending to the advancement of a worthy cause. Mr. Wilson never identified himself with any secret organizations or clubs, but was a man exceedingly domestic in his inclinations, fond of his home and family. Retiring in manner, yet he was a man of strong force of character. Stern when he need be, but beneath it all there beat a most kindly and generous heart, at all times betraying a courtly and honest gentleman. His mental faculties and vigor were retained and his business activities continued until his last illness, which was of short duration. He was a man strong in his likes and dislikes, and when once convinced he was right, he could not be moved from his conviction although he was ever tolerant of the opinions of others. He never shirked his full duty toward his state and contributed his portion towards its advancement. The passing of such a man must inevitably be regarded as a distinct loss. He was a self-made man of the highest integrity, and his word was as good as his bond, and neither were ever questioned. He achieved much business success and left to his family not only a goodly estate, but the priceless heritage of an unsullied name.

MARSHALL E. DOE has been a resident of the state of Montana for thirty years, and is one of the most enthusiastic "boosters" of the Treasure state that might be found in considerable search. He has been the pro-

prietor of a drug business in Philipsburg since 1885, and has carried on a thriving and ever growing business during the intervening years, reaching a place of much prominence among the representative business men of the city and winning to himself the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen the while.

Mr. Doe is a native of Canada, born April 25, 1858, and when the family moved to Michigan, Marshall E. Doe was about eight years of age. He remained with them in the Michigan home until 1881, when he first came to Montana. He settled in Butte City at first, staging in from Dillon, as was the prevailing custom in those early days, and in that city he remained for perhaps three years. For a time he was engaged in mining, and for about a year and a half he ran a skating rink in the old Amphitheatre. He sold out his interests there and joined a surveying party going to Anaconda, and after two years in the surveying work went to California. He remained there for a year, after which he returned to Montana and settled at Philipsburg in 1885. In that year he established the present drug business which he is conducting, and since that time has been continuously identified with the growth and prosperity of Philipsburg, and has contributed his full quota to its advancement in his capacity as a worthy citizen and a modern and progressive business man.

Mr. Doe is a man of quiet tastes, although he is a lover of baseball and enjoys out-door exercise perhaps better than the average man. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, with regard to his fraternal affiliations, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Democrat, but takes no active part in the political upheavals that recur at intervals, and has no political ambitions.

Mr. Doe was married at Los Angeles, California, on July 25, 1895, to Miss Jennie C. Crable, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Crable, of that city. Four children have been born to them, three sons and one daughter. The eldest, Edwin, is deceased. Margaret, Everett and Milton are all in school in Philipsburg. The family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church, although not members of it. Mrs. Doe is a member of the Ladies Aid Society and is active in all its good works.

GEORGE MAY. From early youth, the life of George May, now one of the leading business men of Stevensville, has been one of hard, industrious labor, and in the rise of the poor apprentice to the wealthy financier and merchant there may be found something of a nature encouraging to the young men of to-day, illustrating as it does that honesty, integrity and perseverance, if coupled with ability properly directed, will eventually bring success. Mr. May is a native of Clinton, Ontario, Canada, and was born September 17, 1858, a son of William H. and Sarah Anna (Davis) May. William H. May was born in the city of London, England, in 1832, and as a young man came to America, settling in Clinton, Ontario, where he spent the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits, and where his death occurred in 1887. Mrs. May was a native of Wiltshire, England, and when she died, in 1897, had been the mother of eleven children, namely: W. H., of Stevensville; Charles, residing at San Dimas, California; George; Lewis, a stockman and rancher of Ravalli county; Allen, who is engaged in farming in Michigan; Frank and John, both deceased; Lucy, who married William Langslow, and resides in Duluth, Minnesota; Fanny, who married Harry Goodrich, of Edmonton, Canada; Albert, president of the Stevensville Mercantile Company, and a child who died in infancy.

George May attended the country schools in the vicinity of the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he apprenticed himself to the trade of cabinet-maker for three years at Clinton. He received thirty dollars for his first year's work, forty dollars

for the second year and fifty dollars during the last year, and out of this saved enough to purchase a serviceable set of tools. Thus equipped he traveled to Toronto, in which city he secured employment at organ and piano manufacturing, and remained there until 1881, when he removed to Denver, Colorado. After about six weeks spent in the latter city at carpenter work he went to the end of the railroad, Dillon, where he took the stage to Helena and then on to White Sulphur Springs, and after two months at the latter point went on to Judith Basin. He was there employed about a year on the sheep ranch of W. B. Edgar, but in the fall of 1882, went to Rocky Point, and thence by boat on the Missouri river to Bismarck, North Dakota, a trip that took three weeks owing to the low state of the water. Subsequently he went to Fargo, North Dakota, where he was engaged in farming for six years, and at the end of that time joined his brother, Albert May. During all this time Mr. May had been carefully saving his earnings, and thus had accumulated enough to engage in the sheep business in the Yellowstone country with his brother, thus subsequently branching out to Bitter Root county, where they now own three thousand acres of fine land. In 1900, with his brother he assisted in organizing the Stevensville Mercantile Company, a concern capitalized at \$100,000, in which they are the principal stockholders. This has become the leading department store of the city, employing a small army of clerks, and the business is constantly on the increase. Mr. May enjoys a well-established reputation for probity in business dealings and private life, and no man stands higher in public esteem. In political matters he is a Republican, but while he takes an interest in the success of his party and stanchly supports its principles and candidates, he has never cared to enter the public arena on his own account. He has identified himself with Masonry, and is a popular member of Stevensville blue lodge.

Mr. May was married to Miss Lillian W. Rearden, of Appleton, Wisconsin, and they have two interesting children: George R., who is completing his educational training in Wesleyan University; and Miss Sarah May, a student in the Woman's College at Jackson, ville, Illinois.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELLINGWOOD, owner of the Goldsmith mine at Butte and one of the leading citizens of the city, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, on the 10th day of October, 1856, and is a son of Henry Osgood and Augusta (Martin) Ellingwood. The ancestry of Charles William Ellingwood, in both paternal and maternal lines, dates back to early colonial history. His father was a native of the North Parish of the old town of Andover, Massachusetts, and his mother was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Henry Osgood Ellingwood was a ship carpenter by occupation and was engaged at his trade until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He did not serve long in the Union cause, however, as he was taken ill and died on March 1, 1863, in the hospital at Camp Mansfield, Carrollton, Mississippi. He was thirty-one years of age at the time of his death. His widow survived him until 1907, passing away at Sanford, Maine.

Charles W. Ellingwood was graduated from the Johnson high school at North Andover, Massachusetts, and soon afterward secured a clerkship in the city engineer's office at Lawrence, Massachusetts. He next went to work as a clerk and salesman in a grocery store in that city. In 1881 he came direct from Lawrence to Butte, Montana, which he found at that time to be a typical mining camp, possessing great possibilities, but the greater part of them still undeveloped. He did not stake all his hopes on the prevailing industry of the state, but prudently accepted a position with the Lavell Brothers Lumber Company, whereby he might

provide for his immediate needs until an opening in mining operations was found.

It was not long before Mr. Ellingwood saw a better opening before him, being on the lookout for every opportunity to advance himself, and accepted it, going to work in the grocery store of Lee W. Foster & Company. He remained in this employment until July 1, 1886, when he and a fellow clerk, one John C. Reznor, started a grocery store on their own responsibility, locating in the Renshaw block on West Park street. They were successful in their venture, and conducted a flourishing business until they disposed of it in 1898.

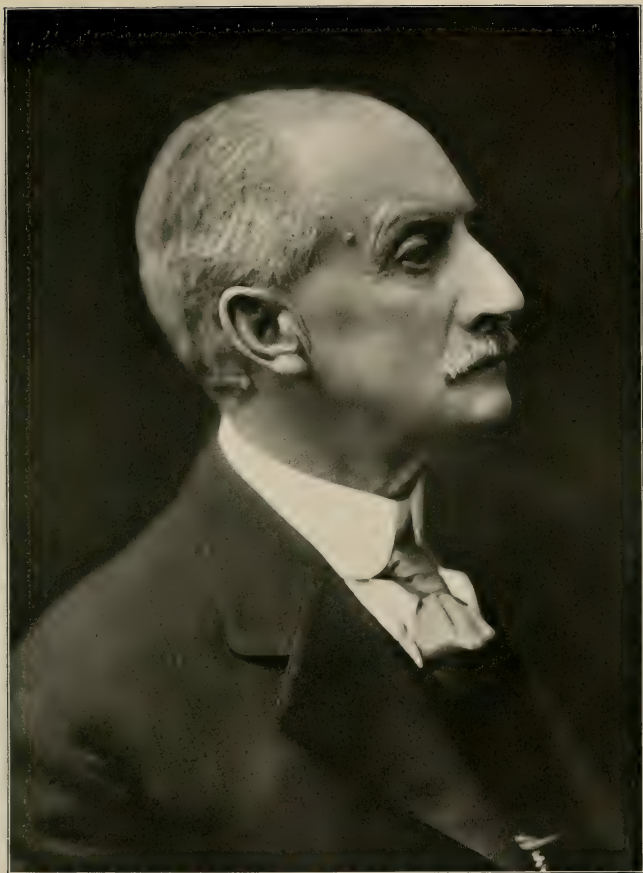
In the meantime Mr. Ellingwood had in 1894 taken a lease from the A. J. Davis estate in the Hibernia mine, which he operated for two years. His partners in the venture were G. A. Kornberg and the Richards Brothers. The mine proved to be a big producer, and made them all prosperous with its bountiful yield. At the end of the first year of operations the Richards Brothers retired and returned to England, Mr. Ellingwood and Mr. Kornberg working it alone the second year. From that time Mr. Ellingwood continued mining on leased properties, and eventually began operating the Goldsmith mine, which he has since continued with success. In 1905 he bonded and bought the ground on which the Goldsmith mine is located, after having held the lease since 1896. The property adjoins the Moulton mine, one of the famous producers in the Butte district, and all its ore is smelted at the Washoe smelter. This is easy of access, and affords Mr. Ellingwood many advantages in the handling of his ore.

Mr. Ellingwood was married at North Andover, Massachusetts, on November 15, 1884, to Miss Gertrude Emily Downing, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Hildreth (Bailey) Downing, residents of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Ellingwood became the parents of four children as follows: Osgood Raymond, born March 11, 1887, is now a resident of Butte; he married Ethel Vera McCormick, of Butte, and they have two children, Ethel Gertrude, born July 17, 1907, and Dorothy, born November 21, 1909. Ruby Downing, born May 23, 1889, died April 10, 1890. Columbia Gertrude, born January 16, 1893, is a graduate of the Butte high school, and Charles W., Jr., who was born July 17, 1896, is a student at the Butte high school at this time.

Mr. Ellingwood is a member of the Masonic order and a charter member of Camp No. 153, Woodmen of the World, in Butte. In political affiliations he is a staunch Republican, and takes a keen and active interest in the success of his party. He is now, in 1912, a member of the city council as alderman from the Eighth ward in Butte. While Mr. Ellingwood is an active partisan, standing firmly by the principles of his political creed because he feels that they are the promise and fulfillment of the greatest good to the state, he has never allowed partisan considerations to overbear his zeal for the general weal or his earnestness, activity and efficiency in promoting that condition in every way open for his efforts. Mr. Ellingwood represents the highest type of citizenship to be found in his city or state, and as such a representative is cordially and universally esteemed.

FRED D. BOOTH, one of the popular and successful real estate men of the Bitter Root valley, has traveled a rugged road to prosperity. With him, success was certainly not attained at a single bound. Nothing but his indomitable courage and faith in his future welfare could have carried him over the rough places on the way.

He was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the third day of March, 1854. After attending the schools of Adams county until his tenth year, his people moved to New London, Iowa. Here he completed his schooling and at the age of seventeen became an employee on the Chicago & International Railway. After remaining



C. H. Ellingwood

with this company for one year and receiving much valuable experience, he transferred his services to the Missouri Pacific. With this road he worked up to freight conductor receiving such good compensation for his services that by the spring of 1881, he had been enabled to accumulate a capital of ten thousand dollars. Unfortunately for Mr. Booth, he heard much of the gold excitement of Montana, and met during his busy life on the road a number of men who had grown rapidly wealthy in the mining regions. His ten thousand dollars began to look paltry to him and the years of hard labor spent in its accumulation seemed doubly long in retrospect. Carefully cashing his little fortune, he set out for the gold fields of Montana hoping to treble it within the year. Scarcely had he reached Helena, the capital city, when an opportunity came to him—an opportunity that promised to be all for which he had hoped. It is the old story, new to him then. The town was full to overflowing. All were miners. A few were successful, but the many were losers in the great gamble. Mr. Booth and a railroad friend who had come to the west with him fell into the hands of an unscrupulous speculator. They did not realize that their past experience had scarcely prepared them for life in a mining camp and that their knowledge of mines was limited indeed. The speculator convinced them that he was forced to sell, at a great sacrifice, a mine of unusual value. The little ore on the surface looked good to them. The excitement was at its height. The contagion for buying was general. It was no difficult matter to sell "a sure thing" to two railroad men from Iowa. For more than a year they worked at their bogus mine, sinking what remained of their small capital. When they were finally convinced of the worthlessness of their property, they left for Missoula, the entire fortune of the pair consisting of fifty dollars in gold. However, both Fred Booth and John Williams were men of courage and both knew that a good railroad man is never long out of employment. Almost immediately on reaching Missoula, they secured work with the Northern Pacific company where, after a brief space of time, Mr. Booth was advanced from brakeman to freight conductor. After three years of conscientious labor he again saved a competence. This time he invested it in the safest of all sureties—land. In 1889, he took up a claim consisting of a quarter of a section near what is now the town site of Darby. Here he began ranching and stock raising in earnest, contented now to win his wealth by slower and more legitimate methods. As the town began to grow, Mr. Booth prospered. Finally he sold his ranch and invested the proceeds in town property on which he erected a store building, residences, etc. This was the beginning of his efforts in the real estate business. He now owns, aside from his holdings in the Bitter Root, valuable property in Kansas, the rentals from which furnish him a good income. His own future seems entwined with that of the city of Darby, but Mr. Booth is more than willing that it should so be, as he has the greatest faith in the city's brilliant prospects.

Mr. Booth's personal tastes are domestic in character, and his chief pastime comprises the study and discussion of historical events. He is also a deep student of English and American literature. In 1898, Mr. Booth won in marriage Miss Frances M. Demick, of Colorado. They have no family, but, sharing many tastes in common, are contented with a quiet home life.

Fred D. Booth is the son of Milton Booth, originally a farmer from Virginia. Being a Federal sympathizer, Mr. Booth, Sr., moved to the north about the time that the first war cloud appeared upon the horizon. He settled first in Illinois but later moved his family to Iowa. His first wife and the mother of the subject of this sketch was Miss Agatha Moore, a native daughter of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Five children were born of the union, three of whom are now living.

Thomas J. Booth, whose home is in Independence, Kansas, is a large dealer in real estate and oil lands. He was instrumental in his brother's investments in Kansas lands. The only sister, Ella, is the wife of L. F. Pickler, a farmer from near Independence. Mrs. Booth, the mother, died in her home at New London, Iowa, after which her husband and family moved to Kansas, where he himself passed away in 1880. William Booth, his brother, never left the family estate in Virginia. During the war he was a loyal Confederate soldier and in two of the prominent battles. Donnellson and Chancellage, it was his misfortune to fight against his own nephew, the oldest son of his brother Milton, a son by his first marriage and hence a half brother to Fred D. Booth, the Montana capitalist.

JOHN L. FISCO, the sheriff of Roundup, Montana, is one of its earliest settlers and regards it, with more conviction each year, as promising to be one of the greatest states in the Union. Mr. Fisco came to Montana in 1881, and has been a resident of the state ever since. His first position in Montana was in the construction department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but on reaching Bozeman he sold his outfit of teams, etc., and joined issues with the Balch and Bacon Cattle Company. This latter position brought him into Musselshell county, where he has remained ever since as a ranch and stockman. For five years before his present appointment in 1911 as sheriff of the New Musselshell county, he was deputy sheriff under three administrations in Yellowstone county.

Mr. Fisco is the son of Charles and Charlotte (Dittman) Fisco. They were both natives of Germany, but their marriage did not take place until they came to this country. He was a machinist and blacksmith by trade, and served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. John L. is the eldest of their eight children, all the rest of whom are still living in Iowa, their native state.

John L. Fisco was born in Davenport, Iowa, March 26, 1861. He remained there until he was eighteen years of age, attending school and learning the blacksmithing trade. He then started west, spending the first year in North Dakota, living as a hunter. But he did not see in this in the future his ambitions realized, and the result was his moving to Montana. He was married in 1901, at Billings, Montana, to Zelma Scrutched, formerly of Sheridan, Wyoming, and they have had five children, Lawrence, Evelyn, John L., Jr., Louise and Margaret. The three oldest are in school, but Louise and the baby are at home.

Mr. Fisco attends the Lutheran church, but he has no prejudice against any denomination. He is a member of the Roundup Commercial and Pioneer Clubs, and as a Democrat, takes an active interest in politics. He served as chairman of the school board in his district for ten years.

ISAAC BOYER is of German ancestry. His father, John Boyer, came to America in the early '40 and took up his residence in Washington, D. C. It was here that the four sons and four daughters, who made up the family of John and Pauline Lasky Boyer were born. The mother was a native of New York state, but she passed all her married life at the national capital, dying there in 1880. Isaac Boyer is the next to the oldest of the children, the date of his birth being December 15, 1864. Until he was seventeen he attended the public schools of Washington, but at that age began to work independently. His father was a merchant, and had he grown up in the country of his ancestors it would have been the wise, and indeed almost the only possible course for him to follow, to pursue the same line. But it was precisely for this that the father had come to America, so that he and his children might be free to choose any field of effort. Here there was unlimited

scope for new enterprises, and the commercial sphere was not so completely occupied that in order to make a living the only safe plan is for a man to step into a business which has already an established clientele. Mr. Isaac Boyer wished a place where there was plenty of opportunity, so in the fall of 1881 he came to Montana and went to work for the government in the post office at Miles City. He stayed there for two years, and in 1884 came to Helena. His father moved here in the same year, continuing in the mercantile business, as he had done in Washington. For a time his son was associated with him, but after ten years of successful work in Helena the elder Boyer removed to Portland, Oregon, and six years later retired from business. For the last decade of his life he resided in Rose City, and enjoyed his leisure in that delightful climate, until he passed away in 1910.

After Mr. Boyer's father left Helena, the son continued to clerk for various firms for a few years, and then went on the road as a traveling salesman. It was largely through his efforts that the Montana branch of the United Commercial travelers was organized, and he is a charter member of the association. In January, 1911, Mr. Boyer decided to go into business for himself, and since that time has been engaged in the wholesale liquor business.

He is a Republican, but of late years has taken no part in the activities of the party, being wholly occupied in his business. He is a Mason of high rank, having taken all degrees to the thirty-second and being a Shriner, affiliating with Algeria Temple at Helena. He and Mrs. Boyer are members of the Hebrew church. Mrs. Boyer was formerly Miss Carrie Feldberg, whose father, Jacob Feldberg, belongs to one of the pioneer families of Helena. Miss Feldberg became Mrs. Boyer on January 18, 1907, the marriage being celebrated in Helena, the birthplace of the bride and the residence of her parents. One daughter has been born of their union, Nancy Boyer, born at Helena on May 7, 1909, and one son, John Feldberg Boyer, born September 14, 1912.

Mr. Boyer's idea of enjoyment is to spend his time with his family, and so when he is at leisure he is generally to be found at the pleasant home on Dearborn street, which, like all he possesses, is the guerdon of his unaided efforts.

EDGAR BOYD CAMP. One of the leading citizens of Billings, who was the pioneer business man of the city and the owner of the first store here, is Edgar Boyd Camp, who is now engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, with offices in the Chicago Building. Mr. Camp was born at Bloomington, Illinois, November 25, 1856, and is a son of Edgar B. and Mary (Porter) Camp, natives of the Empire state. His grandfather was Elisha Camp, a colonel in the War of 1812, and two of his father's brothers were colonels in the Union army during the Civil war, and were buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Edgar B. Camp, Sr., a banker, died at the age of thirty-six years, shortly after leaving his native home at Sacket Harbor, New York, for the then far western prairies of Illinois. Mr. Camp's mother was born and educated in New York City, a daughter of David C. Porter, a wealthy business man of that city, and Rose Ann (Hardy) Porter, daughter of Sir William Hardy, of England. The families on both sides were noted for their literary attainments, and members thereof have gained distinction in the field of letters down to recent times, Miss Rose Porter, whose death occurred September 7, 1906, at her home in New Haven, Connecticut, having been a well-known writer and the authoress of some forty books. Mrs. Laura Porter Sanford, of Genoa, Italy, although only having published one volume of poetry in her own name, is a constant con-

tributor to the various leading magazines and periodicals, and her work is much sought after. Both of these ladies are sisters of Mr. Camp's mother.

Edgar Boyd Camp was reared in Illinois, and at various times lived at Odell, Bloomington, Normal and Pontiac, and at those places received a public school education. On leaving school he secured employment in a dry goods store in Pontiac, where he remained for five years, and in the spring of 1880 engaged in the real estate business on his own account. During the fall of 1881, however, he disposed of his business and turned his face toward the west, and on November 21, 1881, arrived at Glendive, Montana. He at once secured employment in the yards of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but after spending a few days in the exhausting work of loading buffalo hides and other heavy work, decided that his former sedentary life had not prepared him for such heavy labor, and he accordingly pushed on to Miles City, arriving on the first train to enter that place after the construction train, which had reached that point the day before, November 30, 1881. Here Mr. Camp soon found employment with the hardware firm of Miles & Stravell, with whom he continued until February 26, 1882, at which time he formed a partnership with Arthur W. Miles, of Livingston, Montana, who was then paymaster's clerk at Fort Keogh, and representing the firm, Mr. Camp went to Coulson, at that time a lively frontier town located on the banks of the Yellowstone river, two miles east of the present site of Billings, traveling 160 miles by stage and being followed by his merchandise, which was hauled by freight teams. On his arrival he established himself in the hardware business in a tent, but some time later was able to secure some green cottonwood lumber, at \$60 per thousand feet, and erected a store building. Even at this time Mr. Camp possessed the foresight to discern that Billings would be the city of the future, and he patiently carried on his business at Coulson until the townsite of Billings had been laid out and lots were placed on the market, and on May 12, 1882, he opened the initial store in the magic city of Billings. During that summer, however, he disposed of his interest in the hardware business to Mr. Miles, and became interested in the first brick yard in the Yellowstone Valley, known as Camp & Penny, which firm manufactured the brick for the Northern Pacific round house and a number of the first brick buildings in Billings.

In October, 1882, Mr. Camp re-entered the hardware business, in partnership with his brother, Charles D. Camp, under the firm name of Camp Brothers, which became one of the largest concerns in eastern Montana and built the building now known as the Commercial Hotel, at the corner of Montana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. During the year 1886, however, the widespread commercial depression affected this part of the state, and along with various other houses the firm of Camp Brothers, in July, was forced to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. In January, 1887, the firm having paid its creditors in full, a new company was organized, known as the Williston Hardware Company, with which Mr. Camp was connected for some time. On retiring from the hardware business, he entered the newspaper field, and purchased the plant of the Gazette Publishing Company which had just consolidated with the other three newspapers, the *Post*, the *Herald* and the *Rustler*, and thus became the owner of all the newspapers published in Yellowstone county. He conducted the *Gazette* daily and weekly for one year, and after that continued to publish a weekly, known as the *Montana Stock Gazette*, until September, 1888. During the time from March 4, 1885, until March 4, 1887, Mr. Camp served as treasurer of Yellowstone county, and for a time acted as alderman of Billings. In 1888



Edgar B. Camp

he disposed of his journalistic interests to E. H. Becker, and in that same year was elected to the office of mayor of Billings, serving in that capacity until January, 1889. Subsequently he removed from Billings with his family and lived at various times in Helena, Spokane, Washington and Chicago, and returned to Billings from the latter city in March, 1897. For the year that followed he was associated with the well-known merchants, Yegen Brothers, and then opened a general merchandise store in partnership with his brother at Laurel, the townsite of which he owned and platted, but in December, 1905, disposed of most of his interests in that town. In May, 1902, Mr. Camp returned to Billings and engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, in which he has been uniformly successful, and in addition is interested in several large ranches in the valley. Mr. Camp has always maintained an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his city, and at present is serving as president of the Library Board, and a director and secretary of the Board of the Polytechnic Institute. During 1911 he served as president of the Billings Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a member of the board of trustees for six years, and during 1910 and 1911 was president of the Central Commercial Club, made up of the various commercial bodies of the Midland Empire. He is vice-president of the Bank of Billings, of which he was one of the organizers in 1911, and is widely known in financial and industrial circles. In the campaign of 1912 Mr. Camp was elected on the Republican ticket a representative of the lower house in the Montana legislature, and served with credit his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and other societies. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Camp was one of the organizers of the first church in Billings, and he has always been active in church and charitable work. He is an adherent of the Congregational faith.

On January 21, 1886, Mr. Camp was united in marriage with Miss Ida L. Carter, at Jersey City. Mrs. Camp was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and is a daughter of Gilman and Ila H. (Hudson) Carter, the former a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and the latter of Newburg, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Camp have two children: Gilman L., special agent of the Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia; and Ruth Esther, who is attending St. Helen's Hall, a school for young ladies at Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Camp's sister, Mrs. Emma H. Anderson, is a resident of San Francisco, California. Charles D. Camp, Mr. Camp's brother, with whom he was in business for a number of years, is now an agriculturist near Laurel.

Edgar Boyd Camp has led a very active and industrious life, and has made his money solely through his personal exertions. He is recognized by his fellow citizens as a man of enterprise, ever ready to promote all projects designed for the public good. His social standing is with the best people of the community, and his business integrity has ever been without reproach.

JEROME G. LOCKE. Montana had but eight years to exist as a territory when the young man who holds the important post of United States surveyor general for the state was born at Bozeman. In him has been given to the state one of the most brilliant and able of her native sons, whose career, necessarily short on account of his youth, has been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the world, while his devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men.

The date of Mr. Locke's nativity was April 2, 1881. His father, John Franklin Locke, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage, was born in Kentucky about 1847. His father and mother had removed from Virginia to Kentucky about 1840, and when he was six years of age his parents again removed to Iowa, where John

Franklin received a meagre common school education and learned the business of a flour miller. He left Iowa about 1870 for the west, coming by the way of the Black Hills in South Dakota to the Crow Agency in Montana. He was variously engaged from 1870 to 1880 as a gold miner in the Black Hills, as a hunter and trapper, as a government packer and as a freighter. He was in several Indian fights, the best known of which was the Canyon Creek fight near where Billings now stands, at which place he and some twenty-one soldiers and civilians captured about one hundred and fifty members of the Nez Perce tribe after having killed several of their number. He barely missed the Custer massacre in 1876, having been with Reno's command as a dispatch bearer less than a week before the celebrated fight.

The subject's mother, Fidelia Alice Stone, was born in California, in 1855, her parents having gone to that state from Missouri in the gold rush of "49." She came overland to Bozeman, Montana, about 1877. Her father for a short time was fortunate in mining adventures in California and acquired a considerable amount of money, so that she received as good an education as could then be obtained in the west. In 1882 Mr. Locke's parents removed to a ranch in the Yellowstone, about fifteen miles east of where Livingston now stands, where the father engaged in the stock business. Young Jerome spent his early life on the range and acquired an education by attending the country school from two to three months each summer from the time he was eight years of age until the age of thirteen. He then took his first trip on the railroad, to southern Idaho and northern Nevada, where he spent the summer with a roundup outfit in the employ of an uncle. In the fall of 1894 he entered the preparatory department of the Montana State College at Bozeman. The faculty at that time consisted of only six or eight members and the school was held in various places in the town, no buildings having yet been erected. Mr. Locke had an allowance of only twenty dollars per month from home and he added to this by sawing wood and doing janitor work at twenty cents per hour. In the school season of 1895 and 1896 his finances were too low to attend and he spent the time on his father's ranch, caring for cattle. In the fall of 1896 he again entered school, and after finishing a preparatory course, entered the college proper, from which he graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, having contributed to his own support during the course.

During the spring of 1902 Jerome G. Locke entered the United States reclamation service and spent the summer of 1902 and 1903 on various projects in Montana and Dakota. In 1904, after graduation, he was employed by the Emigrant Gulch Placer Mining Company, as assistant engineer, in charge of the installation of placer mining machinery at Chico, Montana, and later in mineral surveys in and around Cook City; in the spring of 1905 he was employed as transitman on irrigation work near Billings, and was later raised to assistant engineer, where he continued until the spring of 1906, when he took a position as engineer in charge of an irrigation project in the Clark's Fork Valley, east of Red Lodge and in which project he was financially interested. In the summer of 1907 the company failed and his father died, and Mr. Locke taking charge of his estate and resided at Livingston until the fall of 1908, working at odd time as deputy sheriff. Having practically settled all the affairs of his father's estate by the fall of 1908, he then took a position as engineer in charge of an irrigation project in the Upper Madison valley, east of Virginia City, where he continued until the fall of 1909, when he took a position as engineer in charge of the Willow Creek irrigation project near Three Forks. In the summer of 1910, the project having failed to materialize, he accepted a position as special agent in charge of the census of irrigation for Montana and

North Dakota and continued in this capacity until July 1, 1911, when, in recognition of his ability and faithfulness to duty, he was appointed surveyor general for Montana.

In politics Mr. Locke is a Progressive. He is affiliated with no church but is unswervingly altruistic and kindly and generous in his dealings with his brother. Fraternally he has taken all the various Masonic rites. In 1908 he received the Master's degree in civil engineering at the Montana State College. On August 7, 1912, Mr. Locke was married to Pearl A. McNutt, a Minneapolis school teacher. For three years previous to her marriage she taught in the graded schools of Helena.

JAMES EDIE. For many years James Edie was one of the prominent and prosperous sheep breeders and dealers in Montana, having lived in this part of the country for over a quarter of a century. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, 1856, and came to Montana in 1881, coming directly across the continent. He settled on Horse Prairie, and immediately took up the business in which he was to spend the remainder of his life, that of sheep breeding and dealing. In the country of his birth he had been engaged as quarry master. He became a successful man, a well-known citizen of this section, removing to Dillon from the ranch on Horse Prairie about 1892, and his Scotch traits came out strongly in the rough and arduous life of the sheep country. He was a nephew of the late Hon. George M. Brown. His death occurred in New York City, on the 28th of December, 1897. He was starting on a journey back to visit the home of his boyhood, accompanied by his family, when he was suddenly overtaken by his fatal illness. He left his family in comfortable circumstances, and his widow has ably maintained his reputation as a keen and scrupulously honest business man.

Mr. Edie was married in 1879 to Miss Maggie Hay Morrison, who was born in Fifeshire, Scotland. She was educated at St. Andrews Madras College, Scotland, and since her husband's death she has become one of the largest land holders and realty owners in Beaverhead county. Mr. and Mrs. Edie became the parents of seven children, but of these only two, Margaret and John, are living. Mr. Edie was a member of the Republican party, and in the fraternal world was a member of the Masonic order. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, as are all the members of the family. Mrs. Edie is a very active worker in church affairs and has been of great aid in the upbuilding of the church in Dillon. In 1908 she and her daughter made the journey to Scotland and then over to the Continent, the journey that Mr. Edie had planned. She and her daughter are valued and distinctly useful citizens of Dillon.

ROBERT LEAVENS has been prominent as a ranchman and general business man in and about Billings, Montana, for the past twenty years. Coming to Montana when he was in his 'teens, he has taken active part in many affairs of public interest since his early manhood, and is recognized as one of the solid man of his section.

He was born in Beverly, New Jersey, August 24, 1869, and is the son of William T. and Mary (Kain) Leavens. The father, now a resident of Billings, Montana was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1839. The mother was a native of New Jersey, born in Beverly in that state, and she died there in 1869, when her son, Robert, was but six months old. One other child was born to them, Teresa, the wife of Major Hugh Stuart, of the British Army.

William T. Leavens came to this country at an early age, and from New York City he drifted to Old Mexico. Returning from Mexico, he eventually found himself in Beverly, New Jersey, where he married and settled down, engaging in the mercantile business. Following

the death of his wife, crushed by the blow, he went back to his old home in England, taking his two infant children with him. He remained there for a number of years, finally returning to the United States in 1881, and bringing his son with him. They went direct to Philadelphia upon landing, and shortly after they came up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and later in the summer of 1881 they located on Judith Basin, on Little Rock Creek, Montana, where the elder Leavens homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of government land and engaged in the stock raising business. In 1883 they removed to Judith Gap, Montana, where he bought a ranch, in addition to which he took up another tract of government land, and again entered the stock business. He continued thus until 1897, when he came to Billings, where he now resides with his son, Robert.

Robert Leavens spent the early years of his life in England, where he received the usual schooling, and he was about twelve years of age when his father brought him back to the land of his birth. He began early to "rough it," and while he was still but a lad he earned his first money working in a sawmill on Beaver Creek, Meagher county, Montana, receiving as his wage for a month's work the sum of forty dollars. When he was sixteen years old he began "cow punching," which he followed for several years. He saved his money carefully while he was thus employed, and in a few years he was able to start ranching on his own responsibility, locating a piece of land in Judith Gap and buying cattle and horses with his savings. In 1890 he located a second ranch and sold his first holdings to his father. In 1894 he took a government contract to carry the United States mail between Billings and Ubet, carrying the contract under the firm name of Hughes & Leavens, and continued the work for four years, running his ranch at the same time. In 1896 he sold his second ranch, replacing it with another nine miles south of Billings in the Yellowstone valley, and beginning operations there on a large scale.

At the time of the breaking out of the Spanish-American war Mr. Leavens was second lieutenant of Troop A, Montana National Guards, their company located at Billings. He enlisted with his troop for service in the United States Cavalry, as Troop M, Third Cavalry, U. S. V., and was sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he spent the summer of 1898 with his regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Billings with his troop.

During the summer of 1900 he was engaged in taking the United States census of Yellowstone county, Montana. Following that he was in the service of Jackson & Higgins Company, of South Omaha, Nebraska, in the live stock commission business until 1901, and he then engaged in buying horses for the British government during the Boer war, working under the supervision of the firm of Herford & Louthier, and operating in Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Utah. He was engaged in this business until 1902. In the fall of that year Mr. Leavens sold his ranch, with all stock and equipment, in Yellowstone county and his town property in Billings, and removed to Bear Creek, Carbon county, Montana, and bought a ranch, also a half interest in another, and engaged in the sheep business. He organized the firm known as the Bear Creek Sheep Company, and in 1905 assisted in founding the firm doing business under the name of The Bear Creek Coal Company, he being vice-president of the latter.

Seeing the possibilities of their location with reference to future advancement, Mr. Leavens, together with George T. Lamport, his father-in-law, organized and platted the village known as Bear Creek, in Carbon county, Montana, and became actively engaged in the merchandise, banking and real estate business. They organized the Bear Creek Banking Company in 1908, which has done a thriving business since that time.

Mr. Leavens has never taken more than a reasonable



L. Egan

interest in politics, but was elected alderman from the Fifth ward in the fall of 1911.

In fraternal circles he is more than ordinarily prominent, being a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Aldemar Commandery, No. 5, K. T.; Algeria Temple, Helena, Montana, and Billings Lodge, No. 394, B. P. O. E.

He was a member of the old Maverick Hose Company, of Billings, the first fire organization of the town, a volunteer department, J. C. Bond being chief, and while they now have a paid department the old Maverick Company, limited to forty members, is still in existence and maintains a club room, where they meet and discuss reminiscences of the fires of Billings during the palmy days of the Maverick department.

On December 8, 1897, Mr. Leavens and Elle E. Lamport were united in marriage. She is the daughter of George T. Lamport, before mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Leavens are the parents of one child, a daughter named Dorothy.

ARTHUR C. LOGAN. Lying eight miles west of the city of Billings, in the Yellowstone Valley, is the 1,000-acre ranch of Arthur C. Logan, a prominent stockman and the heaviest importer of blooded stock in the state. For many years Mr. Logan followed the profession of teaching and became well and favorably known as an educator in various parts of the country, but during the past several decades he has given his whole attention to ranching and now holds pre-eminence among the leading stockmen of the Yellowstone Valley. Mr. Logan is a product of the east, having been born at New Milford, Connecticut, June 9, 1853, a son of James and Ann (Denning) Logan, and a member of an old New England family of Scotch ancestry, members of which participated in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Logan's mother was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States about 1849, and her death occurred in 1900, at Brookfield, Connecticut, her husband having passed away near New Milford, in 1881.

Arthur C. Logan graduated from the Danbury (Connecticut) high school when he was fifteen years of age, and when he was sixteen began teaching school. He was only eighteen years old when he held the position of principal of the schools of New Milford, and during the next fifteen years held the principalship of three graded schools. In 1880 he migrated to Bismarck, North Dakota, and after acting as principal of schools there for one year came to Miles City, Montana. For one year he edited the Miles City Press, a daily newspaper, and was principal of schools there for six years, being the real factor in the establishment of the public school system at that place. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent of schools by Governor Sam Hauser, of the then territory of Montana, and was reappointed to the same position by Governor Preston B. Leslie but refused the nomination for the position after Montana had become a state and turned his attention to the stock business, to which he has given his whole time ever since. He now has an excellent property of 1,000 acres situated eight miles west of Billings, and has been greatly interested in the importation and breeding of imported stock. He has conducted his operations with signal discretion and ability, and his success has been a due reward for his well directed efforts. He also has a 1,200 acre ranch within three miles of Billings and 1,800 acres at Bull Mountain, a stock ranch which he and his son Tom own together.

Since 1874, when he joined St. Peters Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at New Milford, Connecticut, Mr. Logan has taken an active and enthusiastic interest in Masonry, having passed through the chairs of Yellowstone Lodge, No. 26, Miles City, and in 1889 was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Montana. He

belongs to Miles City Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest, and is a charter member of Billings Commandery, K. T., and past grand potentate of Algeria Temple at Helena. With others he assisted in organizing the Shrine at Spokane, Washington, and he has always had the best interests of Masonry at heart.

Mr. Logan was married (first) at Bismarck, North Dakota, in 1884, to Miss Grace Southmayd, who was born at Columbus, Wisconsin, and she died April 2, 1892. On June 17, 1893, Mr. Logan married the sister of his first wife, Miss Bessie Southmayd, also a native of Wisconsin. Her father was Captain Ogden Southmayd, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, his father having been born at the same place. He was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came from England to America on the Mayflower. Mrs. Logan's mother was a native of New York state. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Fay, Tom, Dick, Harris (a daughter) and Grace, are possessed of remarkable musical talent, and have formed an orchestra that is well and favorably known all over the state. Tom married Miss Florence Polmer, of Helena, Montana, and Fay Logan married Rev. George Kesseluth. The family's religious connection is with the Episcopal church.

OTIS C. HAYNES. There can be no more satisfactory business connection anywhere than that which exists between father and son, for to the older man's long experience and intimate knowledge of the business is added the enthusiasm and enterprise of youth, a combination thus being formed that is desirable in every way. Such a connection is that existing between Erastus C. and Otis C. Haynes, of Custer county, who are engaged in raising fruit and vegetables for the Miles City market, as well as some live stock. The former is an old resident of Custer county, having located here more than thirty years ago, while the latter is now acting in the capacity of county clerk.

Erastus Chapman Haynes was born in Ohio, in 1841, and is a son of Philo and Electa (Chapman) Haynes, who removed to Ohio from Connecticut about 1834, and from there to Iowa in 1842, the father spending the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits and milling. Erastus C. was the oldest of a family of seven children, was educated in Johnson county, Iowa, whence his parents had removed in 1844, and was there married in 1874 to Miss Edith Campbell, a native of Ohio. To this union there were born four children: Otis C.; Alda, who died in infancy; Robert Halsey; and Dixie E. In 1881 the father came by rail to Sentinel Butte, Dakota, and from that point traveled overland to Custer county, Montana, locating on a tract of 160 acres, situated one mile from Miles City, which he purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The family followed in the same year by steamboat from Glendive, Montana, at that time the terminal of the Northern Pacific Railroad. For a number of years he gave the greater part of his attention to the coal business, but in recent years vegetable and fruit raising have been his chief occupations. He is a Republican in his political views, taking a good citizen's interest in matters of public welfare. He is essentially the architect of his own fortune, and does credit to the good old New England Revolutionary stock from which he descends.

Otis C. Haynes was born in Johnson county, Iowa, November 20, 1875, and has been a resident of Custer county since he reached his sixth year. After attending the public schools of Miles City he became a student in the normal school at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, from which he was graduated. Returning to Custer county, he associated himself in business with his father, with whom he has continued to the present time, and has proved that he possesses his father's

sterling integrity and business ability. He is a Republican in his political views, and in 1908 was elected to the office of clerk of Custer county, succeeding himself in that position in November, 1910. He is a capable, faithful and conscientious official, these traits having won for him the confidence of the people of the county, while his genial and courteous manner has made him many friends. Although his business and official duties have demanded a great deal of his attention he has found time to cultivate and enjoy the companionship of his fellow men, and is a popular member of Miles City Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E.

CHARLES H. BUFORD. In addition to extensive real-estate and banking interests in Madison county, Montana, Charles H. Buford is proprietor of the Virginia City Garage in Virginia City, and also engaged in the mercantile business in Virginia City and Alder. He is a business man of unusual executive ability and during his residence in this state, which has covered a period of nearly a third of a century, he has been engaged in a number of different enterprises, in all of which he has met with marked success. He is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude and figures prominently in Democratic politics.

In Knox county, Missouri, April 7, 1860, occurred the birth of Charles H. Buford, who is descended from a fine old Southern family, his ancestors having been natives of the Old Dominion commonwealth, Virginia. His father, Wellington Buford, was born near Richmond, Virginia, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Staples. The Senior Buford migrated to Missouri as a young man and settled in Knox county, where he gained prominence as a successful agriculturist. He was a Democrat in his political convictions and during his lifetime was incumbent of a number of important public positions. He was a devout Christian and was a man of broad mind and most generous impulses. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1888, at the age of seventy years, and his wife died in 1889, aged sixty-nine years. They became the parents of fifteen children, of whom thirteen are living (1912). They reside in Missouri, Washington, Idaho, California and Montana.

The tenth in order of birth in a family of fifteen children, Charles H. Buford was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father and brothers. His early educational training consisted of such advantages as were offered in the public schools of Knox county. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Montana and located in Virginia City, where he has since resided. His first occupation after coming to this state was that of freighting between Virginia City and Corinne, Utah, and subsequently he engaged in the general merchandise business for several years. He now has extensive banking interests, is the owner of a ranch in Madison county and has considerable money invested in mining enterprises of note in this section of the state. In 1911 he opened the Virginia City Garage in Virginia City and in automobile repair work he has met with unusual success. He has associated with him in this business his son, Luther L.

In Virginia City, Montana, April 7, 1886, Mr. Buford was united in marriage to Miss Emilia Steffens, a daughter of Ernest and Margaret Steffens, formerly of Illinois. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Walter W., a resident of Sheridan, where he is connected with the Sheridan State Bank; and Luther L., in business with his father in Virginia City. In religious matters the Buford family are devout members of the Baptist church, to whose charities and benevolences they are most liberal contributors.

In politics Mr. Buford is an uncompromising Democrat and he has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee for several years. In 1898

he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of county treasurer, of which he was incumbent for four years, and at the present time, in 1912, he is a valued member of the city council. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and Elk and in the former organization he has filled all the official chairs twice and is now noble grand for the third time. As a sportsman he indulges in extended camping trips, being exceedingly fond of hunting and fishing, and he always has several good horses on hand for riding and driving. He is fond of reading and thoroughly enjoys a good public speech or lecture. Mr. Buford is a man of broad mind and high ideals and the circle of his friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

WALTER A. CAMERON. It undoubtedly is true that no particular part of the world invariably produces men who attain a large degree of success in their different paths of life, for this desirable condition is governed by individual effort, but it is generally conceded that there are characteristics in those whose ancestry reaches back to Scotland that are notably contributive in this direction. In the best citizenship of Montana there are those who bear the Highland names and have the courage, persistence, industry and business foresight that have brought financial independence, and, also, in the case of Walter A. Cameron, a leading man in Custer county, a prominence in public affairs. Mr. Cameron was born at Boston, Massachusetts, May 1, 1862, and is a son of James M. and Frances H. (Dodge) Cameron, a grandson of John C. and a great-grandson of John Angus Cameron.

During the Revolutionary war between England and her American colonies, John Angus Cameron was a lieutenant in one of the Highland regiments called into the service, and for his valor and fidelity received from the British government the island of Grand Manan, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and he is credited with erecting the first frame house in Sydney, Cape Breton. Of his family, John C. Cameron was his eldest son. He followed the sea until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married Hannah Hayden and settled on a bit of land at South Brookfield, Nova Scotia. She was born on Ragged Island, Nova Scotia, and they both survived into old age, she reaching the century mark and he passing away at the age of ninety-four. Of their nine children, James M. was the sixth in order of birth.

James M. Cameron was born at South Brookfield, Nova Scotia, July 10, 1819, and died in 1892. When he was sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to his uncle, who was a merchant at Halifax, Nova Scotia, but life there proved unattractive and he ran away and, through many adventures reached Fort Dearborn, Illinois, and secured a position as clerk in the post trader's store on this Indian frontier. Later he started into a bakery business in the village of Chicago but had so little encouragement from the housewives that he discontinued and returned to New England, in the government arsenal at Boston, Massachusetts, finding employment in the manufacturing of gun carriages. From there he went to St. John, New Brunswick, and became interested in the manufacturing of trunks and valises. Here his wife died, and with his domestic affairs thus disturbed, he lost interest, sold out and returned to Nova Scotia. He then embarked in contracting and building, which he continued until 1878, when he bought a farm near South Brookfield, Nova Scotia, and there spent the remainder of his life. He married Frances H. Dodge, who was born in Canada and died in New Brunswick in 1869, a most estimable woman who is tenderly recalled by her son Walter A., who was seven years old at that time. To this marriage four sons and one daughter were born, all the sons surviving: Clarence B., Arthur H., Walter A. and Fred H., but the daughter died in infancy.

Walter A. Cameron went to live with his uncle, Joseph H. Cameron, after the death of his mother and worked on the farm and attended school in the meanwhile until he was seventeen years of age, when he returned to his father, the latter having purchased a farm, and remained at home for one year. Afterward, through one season, he worked as a farm hand at Nictaux, Nova Scotia, and then embarked for the United States, and after reaching Old Town, Maine, secured work with the firm of Gilmore & Webster, sawmill operators and lumbermen, and when the season for farm work opened again went to Pittsfield, Maine, where he was a farm hand for the next six months. In March, 1881, Mr. Cameron came as far west as Crystal Lake six miles west of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and found his services gladly accepted on the farms there and remained until the middle of the following September, when he went to Minneapolis and engaged in teaming there until November, when he started for Montana. On December 8, 1881, he reached Miles City, where he entered the employ of Pennell & Jones, a contracting firm engaged in building the Big Horn tunnel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and continued work here until April, 1882, when he was engaged with John Lamey on construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad east of the Big Horn tunnel through to Helena until the fall of this year. Then, with three other young men, he entered into what appeared an excellent business scheme at the time but was later abandoned, but not before they built a boat at Canyon ferry, twelve miles from Helena, to be used in hunting game up and down the river. For several reasons it was not feasible and Mr. Cameron then secured work in constructing roads near Fort Buford, in the woods at the mouth of the Yellowstone river, for the firm of Leighton & Jordan, government contractors.

In May, 1883, Mr. Cameron returned to Miles City and soon secured work as a sheep herder on a ranch eighty miles south, where he remained until December, 1883, when he located a homestead on Little Pumpkin creek, in Custer county, Montana, and lived there until April, 1902. He was engaged in the sheep business extensively from 1889 until 1907, and at one time owned 8000 acres of land. In the spring of 1902, after selling his homestead, he concluded to visit other sections to see if they presented better business attractions than Montana, and before he returned to his chosen home, in a contented state of mind, he had visited Washington, Oregon and California. In the autumn of 1902 he located permanently near Terry, in Custer county, where he still retains 500 acres of land, as a summer home, retiring to Terry during the winter seasons and giving his personal attention to one of the leading business enterprises of the town. This is a modern, steam equipped laundry, for which he erected a commodious brick building, with its machinery costing some \$9,000. He was one of the organizers of the Terry Drug Company, of which he was president until January, 1911, and was also one of the organizers of the Star Lumber Company of Terry and served as its vice-president until March, 1911, when he sold his interest. He assisted in the organization of the Farmers' Brick Company of Terry and is president of this concern. His many business interests do not conflict, as he is careful and methodical and, in this way, is also well fitted for the public services that his fellow citizens from time to time have asked of him. Politically he is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party and wherever he has maintained his home has been an influential member of it. While residing on his homestead on Little Pumpkin creek, he served two terms as a member of the school board and it was mainly through his efforts that the school-house at Stacey, in Custer county, was erected. He was also instrumental in securing the organization of the school district in this section, feel-

ing that the educating of the children is one of the vital problems of the age. On February 2, 1910, he was appointed county commissioner of Custer county, to fill out the unexpired term of J. W. Stith, and no better selection could have been made. Although he has led a busy and during much of the time a laborious life, Mr. Cameron is a broad-thinking man, one whose experiences have widened his horizon and fitted him well for positions of trust and responsibility.

On October 18, 1892, he was married to Miss Frances E. Sweeney, a daughter of James and Bridget Sweeney. They were born in Ireland and both are now deceased. When a young man the father of Mrs. Cameron came to the United States and all his later life was spent as a farmer in Wisconsin and Iowa. Of his family of six children, Mrs. Cameron is the youngest. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, namely: Clyde S., Ruby, Ray E., Fred H., and Cecil M. Mr. Cameron is a valued member of the Commercial Club, and fraternally is identified with Miles City Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E., Crusade Lodge, No. 7, K. of P., and Camp No. 11168, M. W. of A.

LOUIS V. BOGY. Prominent among the leading citizens of Chinook stands Louis V. Bogy, who is essentially a self-made man, no one having owned much less than he in early life to what is termed good fortune. He is one of the more successful merchants of the place, his prosperity being due to years of persevering industry, wise management, and sound judgment. A son of the late Charles Bogy, he was born September 10, 1859, in Dunleith, Illinois. The father moved to St. Louis, Missouri, when Louis was but an infant and thence to Texas, where the family remained until the youth was nineteen years of age.

A native of Missouri, Charles Bogy was born at Saint Genevieve, coming from a family of pioneer steamboat men, owning boats on both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. He began life as a river boatman, living in Illinois and in Missouri during his earlier life, and afterwards being engaged in mining in Colorado. About 1869 he moved with his family to Bonham, Texas, where he resided until his death, in 1873. He married Cornelia McKnight, who was born at St. Louis, Missouri, and died in Bonham, Texas, in 1900. Five children were born of their union, as follows: William, now living in Bloomfield, Indiana; Hattie, wife of Charles E. Phillips, of Bonham, Texas; Thomas, deceased, who came to Montana in 1865, becoming one of the early settlers of Fort Claggett, now Judith, and later being engaged in mercantile pursuits at Fort Benton; and Louis V.

Acquiring his early education in the city schools of St. Louis, Missouri, Louis V. Bogy completed his studies in Bonham, Texas, where his parents located when he was a boy. In 1879 he returned north, for two years living and laboring in St. Louis. Lured still further northward, thinking to find better opportunities for improving his fortunes in a newer country, Mr. Bogy settled at Poplar, Montana, in 1881, and during the ensuing five years there clerked in a general store. The following winter and summer he spent at Fort Benton, thence going, in the fall of 1887, to Belknap, where he first found employment with the T. C. Power Mercantile Company, afterwards being associated with the Thomas O'Hanlan Mercantile Company of Chinook for eleven years. In 1900 Mr. Bogy organized the Bogy Mercantile Company, at Chinook, and has since carried on a large and highly remunerative business, his establishment being today one of the best stocked and most liberally patronized stores in the place. In 1903 Mr. Bogy was appointed postmaster of Chinook, and has held the office ever since, his prompt and faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon him in that capacity winning for him the good will of the people. From year to year Mr. Bogy has added ma-

terially to his wealth; owning not only a fine ranch in Blaine county, but valuable business and city property, and a pleasant home in Chinook.

Mr. Bogy married, in March, 1889, Miss Grace Barrett, a native of Nevada, and they have one son, Tom V. Bogy. Politically, Mr. Bogy is a republican, and fraternally is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, being past master of his lodge.

JAMES H. DALY. This enterprising, progressive and successful sheep raiser of Custer county, who is the owner of a fine ranch of four hundred acres located not far from Miles City, has been a resident of Montana for more than thirty years, during which time he has risen from humble circumstances and obscurity to a position of independence and prominence among his fellow men. He may truly be termed the architect of his own fortunes, for his success has been won through the medium of his own efforts, thus placing himself among those whose activities have made Montana the prosperous state that it is today. Mr. Daly was born in Hancock county, Illinois, November 30, 1861, and is a son of Charles and Katherine Daly, the former a native of County Clare, Ireland, who died when seventy years of age, and the latter of whom passed away when James H., the youngest of the four children, was a baby. Charles Daly came from his native Erin to the United States in young manhood, the journey occupying six weeks, and landed at New York City. After spending some length of time in that metropolis he came to Hancock county, Illinois, there working at his trade of stone cutter until the early seventies. He then removed to David City, Butler county, Nebraska, and engaged in building and contracting up to within a few years of his death, when he retired. He was a Democrat in his political views, but his was a business life rather than one that was devoted to politics, and he was content to give his whole attention to his own interests.

James H. Daly was educated in the schools of Hancock county, Illinois, and David City, Butler county, Nebraska, and in 1881 came to Beaverhead county, Montana, and accepted employment herding sheep. Subsequently he engaged in work as a cowboy, but in 1895, having been thrifty and economical, found himself with enough capital to engage in business on his own account, and embarked in sheep raising on the Powder river, in Custer county, where he had purchased a ranch. In 1903 he removed to Miles City, where he lived while continuing to ranch, but in 1909 went to his present ranch and has here lived ever since. He has an excellent property of 400 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation and thoroughly irrigated, and he now has a band of about 6,000 sheep. Mr. Daly has made numerous improvements on his land, and has the ranch thoroughly equipped with modern buildings. He has an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the business of sheep raising, and results have shown that he is an able business man. Like his father, he has given his whole attention to his ranch and has not engaged in active politics, although he takes a good citizen's interest in the issues of the day, is ready at all times to assist in movements for the betterment of his community, and votes the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is connected with Custer Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., and Miles City Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E.

In February, 1898, Mr. Daly was united in marriage with Miss Julia Barker, who was born at Rowan, Wright county, Iowa, and to this union there have been born four children, namely: James H., Jr., Ernest, Fred and Ruth.

EDWARD T. BROADWATER. In the founding of the city of Havre and its subsequent commercial and civic

history, the man whose name most clearly belongs at the top of the pioneers and among those whose efforts and influence have contributed most to the city's prosperity is E. T. Broadwater.

Mr. Broadwater, whose career has been identified with Montana for more than thirty years, was born at Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, on the 22d of November, 1861, and comes of a prominent family. His parents were Thomas and Martha A. (Smoot) Broadwater. The father, a Virginian by birth, came to Memphis at the age of twenty-one, and lived there until his death on February 29, 1908, aged eighty-three years five months and seventeen days. An architect and builder by profession, he was also engaged in the live stock business, and for some years furnished under contract mules to the Diamond R. Company. The mother was born in Scotland county, Missouri, and still resides on the old homestead in that vicinity. One of the sons, Wm. C. Broadwater, died at Memphis, January 14, 1912, at the age of forty-four.

Up to the age of fifteen E. T. Broadwater attended the public schools at Memphis. Although reared in a good home and having more than ordinary advantages in his youthful training, he possessed the independent spirit which early ventures forth upon its own enterprise, and since boyhood has depended on his own resources and fashioned his own career. On leaving school he spent five years in the employ of one clothing firm, and there gained a business experience that was useful in his subsequent career. On May 15, 1881, he arrived at Fort Assiniboine and became bookkeeper in the post trader's store. He was in business at that point for ten years, during part of which time the firm was Broadwater, McColloch & Company.

In 1891, in company with Simon Pepin, he moved to the site of the present city of Havre and inaugurated the enterprise which may properly be considered the cornerstone of that city's upbuilding and subsequent prosperity. Under cover of a tent they opened a general merchandise store on ground now occupied by the Great Northern Railway yards. Upon the location of the railroad, with public-spirited enterprise they donated to the railway company the land on which their business was being conducted, the condition of this transfer being that the company should make this a division point on the road. These mutual concessions on the part of the local business men and the railway company gave the first real impetus to Havre. The firm then erected a substantial store building, and this, with Mr. Broadwater's residence, was the pioneer structure in Havre. For twenty years the firm of Broadwater & Pepin has ranked foremost among the mercantile concerns of Havre and northern Montana; and their enterprise has led the way for many important improvements in this vicinity. Mr. Broadwater has also been engaged in stock raising, and in connection with others controls many thousand acres of grazing and farming lands. He is secretary and treasurer, while Mr. Pepin is president of the Broadwater-Pepin Company. He was also one of the organizers and is a director of the Security State Bank of Havre.

For many years Mr. Broadwater has been one of the influential Democrats in this portion of the state. During Cleveland's administration in the nineties, he served four years as postmaster at Havre, and was also an alderman of the city two terms, or four years. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, Havre Lodge No. 1201.

In October, 1890, Mr. Broadwater was married at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, to Miss Sadie Moon, who was born in that city, where her father, Dr. Henry B. Moon, was a prominent dentist. Her brother, Major H. G. Moon, of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, now recruiting officer at Philadelphia, was for a number of years stationed at Fort Assiniboine. He



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also took an active part in the Cuban war, and was seriously wounded in one of the engagements about the city of Santiago. Mr. and Mrs. Broadwater are the parents of two children, Marian Louise, attending the state University at Missoula, and Kathlyn Eddwina, a student of the Havre high school.

ISAAC A. HEILBRONNER. The west is replete with young business men who through their own well applied efforts have made of success not an accident but a logical result. Prominent among the representative self-made men of Butte is Isaac A. Heilbronner, president of the Heilbronner Company, which conducts an extensive and well-known mining brokerage business.

Isaac A. Heilbronner was born at Salt Lake City, August 2, 1875, and he is a son of Henry and Henrietta (Steinhauser) Heilbronner, the former of whom was summoned to the life eternal August 26, 1884, and the latter of whom is now living, at the venerable age of 75 years, at Butte. The father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, where his birth occurred Dec. 2, 1836, and he came to America from France about the year 1856, at which time he was twenty years of age. He settled first in New York, going to Portland, Ore., in the sixties by way of Isthmus of Panama, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until he came to Butte, in 1881, here turning his attention to the retail furniture business. He did not long survive his advent in Butte but died three years later. At the time of his demise he had extensive mining interests at Carlin, Nevada, and he left his family fairly well provided for. Mrs. Heilbronner was born at Nuremberg, Germany, May 1, 1837, and when a child she accompanied an older sister to America. Location was made in Philadelphia, later in San Francisco, and subsequently in Portland, Ore., where she was married to Mr. Heilbronner. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heilbronner, namely, Theresa, who is the wife of I. N. Symons, a prominent dry-goods merchant at Butte; Charles H., who is engaged in business at Wenatche, Washington; Max H., who is located at Prince Rupert, northwestern Canada; Isaac A., the immediate subject of this review; Julian H., a resident of Hood River, Oregon and Adolph H., who is connected with the San Pedro Railway Company at Butte.

In the public schools of Butte, Isaac A. Heilbronner received his early educational training. At the age of nine years, however, he was taken from school and made cash boy in the Bonner Mercantile Company, remaining with that concern for the ensuing eight years and eventually becoming a salesman. Believing that broader opportunities existed in other fields than the general merchandise business, he resigned his position with the Bonner Company and became a salesman in the employ of Louis D. Cohn, a wholesale cigar manufacturer. After considerable experience in the cigar business Mr. Heilbronner decided to launch out in that line himself and accordingly, in 1898, formed a partnership with E. C. Kulli and opened a wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco establishment in Butte. Mr. Kulli eventually withdrew from the concern and his place was taken by Patsy Brown, the firm becoming that of Brown & Heilbronner Company. In 1899 Mr. Heilbronner withdrew from the above concern and opened the Heilbronner Cigar Company, at No. 23 East Broadway. He conducted the latter business independently for the next three years, at the expiration of which he sold out in order to engage in the mining brokerage business, opening offices under the name of the National Mining & Investment Company, a concern which was incorporated in 1906 and which was offered as follows: Walter C. Lewis, president; G. A. Lauzier, vice president; and Isaac A. Heilbronner, secretary and treasurer. The above corporation continued until 1909, when Messrs. Lauzier

and Heilbronner withdrew. About that time the Heilbronner Company was incorporated, with I. A. Heilbronner, president; J. C. Adams, general superintendent of the Boston-Montana Company, vice president; and H. H. Walrath, secretary and treasurer. The offices of the Heilbronner Company are maintained at No. 200 North Main street, Butte, and a large mining brokerage business is controlled, the same including extensive mining investments.

Mr. Heilbronner has built up a splendid business for himself in Butte and his sterling integrity of character as allied with his fair and honorable business transactions has gained to him the friendship and esteem of many of the most prominent citizens of Butte. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican and while he has no time for active participation in public affairs he is always ready to exert his influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. In a fraternal way he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the United Commercial Travelers, the Silver Bow Club, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York, and the Butte Country Club.

February 6, 1900, at Butte, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heilbronner to Miss Rose Hall, youngest daughter of Capt. W. E. Hall, manager of the Alice Mining Company. Captain Hall has figured very prominently in national, state and local politics and was the first mayor of Walkerville, Montana. Mrs. Heilbronner was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, February 17, 1879. She is a woman of most gracious personality and is deeply beloved by all with whom she has come in contact. She is a devout member of the Episcopal church and they are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of Butte, their home being recognized as a center of refinement and generous hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Heilbronner have one son, Walter Lewis Heilbronner, whose birth occurred the 16th of September, 1910.

FRANK E. BLAKESLEE. One of the best known and most popular hostelries in Sweet Grass county is the Blakeslee Hotel, favorably located at the county seat, Big Timber, the proprietor of which, Frank E. Blakeslee, is a business man of versatile talents and prominent in the public and social life of the city. Coming first to Montana about thirty years ago, he was for a time employed in minor capacities, but after he had embarked in business on his own account his rise was rapid and continuous and he is now recognized as one of his community's most substantial citizens. Mr. Blakeslee was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17, 1848, and is a son of Edward and Emmeline (Woodford) Blakeslee.

The Blakeslee family is one of the old and honored ones of New England, its progenitors having come to America on the Mayflower, and members participated in both the Revolutionary war and War of 1812-14. Edward Blakeslee was born in Plymouth Hollow, Connecticut, known at this time as Thomaston, in 1800, and as a youth learned the trade of clock maker, being for some time in partnership with the noted Seth Thomas in the manufacture of clocks. He came west to Alleghany, Pennsylvania, by stage at an early day, and then went down the Ohio river on a flatboat to Cincinnati, where he became the pioneer clock-maker of the city, and from the early 'forties had the controlling trade of the Thomas clocks throughout the western country. He was also well known in Democratic politics, and in his death, which occurred in 1866, his city lost an able business man and representative public-spirited citizen. His wife, also born at Plymouth Hollow, died in 1864, having been the mother of six children, of whom two survive: Emmeline, the widow of George Deprans, living at New Haven, Connecticut; and Frank E., of Big Timber.

The education of Frank E. Blakeslee was secured in the public and high schools of Cincinnati, and in that city he also attended Woodward College. On completing his studies, he learned the carpenter's trade, but subsequently accepted a position as clerk in the wholesale grocery establishment of William Glenn & Sons. He continued with this Cincinnati firm from 1865 until 1881, when he embarked in business for himself in Montana. As a broker he handled the output of a cotton mill for about three years, and then came to Montana and became manager at Couer de Leon, for the St. Paul firm of Glidden, Griggs & Company, now Griggs, Cooper & Company. After spending four years in this business, Mr. Blakeslee went to California, but a year later returned to Montana, locating at Thompson's Falls, where he was engaged in the liquor business for some length of time. Later he went to Hunter's Springs, Montana, and for some time was employed as a cowboy, but subsequently came to Big Timber and engaged in the restaurant business. He now devotes his entire attention to his hotel business, and the Blakeslee enjoys a large share of representative patronage. The proprietor endeavors to make his house homelike and comfortable for his guests, and as a host he is genial and obliging and very popular with the traveling public. He is a staunch Republican in his political views, and for four years has served as alderman of his ward.

On December 13, 1889, Mr. Blakeslee was married to Miss Mabel Follansbee, who was born in Concord, New Hampshire, daughter of Richard Follansbee, a prominent citizen of Concord and a member of an old and honored New England family. Mrs. Blakeslee died December 5, 1901. She and her husband had no children of their own, but reared an adopted daughter, who is now the wife of Robert Brownlee, who has twice represented Sweet Grass county in the state assembly.

BEN FALK. Those local characteristics which are most apparent to the stranger when he first mingles with the people of Montana are their progressiveness, their ability to begin large projects and carry them to a successful conclusion, their whole-heartedness and their intense loyalty to the state of their adoption. This has largely been the quality of the citizenship of the Treasure state since her pioneer days. Then it was that pioneers of large ability and of strong character, laid the foundation of this promising commonwealth, of which few who have lived within her boundaries ever speak in other than terms of praise. One of the prosperous cities of this thriving state and one especially favored in the calibre of the men who have cast their fortunes here, is Anaconda. Among its strong business firms we note particularly that of Falk Brothers, who both operate the Independent meat market there and also conduct a wholesale business in that line. The founder of this successful business was Ben Falk, the father of the present proprietors and now a retired resident of Anaconda, whose people esteem him as one of the city's most honored pioneers. A record of the events of his life is of especial interest.

The proverbial thrift, industry and business acumen of the German nation descended as an ancestral gift to Ben Falk, who was born near Bruchsal in Obergrambach, Groschergogtheim, Baden, Germany, on July 13, 1835. His father was a butcher and stock dealer, whose business thus gave Ben early opportunities for learning the butchering business. He lived at his home in the Fatherland until early in the year 1857, at which time he came to America, sailing from Havre on a sailing vessel and, after a voyage of forty-two days, landing in New York. There an older brother, Nathan Falk, who was engaged in the meat business, met young Ben Falk and took him into his employ. After a time the latter was admitted into partnership in the business which was then located on Stanton street, New York

City. From March 12, 1857, until December 2, 1862, Ben Falk remained a resident of New York. On the latter date he embarked for new scenes and varied adventures, but with definite vocational purposes in view.

Having taken passage on the steamer "Ariel," Mr. Falk was once more on the sea, bound this time for California via the isthmus. When off the coast of Cuba, the vessel was fired upon and stopped by the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," from which a shot was fired so close to the "Ariel" that it cut off part of the mast. After being detained for three days in West Indian waters, the "Ariel" was permitted to proceed on its course, and after a journey of twenty-eight days Mr. Falk landed at San Francisco. There he immediately found work at his trade and a month later became a partner in a stall in the old Metropolitan market. Disposing of his interest there, he went by boat to Portland, Oregon, en route to Boise, Idaho. When, however, he went to Walla Walla—three hundred miles from Boise—to take the stage, he found that space in the coaches on the line running to Boise was all taken for the next three weeks.

Mr. Falk and a companion thereupon determined to set out for Boise on foot. During the first day they walked twenty-five miles. Then, on the Blue Mountains, they encountered snow, waist deep. That made it seem advisable that they retrace their steps to Walla Walla, which they did. There Mr. Falk temporarily accepted a position in a meat market, where he remained at work for two months. News from the gold fields of the Kootenai country in British Columbia attracted him to that country, five hundred miles from Walla Walla. He made the journey thither, finding on his route not a single house, until he reached Fisherville, his destination, in July of 1864. That camp was at the time very rich in placer mining and there were several hundred men in camp. Late in the fall, about two hundred men arrived. By February the supplies which had been laid in for the regular population had run so low that prices became exceedingly high. Mr. Falk has seen flour sell as high as one dollar per pound and potatoes at nearly half that value. The winter of 1864-65 was unusually long and extremely severe one. Mr. Falk conducted a market in Fisherville until August, 1865, when he sold out and located at Helena, Montana.

In the city of Helena Mr. Falk's residence was short. He established on Wood street a market which was successfully conducted. But on April 28, 1869, a great fire swept the city and one of the many buildings that were burned was that of the Falk meat market. Thereupon his period of less than four years in Helena was followed by eleven years in the great American metropolis, the scene of Mr. Falk's earliest experiences in this country. There he purchased a meat market at the corner of Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street. He left New York City a second time, in July of 1881, returning to Montana and settling at Butte and there opening a market at East Park street. In August of 1883, he came to this place, which has ever since been his home.

At the time of Mr. Falk's arrival here, Anaconda was a city of tents. In the first business block erected on Commercial street, he established the first butcher shop ever conducted in Anaconda. Here he continued to pursue his habitual business activities until his retirement a few years ago, at which time he was succeeded in business by his sons, Barry and David.

Both during the years of his active business career and since his retirement ten years ago, Ben Falk has been prominent in the Montana Society of Pioneers, of which he was in 1912 elected president of Deer Lodge county. He has also taken much interest in political affairs, being a staunch Republican, but has always refused such offices of public preferment as have been tendered him. His religious attitude is best expressed by his endorsing and actively carrying out the prin-



Ben Falk

ciples of human conduct so compactly stated in the Golden Rule. Mr. Falk is, like other pioneers, possessed of a fund of interesting reminiscences of personal experiences. While the foregoing account is but a brief record of the life of a rugged and doughty pioneer, it can be said of him in general that he was ever ready to do his part in the preservation of law and order, that he was a strong advocate of fair play and that he well represents the type of citizen that the state is proud to claim.

Not only has Mr. Falk's exemplary living established him firmly in the high esteem of all who know him, but the wealth that has accrued to him as a result of his successful business activity has added to his personal prestige and influence. It is further greatly to his credit to be the father of the superior family of nine children that have been so creditably reared by him and Mrs. Falk—nee Fredericka Gottschalk, to whom he was married in New York City in 1870. The members of the second generation are as follows: three sons, Barry, David and Jacob, who are residents of Anaconda and still members of the parental home; a daughter, Emma, who is also one of the family circle at Anaconda; a son, Abraham Falk, of Livingston, Montana; a second daughter, Emma, who is Mrs. W. N. McCarty of Pocatello, Idaho; Rose, now Mrs. Morris Lewis of San Francisco, California; and Felix Falk, unmarried, of Seattle, Washington.

Messrs. Barry and David Falk, who assumed the management of the business interests formerly conducted by their father, have in the ensuing ten years well demonstrated their ability to sustain the high reputation already established by the house and have also made evident their own energy and large business ability. The remainder of this review will be devoted to a brief consideration of the main details in the career and local status of each.

Barry Falk was born in New York City on the third day of April, 1871, the first child of his parents, and was about fifteen years of age when they settled in Anaconda, Montana. His schooling was begun in New York City, where he concluded his education as a high school graduate. In that city, too, he gained his first business experience, being employed there in a wholesale hosiery and glove house a short time before the family's removal west. After locating at Anaconda he assisted his father in the meat business until the latter's retirement, when, together with his brother David, he took charge of the business and has since been engaged in its conduct. He is interested in all up-to-date features possible for use in an establishment of the kind the Falk Brothers' meat market stands for. The shop is fully equipped with every modern appliance essential to that business. The proprietors have their own slaughter-houses and are excellently prepared to handle both their retail and wholesale trade. Mr. Falk is a prominent figure in the fraternal circles of Anaconda, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America, besides being a member and past president of the Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers. In politics he is a Republican and is actively interested in the work of his party. He firmly believes that any individual sustains the highest business efficiency by giving a just proportion of time to recreation, and is himself a patron of different wholesome amusements. In the way of out-door sports he is especially fond of baseball and also enjoys a good boxing contest. There is probably no citizen in the state who holds more optimistic views of the future than does Barry Falk.

David Falk, the junior member of the above-mentioned firm, was born in New York City on November 21, 1880, and since the age of six years has lived in Anaconda. He is a graduate of the Anaconda high school and began business activity about 1902 when he

and his brother took charge of the business which had been established by their father, Ben Falk. David Falk's vim and business sagacity have made him an able partner in the management of these business interests, and he too is recognized as one of the alert and progressive business men of Anaconda. His brother's views regarding athletic diversion are shared by David Falk, who has often actively participated in baseball and football. His fraternal associations are with the Order of Eagles, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Moose. He also is a Republican.

Consistent with their belief in a great future for Montana, these young men are by their business activity contributing to that end. Like their father, Ben Falk, they well represent that western energy which is satisfied only with large accomplishments.

ALMON S. ROBERTSON. A resident of Montana for more than thirty years, during which time he has identified himself with the business activities of several localities and acted in official positions of importance and responsibility, Almon S. Robertson has been closely connected with the growth and development of the Treasure state and is now one of the foremost residents of Livingston. He is a native of County Grenville, Ontario, Canada, and was born December 12, 1863, a son of George Fulton and Ellen (Stitt) Robertson. His father, a native of Scotland, came to America with his parents, Thomas and Ellen Robertson, pioneer farming people of Ontario and later engaged in the mercantile business. George Fulton Robertson learned the trade of carriage maker, worked thereat for a number of years, eventually engaging in the manufacture of carriages and wagons on his own account, and becoming a well known and highly esteemed citizen and the incumbent of a number of public offices. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Robertson passed away when only forty-four years of age, but his widow, a native of County Grenville, still survives, and is living in Livingston at the age of seventy-seven years. They had seven children, as follows: Margaret, who died in young womanhood; Ellen, the wife of Perry J. Moore, now living at Two Dot, Montana; Minna, the wife of H. C. Pound, of Big Timber, Montana; Almon S.; George, who married Mabel Spencer and lives in Montana, where he is engaged in the sheep and cattle business; William, of Butte, who married Miss Nagus; and Percy F., a business man of Livingston.

Almon S. Robertson received a common school education in the Canadian institutions, and his first money was earned as a lad, when he received fifty cents per day for digging potatoes. He was then apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith in Brockville, Ontario, and when he had mastered that vocation, started for Montana, in 1881. He was able to travel by rail as far as Bismarck, North Dakota, but on reaching that point started overland and eventually arrived at White Sulphur Springs, where he was engaged in working at his trade until 1885. From that time until 1887 he lived in Butte, and in the latter year removed to Costle, where he carried on a successful business until 1893. In Costle he served very acceptably as city treasurer and alderman for two terms each, and after he had been a resident of Livingston for about ten years, in November, 1902, he received the election to the office of sheriff of Park county. The success with which he cleared his section of the country of cattle thieves, murderers and disreputable characters convinced the voters that he was the right man for the office, and accordingly re-elected him thereto in 1904, and during his second administration his excellent record continued. When his term of office had closed, Mr. Robertson went back to the blacksmith business, in which he has continued to the present time. Success attended his industrious efforts, and in 1910 he embarked in

the livery business, erecting a large brick feed and sales barn at No. 226 South Main street. This venture has also proved a happy one, the manner in which he conducts his affairs having won the entire confidence and patronage of the community. In April, 1912, Mr. Robertson was the successful Republican candidate for the office of alderman from the Second ward, being elected for a term of two years. As in the past he is discharging his duties in a capable and highly satisfactory manner. He has also been prominent in fraternal work here, being a member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M.; Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, K. T.; Particular Consistory of Eastern Montana No. 1, and other societies.

On April 12, 1888, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage with Miss Alice E. Pound, who was born at Chippewa Falls, Chippewa county, Wisconsin, daughter of Albert and Sarah E. Pound, and the third of their six children, of whom five are living. Mrs. Robertson's father was born in New York state, but in youth removed to Wisconsin, being engaged in the operation of sawmills and in the general merchandise business at Chippewa Falls until 1879. In that year he removed to Meagher county, Montana, where he carried on a sheep and cattle business until 1900, then returning to Chippewa Falls, where he was postmaster for some time. On his return to Missoula, Montana, he engaged in the real estate business, but is now retired from active pursuits, being eighty-one years of age. His wife is deceased. He has been a prominent Republican politician, and is also well known in Masonic circles. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have one son, Almon Fulton, who secured his education in the common and high schools of Park county, and graduated from the mining engineering department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, with the class of 1911. He is a young man with a very promising future, and at present is acting in the capacity of county surveyor of Park county, elected in 1912. Mrs. Robertson is a valued member of the Ladies Literary Club, and the family home is a center of culture and social refinement.

PATRICK J. BROPHY, actively identified with mercantile and mining interests in Montana, makes his home at Butte. He is deeply interested in community affairs and his efforts have also been a potent element in the business progress of this section of the state. He has with ready recognition of opportunity directed his labors into various fields wherein he has achieved success and he holds distinctive prestige as one of the most prominent and popular citizens of Butte. From 1888 to 1906 Mr. Brophy was sole owner of P. J. Brophy & Company, importing grocers, etc., but in the latter year he retired from the more active management in order to devote his entire time and attention to some gold placer-mining interests he has in Lincoln county, this state.

A native of the fair Emerald Isle, Patrick J. Brophy was born in County Carlow, Ireland, on the 5th of August, 1855. His father, Thomas Brophy, was a well-known farmer in Ireland, where he was born and where he resided during the entire period of his lifetime. Thomas Brophy was born in 1808 and he lived to the venerable age of seventy-two years, his demise having occurred in 1879. His wife was Johanna (Walsh) Brophy, whose birth occurred in Wexford county, Ireland, where she died in 1903, at the age of eighty-six years. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brophy three are living in 1912.

To the public schools of his native land Mr. Brophy, of this notice, is indebted for his early educational discipline. After completing the equivalent of a high-school course in Ireland he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the mercantile business. He came to America in 1876, at the age of twenty-one years, and his first year in this country was spent in Chicago, Illinois,

whence he removed to Evanston, Wyoming. He remained in the latter place, working in a mercantile concern, for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which, in February, 1881, he came to Butte. After his advent in this city he formed a partnership alliance with George H. Casey, establishing the Casey & Brophy Company, which, with the passage of years, has grown to gigantic proportions. Mr. Casey withdrew from the concern in 1888 and from that time until 1906 the business was conducted as P. J. Brophy & Company. In 1906 the company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Montana, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars and with an official corps as follows.—P. J. Brophy, president, James H. Rowe, vice president, and H. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Brophy devotes much of his attention to the operation of the Libby Placer Mining Company in Lincoln county, this state, he being the secretary-treasurer and general manager of the corporation. Inasmuch as Mr. Brophy's splendid success in life is the result of his own well-directed endeavors, it is the more gratifying to contemplate. He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word and his splendid achievements in the business world have won him the admiration and esteem of his fellow citizens at Butte.

Mr. Brophy has been twice wed, his first union having been to Miss Margaret D'Arcy, the ceremony was performed at Joliet, Illinois, in January, 1893. Mrs. Brophy was summoned to the life eternal at Butte in 1902 and is survived by three children, concerning whom the following brief data is here incorporated.—Thomas D'Arcy Brophy was born at Butte, in October, 1893, and he is now a senior at Gonzaga College, at Spokane, Washington; John A. Brophy was born in June, 1895, and is a sophomore in Gonzaga College, at Spokane; and Patrick J. Brophy, Jr., born in April, 1899, is attending a parochial school in Butte. For his second wife Mr. Brophy married Miss Mary E. Ryan, a native of Canada. There have been no children born to the second union.

In his political proclivities Mr. Brophy is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and while he is not an active politician he is deeply interested in all matters tending to promote progress and improvement. For eight years he was a member of the Butte school board. In fraternal circles he is prominent as a Knight of Columbus and he is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Silver Bow Club and the Butte Country Club. In religious matters he is a staunch Catholic, and in this faith he is rearing his children. He was president of the Butte Business Men's Association in 1910-11, and his civic attitude is distinctly loyal and public-spirited.

SAMUEL MCCONNELL. Today more than ever before, men are measured by what they accomplish. In 1881 Samuel McConnell, then a youth in his seventeenth year, came to Montana to avail himself of the greater opportunities the West afforded the young man beginning an independent career. He was ambitious and had that courage and energy so essential to success, especially so in a new country. In the interim of thirty years or more since then, his merit has won steady advancement until today he is filling the responsible position of general manager and superintendent of the Butte Central Copper Mining Company, of Butte, Montana.

Born in Ontario, Canada, November 20, 1864, Mr. McConnell is a son of Robert and Margaret (Carruthers) McConnell. Ontario, Canada, was also the nativity of his father, who was born there in 1832 but who died in 1887 in Wilmington, Ohio, where his body now reposes. Margaret Carruthers was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1830, and came to Canada with her parents when but a child. She was married to Robert



Samuel M. Cornell

McConnell in Canada, and she too passed away at Wilmington, Ohio, her death having occurred in 1888.

Samuel McConnell received his early education in the schools of Canada. While still a youth he left home and first went to the state of Ohio, where, however, he remained but a short time. From there he went to Covington, Kentucky, where he secured a position in the rolling mill of Mitchell, Trenter & Co., as an apprentice to learn the machinist's trade. In 1881, having mastered his trade, and having heard of the opportunities Montana afforded one of his vocation, he came to Helena, where he was first employed in the Nettie mine and later in the Whitlach mines, in each case as a machinist. He was thus engaged until 1896, when he secured a position as chief machinist for the Holder Hardware Company of Helena. He remained with this company until 1906, when he resigned to take charge of the Ophir mine at Butte. After a short time he was placed in charge of the property of the Butte Central Mining and Smelting Company, which was later sold to the Butte Boston Company, which, in turn, disposed of it to the Butte Central Copper Mining Company, owned and controlled by eastern and Canadian capitalists. When Mr. McConnell took charge of this property it was in an undeveloped state, as the mine was continually accumulating considerable water and the owners had never solved the problem of how to dispose of the annoyance. With characteristic determination, Mr. McConnell in a short time had mastered the difficulty and the mine became a big producer, it now being considered one of the best in the Butte district. The main shaft is now down to the 1,000 foot level, with numerous lengthy lead tunnels, and the ore is of a high grade. In 1912 the most modern and up-to-date concentrator and cyanide plant for the treatment of ores in this section of the country, was completed, under the management of Mr. McConnell. The company has its offices at 829 South Dakota street and employs a force of 125 men. At the last meeting of the board of directors, Mr. McConnell was promoted from the office of general superintendent to that of general manager and superintendent. He is also a large stockholder in the company.

On September 22, 1886, Mr. McConnell was united in marriage to Miss Hannah C. Millikan, of Wilmington, Ohio, daughter of John and Margaret C. (Himelwright) Millikan. They have three children: Edna, wife of William A. McDonald, now a resident of Britannia, British Columbia. She was born at Wilmington, Ohio, in 1887 and attended the State Normal school at Dillon, Montana; Samuel Verner McConnell, who was born at Helena, Montana, in 1903, and is now attending the public schools of Butte; and Montana Delight McConnell, who was born in Butte, in 1906.

Fraternaly Mr. McConnell affiliates as a member of the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political affairs he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and in church faith and membership he is a Presbyterian.

Men like Mr. McConnell do not travel successful by luck, but by ability and conscientious effort, and the high and responsible position Mr. McConnell holds has come to him as a reward of his own well-directed energies. His investments have been judicious and have prospered, and he is well known in the mining circles of Montana. Of genial disposition and charitable in his views and dealings with his fellow men, he is appreciated by his business associates both for his ability and personal character, and those same qualities render him an agreeable companion in social circles. While he is essentially a business man, yet he believes in a prudent equalization of work and recreation and is fond of all kinds of sport.

GUSTAVE THEO. NICKEL. One of the enterprising and progressive business men of Butte who has achieved

success in his chosen field of endeavor through the medium of his own individual efforts, is Gustave Theo. Nickel, senior member of the firm of Nickel & Oldendorf, proprietors of the Old Silver Bow Buffet, at No. 39 North Main street. The youngest of a family of nine children, his father died when he was only three years old, and he was left an orphan when only fifteen years of age, since which time he has made his own way in the world, and stands today as an example of what may be accomplished through thrift, perseverance and industry. Mr. Nickel was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 10, 1861, and is a son of Henry and Katherine (Frederick) Nickel. Henry Nickel was born February 9, 1818, and spent his life in the meat business, dying in his native Fatherland in February, 1864. His wife was born in 1824 in Germany, and brought her family to the United States in 1874, passing away in New York in 1876.

The education of Gustave Theo. Nickel comprised five years of study in his native country and two years in the schools of New York City. His first employment was as a Western Union Telegraph messenger boy in New York City, and after spending two years in that capacity went to work for Madame Rudersdorff, the mother of Richard Mansfield, on whose farm he continued to work from 1878 to 1881. In May of the latter year Mr. Nickel came to Butte, and here he was engaged in the meat business with his brother Henry until 1890, at which time he engaged in the retail liquor business. This has grown to be one of the leading establishments of its kind in the city and caters to a large and representative trade. When the Spanish-American war broke out, Mr. Nickel became first lieutenant in Company F, First Montana Volunteers, and during the greater part of the war served in the Philippine Islands. He was engaged in a number of hotly contested engagements, among which was Calocan, where his captain, William Hill of Helena, was wounded. Mr. Nickel was mustered out of the service at San Francisco, and at once returned to Butte, where his business had been carried on by his partner during his absence. Mr. Nickel has been prominent in fraternal circles, and belongs to the Sons of Hermann, of which he is treasurer and ex-grand treasurer of the state; the B. P. O. E., the Eagles, and the and while he has not cared for office on his own account Bohemian Maennercher. Politically, he is a Republican, he has taken an active part in local matters, and wields wide influence in his part of the city. He resides at No. 217 North Alabama street, where he has a comfortable home.

On November 30, 1889, Mr. Nickel was married at Butte to Miss Mary Riehl, a native of Germany, who was brought to this country as a child and settled first in Peoria, Illinois. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nickel: Carl, born September 12, 1890, who is now associated with the R. G. Dun Mercantile Agency; Minnie, born in June, 1893; and Isma, born July 6, 1895, who is now a pupil in the Butte high school. Mr. Nickel has a thriving, up-to-date business and conducts it along progressive lines. He may feel a pardonable degree of pride in what he has accomplished, as he started out in life a poor boy, with no financial aid or strong influence behind him. An able and straightforward business man and patriotic and public-spirited citizen he is esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances and has hosts of friends in the city of his adoption.

WILLIAM GALLICK. Among the men of foreign birth and breeding who have come to this country in early manhood, and through their own persevering efforts have worked their way upwards to places of importance and influence among their fellow associates is William Gallick, a well-known citizen of Butte. A son of William Gallick, he was born, August 30, 1830, in Gne-

sen, Germany. His father spent his entire ninety-eight years of life in the Fatherland, during his active career having been engaged in business as a clothing merchant. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Gumpert, died in 1842, at a comparatively early age.

Brought up in Germany, William Gallick received good educational advantages for his days. When twenty years old he followed in the footsteps of many of his enterprising countrymen, immigrating to the United States, landing in New York City in 1850. In 1852 he settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he met the lady whom he subsequently wooed and won as his bride. Going from New England to California, he lived there a few years, and then located in Portland, Oregon, which was his home for nineteen years, while there being profitably engaged in the wholesale produce business. Coming to Montana in 1881, Mr. Gallick located in Butte, becoming one of the pioneer wholesale liquor dealers of the city, a business in which he was actively engaged until his retirement from active pursuits, in 1908.

Mr. Gallick cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, but has since been affiliated with the Republican party, while in Portland having been a leader in the political arena. During the Dugan administration, Mr. Gallick served as police commissioner. He has been a regular attendant at political conventions, and as a member of the reception committee has extended a welcome to every president of the United States that has visited the far western states.

In 1908, Mr. Gallick was elected presidential elector when W. H. Taft was nominated for president.

Mr. Gallick has always taken an active interest in church affairs and has for many years been president of the Congregation B'nai Israel of Butte, Montana.

Mr. Gallick married, in New Haven, Connecticut, February 20, 1852, Blümchen Mendel. Of the children born of their union three survive, all being residents of Butte, namely: Mrs. J. G. Sternfels; Mrs. Meyer Genzberger; and Emanuel Gallick. Mr. Gallick has three grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

Fraternally Mr. Gallick is a member, and has passed all of the chairs, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, having attained the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of B'nai B'rith.

RENO H. SALES. To Reno H. Sales has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great mining industry of the state of Montana. His life achievements worthily illustrate what may be attained by persistent and painstaking effort. He is a man of progressive ideas; although versatile he is not superficial; exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments; his intellectual possessions are unified and assimilated; they are his own. Mr. Sales is chief geologist of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, with headquarters at Butte, where he has resided since 1900.

At Storm Lake, Iowa, on the 10th of September, 1876, occurred the birth of Reno H. Sales, who is a son of Charles and Albertina (Zahn) Sales, the former of whom was born in England in 1835, and the latter of whom was a native of Germany, where her birth occurred in 1843. Charles Sales immigrated to the United States in 1844 and after residing in Iowa for a number of years he came to Montana, settling in the vicinity of Bozeman, in 1881. He was a farmer by occupation and continued to be identified with that line of enterprise until the time of his demise, in August, 1910. Mrs. Sales came to America from Germany in 1856 and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1898, at the age of fifty-five years. Reno H. Sales was

the sixth in order of birth of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sales.

Mr. Sales, of this notice, was a child of but five years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Iowa to Montana. He was reared to the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father. His preliminary educational training was obtained in the public schools of Helena and later he supplemented that training by a course of study in the Montana Agricultural College, at Bozeman, being graduated in the mining engineering department of that institution as a member of the class of 1898. Subsequently he was matriculated as a student in Columbia University, in the city of New York, and was graduated in that celebrated institution in 1900, duly receiving his degree of Engineer of Mines. Upon completing his collegiate work Mr. Sales came to Butte, where he secured a position in the engineering department of the Boston Montana Mining Company. He remained in the employ of that company for one year, at the expiration of which he entered the service of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, as assistant in the geological department. In 1906 Mr. Sales was made chief of the geological department and as the efficient incumbent of that position he is accomplishing remarkable results. His work carries him to different parts of the state and he is daily proving himself of more value to his employers.

While not an active participant in public affairs, Mr. Sales is a stalwart Republican in his political convictions and he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. He is affiliated with the Silver Bow, Butte Country Club. In religious matters he and his wife are devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the various departments of whose work they are most zealous factors. In connection with his work Mr. Sales is a valued and appreciative member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Montana Society of Engineers and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America. Mr. Sales is exceedingly fond of all out-door sports and it may be said concerning his popularity that the circle of his friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

At Keokuk, Iowa, on the 6th of July, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sales to Miss Lorene Townsend, a daughter of J. W. Townsend, one of the early pioneers of Montana. Mr. Townsend is now engaged in the general merchandise business at Keokuk, Iowa, where he has resided for many years past. Mr. and Mrs. Sales became the parents of one child, Mary Townsend Sales, born on the 8th of May, 1910, and died February 18, 1911. The Sales home at Butte is a center of refinement and generous hospitality and Mr. and Mrs. Sales are very popular in connection with the best social activities of the city.

CHARLES J. SCHATZLEIN. It would be difficult to make any intelligent estimate of the value that has accrued to the state of Montana, and particularly to the city of Butte, as a direct result of the life and works of the late Charles J. Schatzlein. An artist of exceptional ability, he gave his attention to the portrayal of western life and scenes, and in the wide-spread popularity which his productions have enjoyed throughout the country, the great Treasure State has never been the loser. Indeed, his work has done more to correct erroneous ideas of Montana than either the press or the people, the accuracy of his portrayals being their most salient feature. For thirty years a resident of Butte, he was known and loved by the people most understandingly. His acquaintance in that city dates back to the time when he arrived there, penniless but ambitious, and Butte has watched him evolve from the status of a



Chas. Schaffner

paper-hanger and decorator to an artist of national fame. His life was a model of gentleness and virtue, and his death, which occurred on the 17th of August, 1911, was felt as a distinct loss in every home in Butte. He will not soon be forgotten and his work will never die.

Born in the town of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, on January 21, 1857, Charles J. Schatzlein was the son of John Schatzlein, a native of Germany, born there in 1834. He came to America as a young man and settled in Pennsylvania, carrying on a merchant-tailoring business. He died in 1906, on the 17th of August. He was married to Fredericka Saunders, born in Germany in 1842, who came as a child to America with her parents and was reared in Pennsylvania. She passed away in January, 1896, in that state where she had been reared and where she had passed her worthy life. Charles, their son, was educated in the public schools of the town of his birth, and after leaving school he was apprenticed to learn the paper-hanging and decorating business at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He completed his term of apprenticeship, and was regarded as a finished workman and artistic decorator by all. His ambition was to see the western country, and without waiting to earn sufficient money to bring him to Montana, he set out courageously, and made his way across the country as best he might with his slender purse. To "tramp it" was no hardship to him with his blithe spirits and his ardent love of the beautiful out-of-doors, and when necessity made that mode of traveling expedient, he cheerfully accepted it and the joys of the road more than repaid him for any possible inconveniences he might have suffered. From Baltimore to Rea Rocks he came by rail, and from the latter named place he started by wagon across the plains of Montana, reaching Black Foot on April 8, 1881; from that point he came by stage to Butte, arriving on the 10th of April, 1881. The mining industry in Butte was at its height at that time and the customary industrial boom was on. Charles Schatzlein could not remain idle for long with his slender purse, and the cost of living was phenomenal in the new camp. His determination to start something on his own responsibility resulted in his opening a small paper-hanging shop, and he conducted a decorating business with excellent success for some time. The business expanded sufficiently for him to require help and he took a partner,—none other than ex-Governor Reickerts of Montana, and they carried on a growing business for a number of years. Finally Mr. Schatzlein bought out the interest of his partner and continued with the business alone. In the meantime, the growing demands of the business, had made expedient a succession of moves into larger quarters, his last move being the present location of his shop on Broadway. During all these years the latent artistic talent of the man had been fostered and encouraged, and he had been giving a deal of his time to studies and to the production of his earlier work in this line. He always took for his subjects western scenes, never varying from that idea in his productions, even in later years when he had gained a degree of prominence in art circles. The early history of the west was a particularly attractive type with him and his work has been regarded as the most accurate portrayals of any of the modern artists. He was the contemporary of Charles M. Russell, the well known cowboy artist, whose work is recognized throughout the country, and they were close friends from the time of Mr. Schatzlein's arrival in Montana. The productions of Mr. Russell's brush are on exhibition at the place of business of Mr. Schatzlein in Butte.

Mr. Schatzlein was always interested in the civic welfare of Butte, and unlike many men of artistic temperament, was willing to share his time with the people. The unique plan of decoration of the new capitol building at Helena, was conceived by Mr. Schatzlein and

while his death occurred before the work could be completed, his suggestions were followed and his efforts were mainly responsible for the magnificent mural scenes which now adorn the walls of this structure. He always took a man's place in the political affairs of the city and state, and he was three times elected alderman from the fourth ward of Butte, defeating John Forbis, Judge John G. McHatton and John Gillie, who were counted among the strongest men of the Democratic party. His personal popularity was great, his friends belonging to every walk of life, and had he chosen a political career, the honors which would have been his would have only been limited to those within the gift of his fellow citizens. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, as well as of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was also a member of the Silver Bow Club, and was at one time president of the Business Men's Association.

Charles Schatzlein lived his own life, he did what he thought to be right, and cared nothing of what others might think of his actions. No display ever influenced him and nothing was more distasteful to him than shams of any description. He possessed some of the eccentricities of genius but these were natural to him and he never tried to hide them nor felt any necessity for apologizing for them. His word was as good as his bond and no man had any keener regard for an obligation. His stand for what he considered right was immovable. The high esteem and love which was accorded him in the city where he made his home for so many years was ably voiced by the editor of the *Treasure State*, on August 26, 1911, and it is not out of keeping with the fitness of things that his heartfelt tribute be recorded in this brief memoir. Here follows the article: "I first met Charlie Schatzlein about four years ago. I knew instinctively that I was in the presence of a rare and precious spirit. Men rarely realize a new friendship after forty, and yet he and I achieved this—to me—most inestimable prize. It was as though I had known him happily and wisely in some far off, long forgotten springtime when we were both boys, or gnomes, or trolls or nixies. For the prankish youth, the elfin fancy, the infinite adolescence of him shone out in his far-seeing eyes even yet; and not the torment of disease, the agony of surgical incision or the presence of looming death could dim the quenchless brightness of his eyes until they closed forever.

"It is not often that one finds in the incongruous days the heart of a boy, the mind of a man and the soul of an artist, symmetrical, harmonious and content, in one individual. And yet all these gracious endowments were radiant,—vocal,—vibrant in Schatzlein. He seemed to know something about everything that was good to serve, savor or sweeten life. A poet of thought and deed, but not of words, for like all deeply impressionable and bravely prescient men, Charlie Schatzlein was a man who spoke seldom, and yet with a sweet gravity that gave an ultimate significance to all his utterances. The very catholicity of his interests gave token of the incessant keen versatility of his calmly inquisitive mind. His earnest poise, his unobtrusive energy, his unerring instinct for truth, his gravely happy satisfaction with all the wholesome manifestations of everyday life made him always an inspiring influence in the affairs of men and things around him.

"I have known few men whose mental mettle, flexible yet trenchant, clove so cleanly and directly to the essential heart of truth, nor one who cherished truth more jealously. For more than twenty years Charlie Schatzlein has been the chief inspirational agent of art in Montana. In the banal life of Butte, his store became a studio, a conservatory, a work-shop, a home and sanctuary for pictorial expression and he manifested a trained and unerring instinct for that which is comely, ornate, harmonic and beautiful. His mind was a treasure trove of beauty and he carried qualities of wise

bemignance, of dynamic graciousness into politics, into commerce, into public and private enterprise for he was a man of many attainments and universal sympathies, and from every facet of his singularly gifted nature shone always the warm radiance of spiritual beauty. I shall not forget Charlie Schatzlein because, as many must have done, I envied him when he lived and reverence him now. His was the bookless wisdom—the unwritten erudition,—the matchless nurture,—splendid development,—the priceless diploma and the graduated completion of a modest and gentle man." He was in art for art's sake, and worked incessantly for the development of art. This was in a new country, and while not receiving the response it would have in other sections, was not without its good results. In years to come these efforts by Mr. Schatzlein, will be found to be the very foundation, as has already begun to appear, of art development in the state.

On the 17th of June, 1885, Mr. Schatzlein was married to Miss Emma Martin, born in Saint Claire, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of James Thomas and Margaret (Corby) Martin, both natives of England. The father settled in Pennsylvania as a young man coming from England and was a prominent contractor in that state while he lived. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The mother is still a resident of Truro, Massachusetts. Mrs. Schatzlein has three sisters: Mrs. W. E. Carroll, of Butte; Mrs. Horace Snow, of Truro, Massachusetts, and Mrs. I. N. Congdon, of Butte. Mr. Schatzlein was fortunate in his selection of a wife, for Mrs. Schatzlein was an ideal helpmate, herself keenly appreciative of art, and the two had many tastes in common. Since his death the widow has ably managed the estate with its business connections, giving her personal attention to various details, with a skill and vigor which would reflect credit upon almost any veteran of finance.

RALPH H. BEMIS. Well known in Montana is Ralph Bemis, U. S. commissioner, who is one of the interested principals in the ownership and management of the *Belt Valley Times* and in other ways is prominently identified with interests in his section of the state.

Mr. Bemis is of Irish and Scotch descent and on both the paternal and maternal sides has sprung from old American families, as the Bemis family was established here a number of generations before the Revolution, by Irish emigrants, and his mother's people, the Nevens, were Scotch settlers in New England long prior to the conflict that established us a nation.

Ralph H. Bemis was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 19, 1861. His father was Horace C. Bemis and his mother was Harriet Nevens prior to her marriage. Horace C. Bemis was a native of Vermont and for a number of years was a shoe manufacturer in the east prior to his removal to Minnesota about 1871. There he followed farming until about 1890 when he retired from active life and became a resident of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he died in 1893 at the advanced age of ninety-three. He was one of the Union's brave defenders during the Civil war, his service having been as a member of Company A, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. His marriage to Harriet Nevens took place in Boston, though she, too, was a native of Vermont. They were the parents of three children, of whom Ralph H. was the youngest. Mr. Bemis attended the public schools of Manchester, New Hampshire to the age of thirteen, and after leaving school spent two years on his grandfather's farm in Vermont. In 1878 he joined his father in Minnesota, but after one year on the farm there he took up the life of a sailor on Lake Superior and followed it a couple of seasons. Next he joined the lumber camps in the pineries of northern Wisconsin where he worked about

one year. From there he came to Montana, arriving in the spring of 1881 and settling first in the Yellowstone valley. During his earlier days there he followed various vocations, was for a time a cowboy, then did freighting, and for eight years was employed in the quartz mines at Butte, Bannack City and other points. In 1895 he came to Belt and purchased an interest in the *Belt Valley Times*, which had been established the year previous and which he continued to own jointly with J. E. Sheridan until the company became incorporated in 1900. At that time Mr. Bemis became manager and the principal stockholder in the corporation, which relation he still sustains. The paper is Republican in its political nature and is a publication which aims to advance the interests of this section of Montana and to aid in laying the foundations of an enlightened commonwealth.

In 1908 Mr. Bemis was appointed U. S. commissioner for the district of Montana, the duties of which responsible distinction he continues to perform with ability and fidelity. He is an ardent Republican and for years has been an active and prominent participant in Republican party councils in their relation to national, state and local affairs.

In January, 1893, at Neihart, Montana, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bemis and Miss Elizabeth White. She is the daughter of Albert G. and Mary S. White, both natives of Illinois who became early settlers in Montana, locating at White Sulphur Springs in 1883. Three children have come to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bemis; namely: Elsie C., born at Neihart, and Harriet M. and John A., both of whom were born at Belt.

From 1903 to 1908 Mr. Bemis served as trustee of the Belt school board and at all times has been recognized as one of that city's most public-spirited citizens. He is a member of the Belt Commercial Club, of which he was also secretary from 1909 to 1912, and fraternally is identified with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Hunting and fishing are his chief diversions in the way of outdoor sports. He is a lover of good literature and is also interested in the art of music, being the leader of the Crescent orchestra at Belt.

GEORGE F. BROOKS. Numbered among the substantial business men of Missoula is George F. Brooks, a valued and highly useful citizen, who throughout his years of residence in this locality has ever taken a warm interest in local progress and improvements, heartily endorsing all enterprises that promise to be of benefit to city or county. Of New England ancestry, he was born, May 1, 1858, in Boston, Massachusetts, and there received his early education. His father, James B. Brooks, a native of Vermont, migrated to Boston when young, and was there connected with the police force until his death, at the early age of thirty-eight years, being then in manhood's prime. His widow, whose maiden name was Eliza Cushman, was born and reared in New Hampshire.

Fitted for college in the Boston schools, George F. Brooks continued his studies in Hanover, New Hampshire, entering Dartmouth College in 1877, and being graduated as a civil engineer with the class of 1881, in June of that year. His record for attainments and ability being especially good, he was selected from among his classmates to fill the offered position of rodman with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and came to Bozeman, Montana, where he entered the employ of Colonel Dodge, surveyor for the road. At the end of the season, Mr. Brooks came to Missoula as topographer on location, serving in that capacity under I. S. P. Weeks, who had charge of the work, and has since made this city his home. For three years he had charge of construction for position of the Northern Pacific road in this state, and was then sent to Yakima. Returning to Missoula in 1885, Mr. Brooks was for two years connected with the operat

ing department of the Northern Pacific Railroad in this vicinity. In the meantime he was appointed county surveyor of Missoula county, and in addition to his work in Missoula was employed as a surveyor in Ravalli, Flathead, Lincoln and Sanders, doing general surveying for the government in various places. Giving up his professional work in 1889, Mr. Brooks has since been actively and prosperously engaged in the real estate and loan business, and through diligent labor and wise management has acquired a goodly share of this world's goods.

Mr. Brooks married, June 4, 1885, in Missoula, Fanny J. Cate, a native of New Hampshire. Although not a politician, Mr. Brooks takes an active interest in public matters, lending his influence towards the establishment of beneficial enterprises. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

JERRY MULLINS. An active and prosperous business man of Butte, Montana, Jerry Mullins was born, August 23, 1858, in Quebec, Canada, of Irish parentage, his father, Daniel Mullins, having been born and reared in Ireland. The latter, who was born in County Cork in 1827, immigrated to America in 1846. He first settled in Massachusetts, but during the building of the Grand Trunk Railway went to Canada, where he assisted in the construction of that road as a contractor. In 1886 he came to Butte, Montana, and was there engaged in mining pursuits until his death, at the Saint James hospital, on September 7, 1901, the day following the assassination of President McKinley. He married, in Canada, Mary Mahoney, who was born in Ireland in 1826, and died, January 20, 1873, in Michigan, where the family were then living.

The youngest of a family of nine children, Jerry Mullins, was educated in the schools of Marquette county, Michigan, attending regularly until fourteen years old. He subsequently earned his first money by driving a horse, receiving a dollar a day wages, while his first permanent employment was as a day laborer on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In 1870 he started out for himself alone going to Black Hills, where he followed mining for two years. Coming thence to Butte in 1881, Mr. Mullins continued his mining operations for five years, after which he made his first mercantile venture, opening a saloon on the east side of Main street, where he continued in business a year. The ensuing four years he was variously employed, and from February, 1890, until 1895, was in partnership with John A. Stromberg, being junior member of the firm of Stromberg & Mullins. Since the withdrawal of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Mullins has continued the business alone. He is secretary and treasurer of Tivoli Brewing Company, and is serving as president of the Montana Protective Association.

Politically, Mr. Mullins uniformly supports the principles of the Democratic party by voice and by vote, and takes great interest in local affairs. He represented the Sixth ward of Butte for four years in the city council, two years of the time being president of the council, and in 1885 and 1886 served as deputy sheriff under Eugene D. Sullivan. Fraternally, Mr. Mullins belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and to the Order of Eagles.

On August 18, 1893, at Deer Lodge, Montana, Mr. Mullins was united in marriage with Katharine O'Neil, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of John and Mary O'Neil, and their only child, Mary Leona Mullins, was born in Butte, Montana, June 15, 1894. Mr. Mullins and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and have a pleasant home at No. 510 North Galena street.

O. A. FALLANG. When a man has been elected to a public office for more than fourteen successive years

and holds the honor of having been chosen to fill his position more times than any other official in the same office in his state, it must be conceded that he has proven himself eminently worthy to discharge the duties of his position. Such is the record of O. A. Fallang, sheriff of Sweet Grass county, a man whose courage and persistence have made him feared by the criminal class throughout Montana. Mr. Fallang was for some years engaged in a successful business, but gave up his private interests to accept the call from the public arena, and has given to his office the same conscientious attention that characterized all his business dealings. Mr. Fallang was born at Black Brook, Polk county, Wisconsin, December 28, 1874, and is a son of Peter O. and Marie (Olsen) Fallang, natives of Norway. His father came to the United States in 1870, and located in Polk county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in lumbering and farming, subsequently removing to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he served as deputy sheriff. In 1881 he came to Gallatin county, Montana, where for something more than a year he was engaged in lumbering, but in 1882 took up a homestead at the east base of the Crazy mountains, on Otter creek. There he is still engaged in the sheep business. He went into the sheep business in 1883 and has also raised cattle and horses. A staunch Republican, he has always interested himself in public matters, and at the time Sweet Grass county was organized from a part of Park county, he served as a member of the board of county commissioners. He and his wife, who also survives, have had eight children, of whom six are living.

O. A. Fallang was educated in the public schools of Melville, Montana, and the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, where he took a course in mechanical engineering. In May, 1898, he became a volunteer in Company L, First Regiment, Montana Volunteer Infantry, which saw hard fighting in the Philippines and during the Spanish-American war, Mr. Fallang participating in twenty-six engagements. An efficient and faithful soldier, his courage was never questioned, and he earned the admiration of his comrades and the respect of his officers. He was mustered out at San Francisco, California, October 17, 1899, and on his return to Sweet Grass county purchased a ranch. This proved a decidedly successful venture, but in 1901 he sold his property, having decided that he should give all his attention to the duties of sheriff, to which office he had been elected in 1900. He received the successive re-elections in 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, with a larger majority than ever before, and has made a record that should prove worthy of emulation by others holding a like position. Since January 7, 1901, he has made his home in Big Timber, the county seat of Sweet Grass county, and here he has a wide acquaintance and many friends. He is a staunch Republican, and in fraternal matters is a popular member of Doric Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M., the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Macabees, and Big Timber Lodge No. 25, Knights of Pythias and Dornix Camp W. O. W.

Mr. Fallang was married December 23, 1902, to Miss Susie Whitfield, who was born near London, England, and for several years was a schoolteacher in Maquoketa, Iowa, and Big Timber. She died November 2, 1907, having been the mother of two sons; Eugene and Kenneth. On August 2, 1911, Mr. Fallang was married (second) to Miss Sarah M. Whitfield, who was born in Iowa; she also was for many years a teacher in the schools in Maquoketa, Iowa, and Big Timber, Montana.

J. M. KEITH. Our Canadian cousins may decline to enter into reciprocity treaties with us, but they have been more than generous in contributing to our citizenship. Missoula, like so many cities of the great northwest, has drawn upon the Dominion of Canada

for men to fill the highest places in all professions and all the lines of business. Their representatives are found everywhere, and as they are the best of Canadians, so they are the best of Americans. Mr. Keith was born in the eastern portion of British America, as New Brunswick is his birthplace. Both Lewis Keith and his wife, Rebecca Blakely Keith, were born in that province and ended their lives there. Our subject was born June 5, 1859, and received his education in the public schools of New Brunswick. His father was a farmer, but the son did not choose that calling. Upon finishing school, he spent a few years in mercantile business in his home town, and at the age of twenty-two came to Missoula. In 1881, the city was a very small place indeed. Mr. Keith was engaged in clerical work for the Eddy, Hammond Company, an organization which has now become the great Missoula Mercantile Company, one of the powerful corporations of the state. For seven years Mr. Keith was in charge of the office of the company, but in August, 1888, he left this place to become cashier of the Missoula National Bank. He remained in this bank until 1910 and in the twenty-two years during which he was connected with it, he was responsible for much more than the mere fulfillment of the duties of cashier. For a number of years before he severed his connection with the bank, he was vice-president of it, and has almost entire charge of its business. To the wisdom of his policies, and to his discernment in choosing its investments, that establishment owes a large part of its prosperity. In February, 1910, Mr. Keith became president of the Missoula Trust & Savings Bank, and he still holds that position. His connection with this bank is one of its valuable assets, for his career has been one of steady advancement and unvarying success.

Mr. Keith is not a politician, but he is deeply interested in all matters of civic welfare, and has served three terms as mayor of Missoula. His campaign did not demand a great deal of his time for he was selected by a citizens' movement, and elected without opposition. He brought to the administration of the city affairs that efficiency which has made his success in the commercial realm and to this was added his pride and interest in all which makes for the supremacy of the city and of the state. He has served on the school board and on the public library board, and is always ready to push any movement for the good of the community. The confidence with which Mr. Keith is regarded is a measure of the loyalty with which he has served his fellow citizens.

In 1890, Mr. Keith was married to Miss Harriet Beckwith, who is also a native of New Brunswick. Her parents were Charles and Sarah Beckwith. One daughter, Jennie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Keith, but died at the age of four years.

In the fraternal organizations of the city, Mr. Keith is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and with the Elks.

F. W. KUPHAL. One of the most efficient and popular county officers who has ever served the public here, is F. W. Kuphal, a German by birth, but a resident of Montana since 1881. He was born on the 3rd day of November in the year 1846, his parents being F. W. and Dorothy (Wegner) Kuphal, both residents of Germany until the time of their death. After completing the thorough course in the German schools, Mr. Kuphal received the benefit of the best business training which Germany could furnish, and for a number of years was in business there. He was married in 1875 to Bertha Harold and the two older children, Fred and Henry, were born before the family came to this country.

When Mr. Kuphal arrived in this state, he at once identified himself with the various activities of the community. He was engaged in mercantile business,

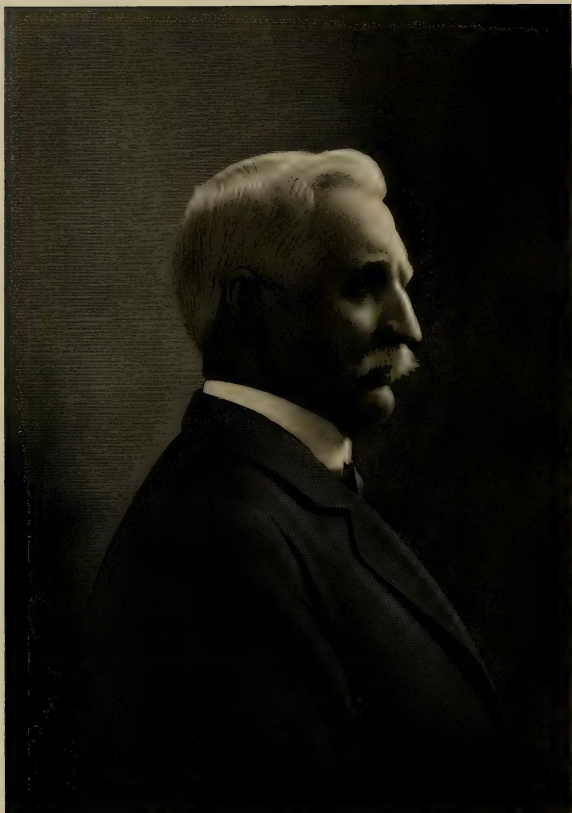
but this did not prevent him from taking active part in all public affairs. He had a natural aptitude for statecraft, and soon was recognized as a power in local politics. In 1898, he was elected to the legislature, and in the stirring times following this period, Mr. Kuphal bore a prominent part. In 1900 he gave up his mercantile work, and went to Butte to accept a position under Senator Clarke, with whom he remained until 1905, as clerk in his general office in that city. When the Bonner dam was constructed, Mr. Kuphal was entrusted with the financial management of the enterprise, and by the time the work was completed, in 1908, he had decided that Missoula, the garden city, was the place he desired to live in, and, accordingly, he established his domicile here. He opened a real estate office, but before he had been many months in the business, the representatives of the Democratic party waited upon him, and requested him to be their candidate for the office of county clerk and recorder. He was nominated and elected by a large majority, and when, in 1910, he again ran for the office, he was returned for it with the largest majority ever given to a Missoula county candidate for any office. On November 5, 1912, by the biggest majority given, Mr. Kuphal was elected to the state legislature from the thirteenth district.

F. W., junior, is one of the men who have made a reputation in musical circles in the city, and he is one of the most popular performers at high class entertainments in both Butte and Helena. At present he is studying in Berlin, and previously he has been in the conservatory at Leipsic. The second son, Henry E., is a mining engineer, and is as distinguished in his profession as is his brother in his more artistic calling. The other brother, Herbert, is now a student in the University of Montana and the two sisters, Antoinette, and Elisabeth, are both married. The former is Mrs. Fred Hensolt, and the latter, Mrs. W. H. Sonntag.

Mr. Kuphal is a member of a number of the fraternal orders, including the Elks and the Sons of Hermann. In the latter, he is one of the most active and earnest workers, and for a number of years has been grand president of the society. He is keenly alive to the importance of preserving to the German citizens of our country those traits and customs which have been the sources of strength in their native land. A man of education and of culture, he is eager for all that advances progress in his adopted country. The high regard in which he is held as a public official is due to the capable and honorable manner in which he discharges the duties of his office. As a man, his popularity is not less than as a public officer, and it would be hard indeed to find a higher measure of praise than that.

GEORGE L. BICKLE. As sheriff of Chouteau county since 1909, and now serving his second term in that office, George L. Bickle has given further evidence of the splendid ability as a public official which he has shown throughout the years in which he has served the county in various public capacities. As chief of police of Havre for ten years, he made an admirable record for efficiency, and previous to his election to the office of chief of police he was collector of customs at Havre from 1892 until the opening of Cleveland's first administration, when he resigned to assume the duties of the position of chief. His life has ever been a busy one, and has been marked with worthy progress in every line of endeavor to which he has applied his energies. As a ranchman and horse breeder he is today known for one of the most capable and prosperous men in the county, and he is in every respect worthy of the high esteem and generous confidence which is everywhere accorded to him.

Mr. Bickle was born in Jackson county, Wisconsin, on June 29, 1858, and is the son of William and Susie



T. J. Rogers

(Alvord) Bickle. The father was a native of England, who came to America as a boy of fourteen years with his parents. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and from 1870 until the time of his death made his home in Kansas, where he engaged in farming. He died in Beloit, Kansas, in 1909, when he was in his sixty-fifth year of life. The wife and mother was born of German parents. She died in 1862.

The early education of George Bickle was secured in the public schools of Fayette, Iowa, and Beloit, Kansas, and his studies did not extend beyond his sixteenth year. He assisted his father with the general farm work until he was nineteen, when he struck out in life for himself. His first work was range riding. He fell in with a Texas company of rangers in Kansas, who were trailing a herd of cattle that were being supplied to the Indian agencies at the Yankton agency, and he accompanied them. In the following spring he engaged in roundup work, and in the summer of 1881 came to Montana, where he followed the free and easy life of the cowboy until 1887. His employment took him through the Yellowstone district and Miles City. While there he formed the acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt, becoming intimately acquainted with him. In 1887 he gave up his life on the plains and went to Fort Benton, there following various occupations for about a year, after which he went to Havre, Montana, very soon thereafter being made chief of police, a position which he held for ten years. He was also a constable for fourteen years in Havre. In 1909 Mr. Bickle was elected to the office of sheriff of Chouteau county, and is now serving his second term in that position. His service during the years when he was chief of police was characterized by his contact with the roughest element the state has ever known, but he handled the office in a manner which left nothing to be desired on the part of the citizens of Havre. In his experience as chief and sheriff Mr. Bickle has met with the most dangerous and hardened criminals, but in all the years of his service he has never found it necessary to make an arrest at the point of a gun but on one occasion. His methods are unique, but effective, and his reputation as an officer of the law is one which will stand any test. He is regarded as one of the most efficient officers the county has known since its reorganization, and his position in the regard of the residents of the city and county is most secure.

Mr. Bickle is a Republican in his political affiliations and has always been an important factor in the interests of the party since he has been a resident of the state. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Order of Eagles, both of Havre.

On April 1, 1885, Mr. Bickle was united in marriage at Miles City, Montana, with Miss Martha Hatfield, the daughter of Mr. Hatfield, a native of Iowa. Three sons and three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bickle. They are: Ernest, Hiram, Larned, Bernice, Eva, the wife of William McCloud of Havre, and Margaret.

Mr. Bickle is one of those men who have made the best of their lives, and despite early difficulties have made excellent progress in things material. His mother died in his infancy, thus depriving him of the greatest influence for good that might have been his, and his early life was attended by many untoward circumstances. The splendid qualities of character and determination were, however, inherent in him, and his life has been shaped accordingly, with the good results that are willingly attested by all who know him.

THOMAS JAMES BRYAN. Although now a resident of California, where he is devoting his activities to fruit growing and cattle raising, Col. Thomas James Bryan was so closely identified for a long period of years with the history of Montana that no record of the Treasure State would be complete without a sketch of his career. A pioneer of Custer county, whence he came in 1881,

he immediately began to exert his influence in behalf of good government and the growth and development of the community, and in public life displayed the same courage and conscientious devotion to duty that marked his services and gained him promotion in the Union ranks during the Civil war.

Thomas James Bryan was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, nine miles northwest of Rockford, the county seat, in 1838, and is a son of Thomas McCune and Christiana (Manchester) Bryan, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Brunswick. His paternal great-grandparents were of Irish birth and settled in the Keystone State at an early day, and there his grandfather Bryan was born. The latter served under General Washington, in the campaign of Valley Forge. On the maternal side, Mr. Bryan's grandfather was John Manchester, of English parentage, born in New Brunswick, where was born also his wife, Elizabeth, whose parents were Welsh. Two years before the birth of Thomas J. Bryan his parents settled in Winnebago county, Illinois, and there he secured his education in the public schools, subsequently spending one term in the Howard Seminary, at Durand, Illinois. His father was originally a Whig and later a Republican in politics, and was a farmer by vocation, the youth being thoroughly trained in the cultivation of the soil as practiced in those days. He was sixteen years of age when the family moved to Howard county, Iowa, the journey being made by ox team and the Mississippi river being crossed on a ferry-boat from Prairie du Chien to McGregor's Landing. Here he resided in Howard county, Iowa, until 1858, when he returned to Winnebago county, Illinois. It was from this latter place that Mr. Bryan enlisted in the Union army, and after his services, of which more will be said later, were completed, he returned to his home and in the spring of 1866 went to Harrison county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and railroad grading in Iowa and Nebraska, with his home at Dunlap, Iowa. He embarked in the mercantile business at Dunlap in 1868, but after a few years disposed of his interests therein. He continued to reside at Dunlap, engaged in raising thoroughbred cattle and hogs and feeding for market until July, 1881, which month saw his advent in Miles City, Montana, as one of the pioneers of Custer county. The Northern Pacific Railroad, then being constructed, did not reach Miles City until the following Thanksgiving day. There he became actively engaged in the early development of the section, and in 1883, when the Eastern Montana Stock Growers' Association was organized, he became its first president. Subsequently, in April, 1884, he became the first president of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, the other officers being: B. F. Potts, of Townsend, Montana, first vice-president; William Harmon, of Miles City, Montana, second vice-president; and R. B. Harrison, of Helena, Montana, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee of this organization was composed of prominent stock growers from every county in Montana and three members from Dakota territory. Theodore Roosevelt, then residing at Medora, was one of the committeemen representing Dakota territory. Mr. Bryan engaged extensively in stock growing, with ranches on Otter creek, and still holds his stock interests in Custer county, where in connection with his ranches he has also been engaged in the development and distribution of water for irrigation. He also engaged in the lumber business and building in Miles City for several years. In 1895 Mr. Bryan removed to Lemon Grove, San Diego county, California, where he has since resided, engaged in the growing of citrus fruits. Cattle raising in Sonora, Mexico, has also occupied a part of his attention. Since residing in California, he has been a member of the board of directors and a large part of the time president of the Lemon Grove Mutual Water Company, and at this time is vice-president of the Lemon Grove

Fruit Growers' Association. He is a member, and has served on the directorate, of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego. He has resided in pioneer settlements from boyhood almost to the present time, and the signal services he has rendered the various communities in which he has made his home cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Bryan entered the ranks of the Republican party upon attaining his majority, and was connected with that organization until the birth of the new Progressive party, with which he has since been identified. He was a delegate from Crawford county, Iowa, to the Republican state convention at Des Moines, in 1880, and in 1888 was a delegate from Custer county, Montana, to the state convention held at Livingston, Montana, supporting Harrison's nomination. At the fall election of 1882, in Custer county, county commissioners were elected by fraudulent returns from unsettled districts and by stuffing the ballot boxes. In March, 1883, the county was over \$300,000 in debt, with nothing to show for this indebtedness except a small courthouse, costing perhaps one-third of that amount, and the indebtedness rapidly increasing. A number of prominent citizens held mass meetings to discuss the financial condition of the county, but did not meet with success in providing a remedy for existing conditions. Mr. Bryan then solicited and obtained the signatures of fifty-two of the leading business men in the community to work together to bring about a better and more economical management of county affairs. This committee organized immediately and pledged themselves to work together for the purpose of securing an honest and lawful administration of county affairs, and a sub-committee of four persons was immediately appointed, viz., Thomas H. Irvine, Judge Garlock, Benj. W. Ladd and Mr. Bryan, to go before the legislature for the purpose of having the fraudulently elected commissioners removed. In March, 1883, this sub-committee, with the assistance of Col. W. F. Sanders and Judge Blake, of Helena, went before the territorial legislature during the last three days of its session, and upon its representation succeeded in having the board of commissioners of Custer county removed and an election ordered for the purpose of electing a new board. This success was due largely to the influence and efficient services of Colonel Sanders and Judge Blake, to whom Custer county owes a large debt of gratitude. A temporary board of commissioners was appointed by the legislature to serve until such election could be held, and consisted of William Van Gasken, George M. Miles and Mr. Bryan. This appointed board removed the county treasurer and county clerk. At the election so ordered by the legislature, William Bullard, Charles W. Anderson and Mr. Bryan were chosen commissioners. By its economical administration and by bonding the county for its indebtedness, this board, of which Mr. Bryan was chairman, brought its warrants up to par, where they have since remained, although at the time they took charge of affairs county warrants were selling at forty-five cents on the dollar.

Mr. Bryan was the oldest, and now the only one living, of five brothers who enlisted as volunteers in the Federal army in the War of the Rebellion. On April 21, 1861, Mr. Bryan enlisted at Rockford, Illinois, in Colonel Ellsworth's famous company of zouaves, at the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months' service. This company, commanded by Captain Nevius, was placed as Company D, in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, William H. L. Wallace, colonel. It served along the lower Ohio river and at Birds Point, Missouri, under General Fremont, until August, 1861, at which time Mr. Bryan was mustered out on account of sickness and expiration of time. Having recovered his health during a year at home, he again enlisted, August 6, 1862, at Durand, Illinois, and was made third sergeant of the company, this being placed as Company H, in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry,

at Rockford, Illinois, and mustered into the service at Camp Fuller, September 4, 1862. On account of the promotion of the captain of the company, Mr. Bryan was elected captain and took command of the company September 8, 1862, both of the lieutenants of the company giving him their vote, and all of the enlisted men with the exception of the orderly sergeant. He was commissioned captain by Richard Yates, governor of the state of Illinois, March 2, 1863, to take effect from the 8th day of September, 1862, the issue of commission having been delayed on account of press of business in the adjutant general's office. On December 21, 1864, he was commissioned by Governor Yates, lieutenant colonel of the Seventy-fourth regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with rank from August 3, 1864. On May 10, 1865, he was commissioned colonel of the same regiment, by Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, with rank from the same date. He was mustered out with the regiment, at Nashville, Tennessee, June 10, 1865, in accordance with instructions from the war department.

Captain Bryan served in all the battles in which the regiment engaged, except the battle of Franklin, at which time he was in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, for about two weeks, that being the only time he was ever absent from duty with his regiment. With the exception stated above, the following is a list of battles in which he took part with the regiment: Perryville, Kentucky, October 8 and 9, 1862; Nolansville, Tennessee, December 26, 1862; Stone River, December 31, 1862 to January 3, 1863; Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 26, 1863; Chickamauga, September 20, 21, 22, 23, 1863; Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; Tunnel Hill, May 7, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 9, 1864; Resacca, Georgia, May 14, 15, 1864; action at Calhoun, Georgia, May 17, 1864; Adairsville, Georgia, May 17, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 25 to June 5, 1864; Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 15, 1864; action at Lost Mountain, June 16, 1864; Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 22 to June 27, 1864; Smyrna Camp Ground, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, July 27 to August 27, 1864; Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 2 and 3, 1864; Springhill, Tennessee, November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; and Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864. Besides the above battles, he was with the regiment in skirmishes at Lancaster, Kentucky, and in a great number in Tennessee and Georgia.

At the battle of Stone river, Captain Bryan was knocked down by a spent shell and his right hip badly bruised, but he remained with his company on duty. At Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, his regiment was in the charge up the hill to General Bragg's headquarters. This charge was on double quick time across an open plain to the foot of the mountain where the Union forces captured the enemy's line of breastworks. The Confederate troops fled through the Federal lines towards Chattanooga, as did also those in the rifle pits over which the Union troops charged, and were looked after by others than those in the charge. Arriving at this line of works at the foot of the hill, everybody being "winded," the Union troops piled against the works for protection from the enemy's fire until they could regain their breath. Beyond these works most of the timber had been cut off, so that there were many logs and stumps on the hillside between the two forces. Noticing this, Captain Bryan threw off his canteen and heavy cavalry overcoat and clambered through the troops and over the works to an oak log a short distance to the front. From that point he motioned with his sword to the color-bearer, who was a little to the right and still behind the works, to come forward, which he immediately did, followed by the troops, thus making the flag of the Seventy-fourth the first of the brigade to cross the captured works at the foot of the mountain. From this point on to the crest

of the mountain, it was every man for himself, climbing the hill as rapidly as possible and taking shelter occasionally behind the logs and stumps. Wherever possible, the officers urged the men by word or motion to press forward. There was a continuous racket of musketry from both sides as well as artillery from the enemy. In this manner the Federals gained the crest of the hill and captured the enemy's works thereon, behind which the enemy's dead were found in considerable numbers, most of them shot through the head. Here, too, the flag of the Seventy-fourth was in the lead in crossing the line of works, and was so reported in Colonel Marsh's report of the battle. This flag, a new silk banner presented to the regiment a few days before by the ladies of Rockford, received fifteen bullet holes during the charge. Color-bearer Charles E. Allen, of Company E, had not advanced far beyond the works at the foot of the hill when he was severely wounded; then Alba Miller, of Company C, took the flag and carried it for quite a distance, when he was also severely wounded. Corporal Compton of Company D was next to take the flag, and carried it to within a short distance of the enemy's works at the top of the ridge, when he was shot down, mortally wounded. Fred Hensley, of Company I, then took the flag and had the honor of planting it on the hill within the enemy's works. In Colonel Marsh's report of this charge and battle, he complimented Captain Bryan on the part he had taken in it. At the time of the Missionary Ridge battle, the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was serving in the first brigade, second division of the fourth army corps. At this time the division was commanded by Gen. Phil Sheridan. General Sheridan was the first general officer Captain Bryan saw after crossing the upper line of works. Captain Bacon of Company G, Seventy-fourth, stepped up to the general and placing his hand on the general's leg (he being on horseback) asked, "What shall we do now, General?" The general replied: "Drive them to hell."

Two days after the battle of Missionary Ridge, the regiment marched to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee. In this vicinity the regiment wintered and gathered supplies from the country, running flour mills, boating down the streams and hauling by wagon supplies to different points on the railroad. In this work Captain Bryan served as miller at two different mills, besides directing his company's operations in bringing in supplies of wheat, corn and bacon. On Friday of each week small grists were ground that were brought in by the settlers on horseback.

The regiment participated in many skirmishes and battles from Buzzards Roost, Georgia, to Atlanta, with considerable loss, although not so heavy as were the losses at Missionary Ridge and at Kenesaw Mountain, the latter on June 27, 1864. At the last-named battle the regiment sustained its greatest loss during the campaign. Lieut.-Col. James B. Kerr, commanding the regiment at that time, was severely wounded and died six days after in the enemy's camp. Adjutant Neiman was also wounded. Four of the seven captains who went into the charge were killed on the field, and Captain Bryan, being the ranking captain left, took command of the regiment and commanded it until mustered out at the close of the war.

The day before the fall of Atlanta, the regiment was engaged in tearing up railroad, and after heating the rails in the center by laying the ends on ties and building fires under the center, wound them around telegraph poles, trees and stumps until nearly nightfall, when the regiment began skirmishing and driving the enemy until it was so dark that the men fell over the guy ropes of the hospital tents in which the lights had been extinguished. It was so dark that one could hardly distinguish friend from foe. The regiment was on the picket line during the night and lost thirteen men, including Lieutenant Swift, taken prisoners by the enemy.

One little incident occurred that night that is interesting, and will probably never be forgotten by Colonel Bryan.

Finding that the picket line had no connection on the left, Captain Bryan reported the fact to Colonel Updyke, commanding the brigade, who sent Captain Hatch of the Seventy-fourth regiment on duty at brigade headquarters to investigate and report. Captain Hatch and Captain Bryan started an investigation, and going out on a by-road to the left of the picket line and in front of the Forty-fourth Illinois Regiment, which was building earthworks by torchlight, Captain Bryan being in advance of the captain, stepped up to a man standing by a tree with his bayoneted gun at right shoulder shift and asked him if he was a sentinel from the Forty-fourth. About this time he noticed two other men coming towards him and getting a glimmer of light from the torches at the earthworks, saw they belonged to the enemy. Dropping his steel scabbard sword, which he carried in his left hand, he grabbed the gun from the sentinel and demanded a surrender under threat that he would shoot. Captain Hatch had come up closer by this time and cried: "Shoot them, captain, shoot them if they don't surrender." They surrendered immediately and with the prisoners they retired to Colonel Russell's command, the Forty-fourth Illinois, and secured a guard. Captain Hatch accompanied them to headquarters and reported the conditions on the left front, and soon a detail of men were sent to fill up the gap. These three men had been watching the construction of the earthworks by Colonel Russell, and had the appearance of watching for stragglers, and it was probably their intention to take Captain Bryan prisoner. "When questioned by General Updyke," relates the colonel, "why three strong men surrendered to one man, they replied that I got the start of them."

From Atlanta, when General Sherman started on his march to the sea, the regiment moved with General Thomas' command north to protect the railroad from General Hood's forces, in order that further supplies might be carried by rail to General Sherman, and during this march a good portion of the time the troops lived from supplies gathered from the country. The battle of Franklin was one of the severest in which the regiment was engaged, but its loss not so great as in some of the other battles. With General Updyke's brigade, to which the Seventy-fourth belonged, in reserve a short distance back of the line behind a small rise of ground, they were somewhat protected until the enemy broke the Union line on the turnpike, at which time General Updyke's brigade charged the enemy and retook the works, fighting hand to hand.

Captain Bryan rejoined the regiment in the vicinity of Nashville, and at the battle of Nashville, which had been admirably planned by General Thomas and his officers, his regiment and that of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, both having been decimated by losses, the two regiments were thrown together under his command. At daylight on the morning of December 15, 1864, the Union army moved forward on to the works of the Confederates in front and made several charges, capturing their batteries and works and driving everything before them in the two days' battle. On the second day the enemy was driven to rout and the Federal troops followed closely on their heels and so rapidly that a portion of their field guns were dumped from bridges into Duck river as they fled. The northern army moved forward steadily and never hesitated on account of anything in front of it, but took batteries and lines of rifle pits and kept the enemy moving until they had crossed the Tennessee river. Up to this time the advance was almost continuously skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard. Much of the time the weather was severe and the ground frozen so hard that it would bear the weight of horses and vehicles. The men were scant of clothing and almost barefooted. From the

Tennessee river the army turned towards Huntsville, Alabama, where it went into winter quarters, for the winter of 1864-65. At Huntsville, under orders of the division commander, camps were laid out, each regiment having a street to itself, and here were also built fine log cabins, each cabin to contain four men, and having a fireplace for heating and cooking purposes. The cabins were covered with 'pup-tents' which the men had carried for shelter during stormy weather. "The chaplain of the regiment, E. F. Pettibone," relates the colonel, "rendered splendid service as a worker and builder of these cabins, and the officers and men worked as they had fought." When the camps of the division had all been completed, the Seventy-fourth Regiment was complimented by the division commander in a general order, as having built the best camp in the division. There they remained until March, when they were ordered to Blue Springs in eastern Tennessee, where the regiment was engaged in rebuilding the railroad which the enemy had torn up. Here Captain Bryan had charge of daily details of about eight hundred men to make ties for the road, and it was at this point that the regiment was stationed at the time of General Lee's surrender to General Grant and the assassination of President Lincoln. Upon the receipt of the news of General Lee's surrender, there was a great jubilee in the evening, and the troops could not be prevented from firing a large amount of their ammunition. With the news of Lincoln's death following closely, the camp of rejoicing was turned into mourning; no other experience of war had caused such general gloom.

Upon Col. Jason Marsh's retiring from the army by resignation on account of his wounds, he recommended to Governor Yates, Captain Bryan for promotion to the head of the regiment over the major, who was then and had been for some time on detached duty. On the day before the battle of Nashville, Captain Bryan rode to Nashville in company with Chaplain Pettibone, and upon their return Adjutant Potter notified Captain Bryan that a letter had been received from Captain Blakesley, who was on leave of absence and had visited Springfield and talked with the state officers in regard to promotions in the regiment, in which it was stated that the governor and adjutant general did not wish to promote one officer over another without the recommendation of the line officers then with the regiment, but would appoint such officer as might be recommended by a majority of the officers of the regiment. The adjutant further notified Captain Bryan that they had already held an election and had elected him unanimously for such promotion and had forwarded the result of the election to the adjutant general of Illinois, and he received his commission as lieutenant colonel on arrival at Huntsville, Alabama, and later received his commission as colonel.

On July 4, 1868, at Dunlap, Iowa, Colonel Bryan was married to Fannie A. Bishop, daughter of Benjamin B. and Mehitable Bishop, pioneers of Iowa, residing at that time on a farm near Dunlap. Miss Bishop was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and had taught school for a time. Always a lover of animals, she became in later life proficient in the art of painting them, particularly cattle and horses. She died September 21, 1904, at Lemon Grove, California, at the age of fifty-seven years, having been the mother of one child: Mary A., born in 1869, who died in infancy. Mrs. Bryan made many friends wherever she resided, and had been an affectionate and faithful wife for thirty-six years. She was a consistent Christian and a member of the Baptist church.

On October 25, 1905, Colonel Bryan was married to Miss Evelyn Kennedy, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Ann Kennedy, during their lifetime well-known residents of Delaware county, Iowa, having for many years

resided on a farm near Colesburg, Iowa. Mrs. Bryan was educated in the public schools of Delaware county and at Lenox College, at Hopkinton, Iowa. She taught school for a time and then became a stenographer, the latter profession leading to the study of law, which she pursued for some time, followed by her admission to the bar of Montana, in which state she practiced for several years at Miles City. In 1905 she was admitted to the bar of California, and began the practice of her profession at San Diego, which she discontinued at the time of her marriage and has not since resumed it. She was a charter member of Custer Chapter No. 25, Order of the Eastern Star, at Miles City, Montana, and is a past matron of that chapter. She also takes an active interest in church work and women's clubs. Colonel and Mrs. Bryan have one son, Thomas James Bryan, Jr., born January 28, 1908, who was received into their home June 15, 1908, and legally adopted by them June 15, 1909. They reside in their beautiful home, "Casa Coronelia," at Lemon Grove, where they entertain many Montana friends.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS. Nearly forty years ago, a young New Englander, inoculated with the desire for the West, crossed the North American continent to find for himself whether it was all his imaginings had painted it, and roseate as are the dreams of youth, he found them to have been true. In other words, he followed the celebrated advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West young man, and grow up with the country." He is to be found today a worthy, progressive and generally respected citizen of White Sulphur Springs. He is typically Western—democratic, independent, honest, enterprising—popular with the law-abiding, feared by those whose business takes them into devious ways, for he is serving his third term as sheriff, and Meagher county has never had a more effective and faithful enforcer of the laws. The offender against the rights of society remembers uncomfortably that when George L. Williams starts after a man he gets him. In addition to his praiseworthy service in this most difficult and important of public capacities, Mr. Williams is interested in ranching and owns a fine property, and is familiar with the natural resources of the state as are few men.

Mr. Williams was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, February 7, 1861. He resided in the locality of his birth until about the age of sixteen years, and then started forth to seek his fortunes. He tarried in Michigan for about six months, pursuing various occupations and went from that state to Wyoming. There for one year he herded horses and then came on to Montana, reaching the state in 1881. He secured work herding cattle again and engaged in this life for about a decade, after which he embarked in cattle-raising and ranching for himself and he has followed this continuously ever since that time. He has prospered in marked degree and is now one of the large operators of Meagher county. He is known throughout the length and breadth of the county and has contributed in marked degree to its development.

Mr. Williams is the son of Lorenzo Williams, who was born in Connecticut and made his home in that state until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was one of the gallant host who offered their services to their country in its hour of need, serving three years in the great conflict and losing his left eye in an engagement, after which he was honorably discharged. After the termination of hostilities, he located in Massachusetts, where he resided until his death, 1912. This much respected gentleman was in his younger days a wheelwright, but has followed farming throughout the greater part of his life, and was retired from the more strenuous activities of life. His cherished and devoted wife and life companion was before her marriage Jennie Lyons, and her demise occurred in June, 1911, at the

age of seventy-three years. Both their remains are interred near the old Massachusetts homestead. There were six children in the elder Williams family, the subject being the second in order of birth and the eldest son. He has one brother in this state, Ira I. Williams, who resides on a ranch in Meagher county.

Mr. Williams received his early education in the schools of the Bay state. He disciplined his young strength to the labor of his father's farm and became very familiar with the many departments of agriculture. He earned an occasional small amount working for neighbors and always gave this money to his father.

In his political faith Mr. Williams gives hand and heart to the Democratic party, which he has supported since his earliest voting days. He takes an active interest in matters political and his support is deemed a very material acquisition. He was under sheriff for four years previous to his election to the main office. He was also sheep inspector at one time and has been a member of the school board. As sheriff he has had some wonderful experiences and has made many noteworthy arrests. One particularly important was that of the notorious outlaw Metzger, whom the subject, assisted by only one man, brought to bay in the mountains and landed him safely behind the bars. Metzger was tried, convicted and hanged. In fact, the sheriff's strenuousness in the performance of his duties is said to have a noticeable and salutary effect upon morals in the county.

Mr. Williams leans towards no particular church, but believes that all are working towards the same good end and is glad to give all what help he can. He is a prominent and popular fraternity man, belonging to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In Oddfellowship he has twice passed the chairs. Mr. Williams is wholesomely inclined towards out-of-door life, is a renowned follower of Nimrod and equally fond of fishing. His home is adorned with a number of fine heads which he secured himself in the hunt. He loves the great American game—baseball, delights in horses and driving and always keeps some fine stock on hand. He owns a nice private library, well-selected and high class, and well enjoys a quiet hour therein. He is one of the most loyal of the citizens of Montana, believing it the very garden spot of the world. Said he, apropos of this subject, "I have seen Montana go through various stages of development and am fully convinced that it is the best state in the Union." With Montana the lines are appropriate,

"None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

Mr. Williams was happily married in Meagher county on his ranch, the date of his union being October 29, 1895, and the young woman who promised to share his fortunes thereafter being Effie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding R. Smith, of Quincy, Illinois. They have two interesting children, both sons, as follows: Earl and Fulton. Ira, the eldest son, died March 29, 1903.

PATRICK FENTON DOWLING. Among the men who began their careers at the bottom of the ladder in Montana and have since attained independence in material circumstances and distinction as citizens, one whose name is familiar to hundreds of the mining men of the state, is Patrick Fenton Dowling, of Basin.

Born in Redfield, Oswego county, New York, on the 5th of November, 1861, and educated in the public schools there, at the age of twenty he came west and located in Butte, December, 1881. His first dollar was earned by shingling a barn for old Billy Thompson at Butte. He also did teaming and various other kinds of work, and then began working at day wages in the Alta mine. From this time his progress was steady and

sure. He was made superintendent of the Daisy Mining Company's properties at Cook City, then became manager of the Bonanza Chief mine, and later leased this property. In 1907 Mr. Dowling bought from W. A. Clark the Ruby gold and silver mine in Jefferson county, twelve miles from Basin, the purchase price being seventy-five thousand dollars. This mine has been a great producer and has made its owner independent. Under Mr. Dowling's management the mine has been finely equipped, and he resides during the greater part of the year near enough to give his personal direction to the enterprise, having a pleasant home at Basin. He is also owner of valuable city property in Helena. Mr. Dowling is a director of the Montana Life Assurance Company.

In 1908 he was honored by election to the state legislature, and served one term. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally his affiliation is with the Masons, of which he is past master, and the Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand.

Mr. Dowling's wife was, before her marriage, Miss Maggie B. Wells. Her father, Luke F. Wells, was among the pioneers of California. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dowling: Irene D., who is a graduate of high school and business college; Amy D., a student in high school; Eugene; Edna; Lelia; George; and Ernest.

The father of Mr. Dowling was Michael Dowling, a native of Ireland, and who for many years was a substantial farmer in Redfield, Oswego county, New York, where he is buried. The mother was Mary Cavanaugh, who was born in New York and is still living on the old home farm in that state.

JOHN MARTIN SEAMAN. Although a native of North Dakota, John Martin Seaman, of Livingston, has spent practically his entire life within the limits of Montana, for he came to this state when but five years of age, and still remembers the trip up the Yellowstone river on a wood-burning steamer. He is now one of the prominent and successful business men of Livingston, being proprietor of a first class pharmacy in the post office block, and has also joined in activities of a public and social nature. Mr. Seaman was born August 12, 1876, in Valley City, North Dakota, and is a son of Peter and Julia (Fursell) Seaman. His father was a native of Berlin, Germany, whence he came to the United States as a young man, and drifted to Minnesota. Later he located in Barnes county, North Dakota, and at one time owned the land on which now stands the city of Valley City, with 4,606 population. He engaged in railroad contracting on the Northern Pacific, along the line into Montana, and came to Clark City, now Livingston, Montana, in 1881. For some years he was engaged in farming and stock raising, and also built the first lime kiln in Park county in 1888. For a time he resided in Anaconda, but eventually returned to Livingston, engaging in the bakery and confectionery business for about five years and then locating in Butte. In addition to being the owner of considerable real estate in Butte, he continues in the cattle business, and has a large ranch near Boulder. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and was the first postmaster of Valley City, while his religious belief is that of the German Lutheran church. His wife, a native of Ireland, passed away in 1900.

John Martin Seaman was the only child of his parents, and although he was but a mere child, well remembers the trip made by the family in 1881. They traveled as far as they could by rail, to Bismarck, North Dakota, then going up the Yellowstone river on an old wood-burning steamer to the present site of Miles City, and moving on to Clark City, now known as Livingston. In the public schools of the latter place,

Mr. Seaman secured his early education, and this training was supplemented by attendance at Northwestern University, Chicago. Graduated in the pharmaceutical class of 1898, he returned to Livingston and engaged in business, and has built up an excellent trade among the people in whose community he has spent almost all of his life. He has a well-conducted establishment, with every department complete, and numerous conveniences for his large patronage. Added to a natural gift for his profession, he is possessed of progressive ideas, business ability, and a pleasant and courteous manner that has drawn to him many friends. His popularity was evidenced in 1906 when he was the successful Republican candidate for the office of alderman of the Second ward. In fraternal matters Mr. Seaman has associated himself with Livingston Lodge, B. P. O. E.; Zephyr Camp No. 151, W. O. W., and other societies.

In 1901, Mr. Seaman was married to Miss Agnes Main, who was born in Scotland, a daughter of James and Margaret Main, the former of whom died in 1910, while the latter survives. Mrs. Seaman is the fourth in order of birth of her parents' five children. She and her husband have had six children: John Martin, Jr., James who died in infancy, Aline Helen, Richard, Donald and Julia Elizabeth.

EX-MAYOR WILLIAM C. WHIPPS. A man of versatile attainments and of superior distinction in Kalispell and extensive surrounding regions is William C. Whipps whose history is one of especial interest. He is of English ancestry in early generations. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Whipps, a former slave-owner in Maryland, was among the very first white men to settle in Ohio. His father, Lloyd Whipps, also a native of Maryland and an Ohio pioneer, began life as a farmer but later became a hardware dealer. He was a Civil war veteran in an Ohio regiment and served with distinction during the Rebellion. Louise Grant Whipps, the mother of our subject, was a Virginian by birth, but was living in Ohio at the time of her marriage, her family also being among the early settlers of southern Ohio and remotely connected with the family of General Grant. Mr. Whipps died in 1902 at the age of 81, and Mrs. Whipps in 1865. Of their nine children William C. was the fifth.

He was born near New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, on the 30th of August, 1856. His education consisted of the courses of the public schools of that place and some study in the high school. When fifteen years of age he went to Oberlin College and took a year's course in the commercial department and incidentally learned telegraphy. Returning home, he remained but a few months but left in 1872 for Nebraska which was at that time in the far west. He soon secured employment by the Union Pacific Railway and was sent to McPherson as operator. This place was located at the junction of the North and South Platte rivers and Fort McPherson was but a few miles away. Here a large garrison was maintained and this place was the home of Buffalo Bill (W. F. Cody), Texas Jack (Jack Omohondro) and Dr. W. F. Carver, the rifle shot. Mr. Whipps here became the intimate friend of all of these celebrities and soon was dubbed "Buffalo Bill, Jr." and was known by this appellation for several years afterwards. Fort McPherson was on the extreme frontier, and in the midst an Indian country (the Pawnees, Sioux and Cheyennes) and the center of the buffalo region. The little town where the railroad station was located was peopled mostly by "bad" men, gamblers, horse-thieves and murderers, and Indian massacres of small white parties were of frequent occurrence. Mr. Whipps was the subject of several exciting adventures while located at this place and other places farther west where he was later lo-

cated. Space will not permit of their telling here. In 1875 he had been transferred to Sidney, Nebraska, an important division point. Here also barracks were maintained and a regiment of soldiers kept. Always alive to opportunities of profit and adventure it was here that Mr. Whipps resigned his position with the railway company and joined a little party of five on an expedition into the Black Hills, over 200 miles away and in the midst of the Sioux and Cheyenne reservation, a most hazardous undertaking. The Indians, though not on the war path at that particular time were hostile and exceedingly averse to white men entering or coming upon their reservation, especially the Black Hills. Every pass and every trail were watched by them and the military also had instructions not to permit white men to enter the hills or go upon the reservation. Aware of this the little party of five stole out of Sidney at one o'clock in the morning of June 26, 1875. Traveling mostly by night and keeping hid during the day and undergoing many hardships and dangers, the party finally reached the hills and entered them and arrived at French Creek near Harney's Peak on July 16, 1875, being the first party to arrive there. Two or three other parties, one from Yankton, one from Pierre and one from Sioux City arrived soon after. Going on to Spring Creek the party located claims and commenced work on them. Hardly had the party gotten started in active operations when, on the 29th day of July General Crook issued a proclamation ordering all miners and other white men out of the Hills, giving them until the 10th of August to vacate and get out. If found in there after the date mentioned they were to be made prisoners and taken to Ft. Laramie. As General Crook had a large command in there at that time there was no recourse but to obey his proclamation. After dividing their supplies with others who had run short, the little party started on its return to Sidney and were reduced to starvation rations before arriving there, having nothing left for several days but a little flour. Thus summarily ended what might have been a profitable episode for Mr. Whipps and his party. Arriving at Sidney Mr. Whipps again entered the services of the Union Pacific Railway as agent and operator and was located at North Platte and later other places in Nebraska and Wyoming and for a time as train despatcher at Cheyenne. Desiring a change Mr. Whipps applied for and secured a position as express messenger on the Union Pacific road and for a time was located in Omaha, Denver and later in Ogden and Salt Lake. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Whipps severed his connection with the Express Company and went to Dillon, Montana, the then terminus of the Utah & Northern Railway, the first railroad to enter Montana, and accepted a position with the firm of Sebre, Ferris & White who were engaged in merchandising, banking and forwarding of freight. Mr. Whipps' position was with the Forwarding department and he soon rose to be the head bookkeeper and cashier of this department. The Forwarding house and business was moved from terminus to terminus until the railroad reached Butte in the winter of 1881-2. Mr. Whipps then returned to Dillon and remained in the employ of the same firm and on January 3, 1883, was sent to Livingston, Montana, the then terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to establish a forwarding business there. He managed this forwarding business and moved from terminus to terminus until the road reached Helena in the summer of 1883. He then severed his connection with Sebre, Ferris & White and accepted a position with the Merchants National Bank of Helena. He remained with this bank until the spring of 1891, having been advanced from bookkeeper to teller and the practical management of the bank in the meantime. He left Helena on the 17th of March, 1891, for Demersville, the then metropolis of the Flathead country and arrived there on the 19th of March. He there



W. H. Shipps



organized and started the Northwestern Bank of Demersville which was the first bank to be started in what is now Flathead county. A little later he organized and started the First National Bank of Kalispell and erected the first brick building to be erected in Kalispell for the occupancy of the bank. He was its cashier and manager until 1898 when he severed his connection with it to accept the receivership of the United States Land Office, which position he held for over five years, capably discharging the duties of the office. Mr. Whipps next venture was in the mercantile line which he has since followed and today he is the owner of one of the largest and handsomest furniture and house furnishing stores in Montana, conducted under the firm name of W. C. Whipps & Son. In 1904 Mr. Whipps erected the "Whipps Block" one of the largest and best buildings in Kalispell and occupied a portion of the building with his furniture emporium. Aside from the interests noted he has many others, including some of the finest summer home and fruit lands on the shores of Flathead lake, a tract of land adjoining the city of Kalispell, several ranches, etc. His summer home at Lake McDonald in the Glacier National Park was the first to be built there for private use. Years before the creation of the Park Mr. Whipps and his family had been spending their summers at this beautiful lake. It was he, who in April, 1907, learning that the Forestry Department was negotiating for the sale to private parties of the timber on the shores of Lake McDonald, took the initiative in the creation of the wonderful Glacier National Park. Knowing from observation that the denuding of this beautiful section of its verdant growth of timber meant its utter despoliation and ruin, he immediately took the matter up by letter with the Montana senators and representatives in congress, with the Great Northern Railway, asking their cooperation, and with President Roosevelt direct. Describing the beauties, the magnificent scenery and wonders and the cool delightful summer climate of this grand region, and in the letter to President Roosevelt mentioning the various kinds of wild animals, game and fish abounding there, he pictured the desolation that would result if the lumbermen were permitted to operate there and suggested that the entire region extending from the line of the Great Northern Railway to the Canadian boundary be created into a National Park and Game Preserve. No sooner had these letters reached Washington than a telegram came to the forestry superintendent at Kalispell telling him not to make any deals for the sale of any timber in the Lake McDonald region and soon thereafter Senator Carter introduced the bill creating the Glacier National Park. This was conserved to the American people for all time a resort and playground second to none in the world.

It is the public interests with which Mr. Whipps has identified himself that made him so necessary to the people of Kalispell and gained for him their high regard. Being exceedingly public spirited and progressive, every subject of civic welfare is of deep interest to him and he has ever been tireless in furthering the growth and in promoting the beauty of the city in which he lives. It therefore was a logical sequence that he should have received honors at their hands. He was chosen in 1893 as the city's first elective mayor. He then served for three consecutive terms and having consummated during these three terms all of the civic betterments he then had in hand he refused to accept the nomination for a fourth term. During this time Mr. Whipps caused to be put in a complete system of sewerage and paved the principal streets and initiated the parking of streets and the planting of trees etc., etc. Many times thereafter he was solicited to accept the mayoralty again but refused until the spring of 1910 when the demand for him was so pressing and so universal that he felt it his duty to accept which he did and was elected without opposition to the fourth term. Among the more notable

achievements accomplished by Mr. Whipps during his fourth term was the reclaiming of a tract of forty-three acres of brushy, marshy land, which most people thought to be a worthless, disease-breeding, mosquito hole and transforming it into one of the most beautiful municipal parks to be found in even cities of five or six times the size of Kalispell. Nothing else in Montana compares with it. The marshes now are beautiful, shaded lagoons, extending for a half mile or more which can be used in the summer for boating and swimming and in the winter for skating. Walks, drives, a children's play-ground equipped with the latest devices, summer-houses, beautiful wooded islands and many artistically constructed rustic bridges may now be found there. This park was named Woodland Park and any city might well be proud of it. Court House Park was another to be reclaimed by Mr. Whipps. Here a system of drives were artistically laid out and paved, cement sidewalks constructed and hundreds of trees and shrubs planted and the whole converted into a beautiful lawn. Miles of street parking, cement sidewalks and street grading were accomplished; a uniform system of cluster lights was installed on the business streets; experts were employed to audit the city accounts and an up-to-date system of municipal account books installed; the city ordinances, found in a chaotic condition were segregated, codified and printed in book form; he obtained a reduction in water rates for the consumer of forty per cent. and had the minimum rate for electric lights reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.00. A pretty busy man was Mayor Whipps during this two year term, especially as most of what was accomplished by him had to be fought through against strong opposition. Another notable act of Mr. Whipps during this administration was to take the police force out of politics and appoint the members thereof to serve indefinitely or during good behavior. Completing this term Mr. Whipps was strongly urged to accept another but feeling that his private affairs needed his attention worse than did the city he declined.

Mr. Whipps was instrumental and one of the prime movers in the building of the Masonic Temple, one of the finest in the state. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church.

In Helena on October 20, 1886, William C. Whipps was married to Miss Annie E. Osterhout, a daughter of Edgar Osterhout and a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are two in number. A son, William O., born in Helena on January 25, 1888, a graduate of Columbia University and now associated with his father in business, and a daughter, Caroline Louise Whipps, born in Kalispell September 30, 1895.

Mr. Whipps is a Republican, a contemporary and warm personal friend of the late Senator Thomas H. Carter. Mr. Whipps has the distinction of having been the leader in many political fights and of having never been defeated. To him is due much of the growth and prosperity of Kalispell. Much credit therefore accrues to him both in his public capacity and also in his personal encounter with fate, which through years he has conducted so successfully and honorably.

Mrs. NELLIE R. BROWN. Prominent among Montana's women of intelligence and culture is Mrs. Nellie R. Brown, the present superintendent of public instruction in Teton county, who has filled that responsible position one term previous to this and has been numbered among Montana's educators since 1881. Strongly qualified in character and personality as well as in educational attainments, her labors in the educational field have been of a high order and her intellectual force and executive power have made her official service

marked for efficiency. She is one of the strong women of Montana and as such merits a place on these pages.

Mrs. Brown, who was Miss Nellie R. RoBard prior to her marriage, was born in Audrain county, Missouri, on the 17th of January, 1860. She is a daughter of John M. and Anna (Phillips) RoBard, the former of whom was a Kentuckian by birth but became a pioneer settler in Missouri along in the '40s. During the gold excitement of 1849 he removed to California but remained only a short time, returning from thence to Missouri where he took up business activity as a merchant. He was educated for the law but owing to ill health could not pursue the profession. He was a Democrat in politics and took a very active and prominent part in the public and political affairs of Audrain county, Missouri, and its county seat of Mexico, having served for a time as mayor and as postmaster of Mexico, and he was also a prominent member of the Masonic circles of Missouri. W. A. RoBard, a brother of John M., was one of Missouri's eminent men, having served many years as attorney general there, and at Jefferson City, Missouri, the state has erected a monument to his memory. Anna Phillips, who was born in Virginia, came to Missouri in girlhood and at Mexico, Missouri, was married to John M. RoBard. To their union were born nine children, of whom Mrs. Brown is fifth in order of birth. Both parents are deceased, the father having passed away in 1880 at the age of fifty-five and the mother's death having occurred in 1900 when seventy-five years old. Both are interred at Mexico, Missouri. The Phillips family is Scotch, while the RoBards are of Scotch-Irish descent.

Mrs. Brown was educated in the public schools of Mexico, Missouri, and in Hardin College, of that city, which institution conferred on her the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887. Upon the conclusion of her collegiate studies she taught school one year in Centralia, Missouri. On October 6, 1880, at Centralia, she was united in marriage to Solan H. Brown, and in 1881 accompanied her husband to Montana, locating first at Helena. During their residence there Mrs. Brown taught six years in the schools at Helena and of Lewis and Clark county. About 1892 they removed to what is now known as Teton county but then was a portion of Chouteau county, and located at Dupuyer, where Mrs. Brown spent three years more in teaching. From there they removed to Chouteau, where Mr. Brown died on June 25, 1901. Mrs. Brown has taught six years since becoming a resident of Chouteau and is now filling her third term as superintendent of public instruction in Teton county, her first term having included 1907 and 1908, her second term having begun in 1911, and she has just been re-elected for the third time as county superintendent of schools. Cultivated in mind and with her years of practical experience as a teacher, she has most efficiently and acceptably filled the position of executive head of the Teton county schools.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born four children: RoBard Brown, deceased; Nellie, now Mrs. P. H. Crossen, of Chouteau; Grace, who is the wife of Wilson Nored and resides at Oakdale, North Dakota; and Hazel Brown, now a high-school student.

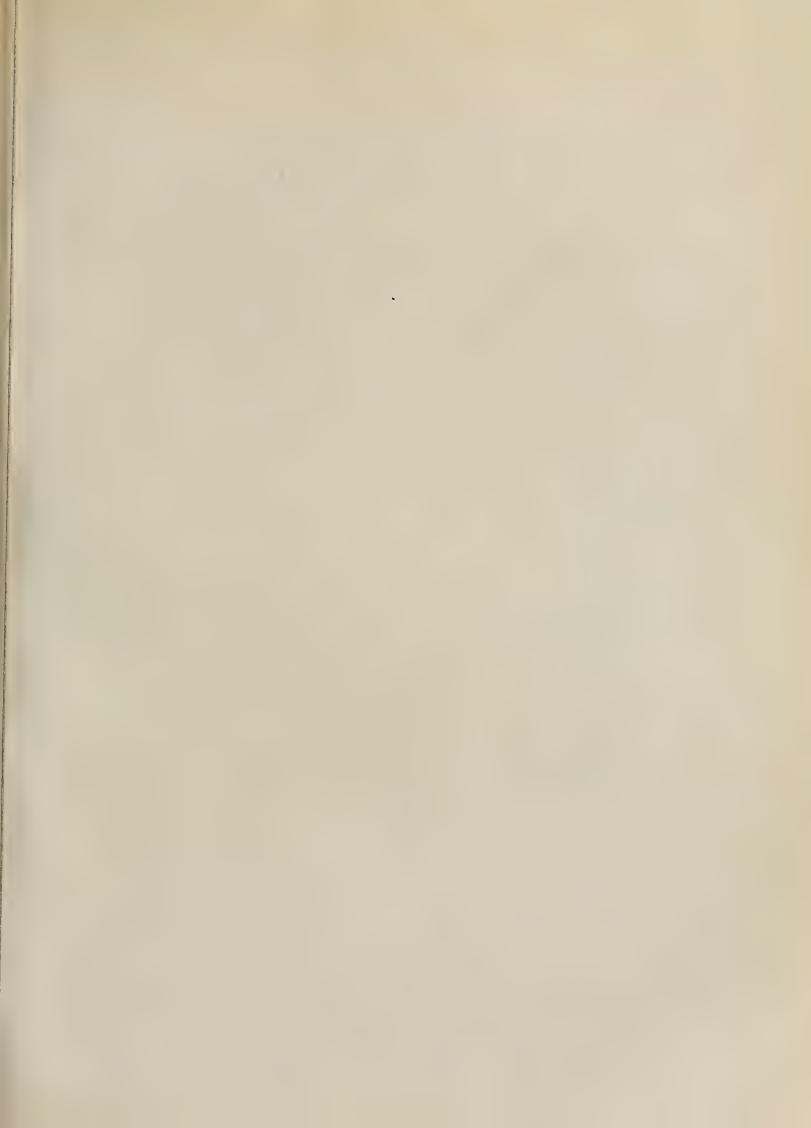
HENRY LOUVILLE KNIGHT. The year 1881 marked the advent of Henry Louville Knight into the west, and the passing years have since found him for the most part engrossed in newspaper enterprises of varied nature. He has been identified with journalistic work in many capacities and for years has been a potent force in the field of publicity in this section of the state. Since June, 1909, he has been a member of the firm of Knight & Cade, proprietors of the *Kalispell Times*, a paper founded in the interests of the Republicans of the city and of the district.

An easterner by birth, Henry Louville Knight was

born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, on April 20, 1863, and is the son of Rev. Franklin LaFayette Knight and Lavina Howard Dorsey.

Rev. Franklin LaFayette Knight was born in 1826 in Maine and was educated in the east. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine, and his vocation that of a minister of the Episcopalian church. He died in Washington, D. C., while the assistant rector of St. John's church. Rev. Knight was a scholar of brilliant attainments, his knowledge of the dead languages being most unusual and far reaching. In 1867 he was professor of Latin and Greek in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, but in 1869 returned to Washington, D. C., with his family, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1876. The wife and mother was a member of a well known Maryland family,—the Howard-Dorseys by name, and she died in the month of October, in 1912, in the eighty-fourth year of her life, her death taking place in the home of her son, M. D. Knight, of Rockville, Maryland. Seven children were born to Rev. and Mrs. Knight. The family is one of the old established ones in America, the first of the name to locate in America having been George S. Knight, who came from England in 1700 and settled in Maine. The family has ever displayed a strong tendency towards things of an ecclesiastic nature, and many of the name have given their lives to the work of the church.

Henry Louville Knight received a somewhat superficial education, the height of his scholastic training being represented by a year in the preparatory department of Columbian College, in Washington, D. C., in 1877. In June, 1881, he turned his face in a westerly direction, and reached Miles City, Montana, on the old steamer Helena full six months ahead of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In that year he busied himself in keeping books for the county sheriff, and in the next winter he inaugurated his newspaper career with work on the *Yellowstone Journal* at Miles City. In 1884 he was editor of the *Daily Press* in Miles City and he left that place in 1885, making his way to Big Horn, Wyoming, where in company with E. H. Becker, he founded the *Big Horn Sentinel*. He later moved the plant to Buffalo, Wyoming, but in 1886 sold out and returned to Miles City. He worked on the *Journal* there until 1888, when he bought the *Courier* at Rathdrum, Idaho. This venture was not a success, and Mr. Knight lost his investment as a result of the enterprise. He then returned to Billings in eastern Montana and secured employment in the office of the *Gazette*, where he remained for some years. In 1893, once more emboldened to start out on his own responsibility, Mr. Knight started the *Yellowstone Valley Recorder*. In 1896 he moved the plant to Missoula and there started the *Missoula Daily Messenger*. This enterprise was also doomed to failure, and he weathered the storms of financial adversity for two years, when he gave up the struggle in Missoula. The spring and summer of the year 1899 Mr. Knight spent in a printing office in Spokane, Washington, the winter following finding him once more at the helm in his old position on the *Journal* in Miles City. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Knight edited a campaign daily for W. A. Clark and in the winter of 1900-01 went to Billings to take over the management of the *Billings Times*. In March, 1901, he went to Kalispell, Montana, to accept a responsible position on the *Daily Bee*, and in 1903 he became a stockholder of the Bee Publishing Company, continuing as secretary and manager until 1909, when the *Kalispell Times* was founded in the interests of the Republicans of Kalispell. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, Mr. Knight is one of the firm of Knight & Cade, managers and proprietors of that paper, and





Joseph Chammin

the *Times* has under their management and direction prospered most undeniably as a "stand pat" organ of the Republican party.

Mr. Knight is a member of the Knights of Pythias since the year 1891, when he joined the order in Billings. He is past chancellor of the lodge, and a member of the uniform rank. He has been a delegate to many of the grand lodge conventions of the order and has taken a prominent place in the society in the years of his affiliation with it. Mr. Knight is not a member of any church. He is a nature lover and a naturalist of no small learning. He is a pedestrian, and is especially fond of fresh air and out-of-door exercises. He is unmarried as yet, and is quoted as having said that in that regard his "prospects are poor."

FRANK G. COLE. The life of Frank G. Cole stands forth as an example of the way in which a man may rise in his trade or profession from a humble position to membership in a prominent and successful firm. Frank G. Cole began life as a machinist, and as a mere boy he determined that he would do his work so thoroughly that he would always be the one thought of when a vacancy occurred above him. Therefore by devotion to his work, by acquiring a knowledge of every branch of it, and by always showing that he was not in a business for what he could get out of it but for what he could give to it, he rose from one level to the next higher until he is now the manager of one of the most important industrial plants in Kalispell, Montana.

Frank G. Cole is a western man by birth, having been born in Pioche, Nevada, on the 20th of January, 1875. His father was William G. Cole, who was born in foggy old London, across the water in Merry England. The date of his birth was the year 1844 and he came to America at the age of nineteen in 1863. He first settled in California, and followed mining as his profession. He later moved to Nevada, and finally in 1868 came to Montana and took up placer mining near Unionville, Montana. Here he lived for many years, and was accounted one of the successful mining men of the community. He was a man of great reserve, quiet and although interested in the affairs of the community in general, not caring to take a prominent part in them or to hold public office. It was in 1881 that he came to Butte, Montana, and became associated with the Amalgamated Company, with whom he remained for about seven years. He then spent several years in connection with the Parrott Company and during the last three years of his life, he turned to ranching, owning and operating a ranch in the Bitter Root country. His death occurred in Butte in 1901, and he is survived by his wife and five children. He was married in California to Anna Hodson, who like her husband was born in England, Preston being her native town. She lives at present in Butte. Of the five living children, William H. Cole, the eldest, is a resident of Salt Lake City and is in charge of the Highland Boy mine; Louise Cole married Charles Bole and now lives in Coeur de Ellis, Montana; Walter Cole is in the automobile business in San Diego, California; Frank is the next, and Harry, the youngest, is living in Montana, and like his brother, Frank, is a machinist.

Frank Cole was educated in Butte, and is a graduate of the Butte high school, being a member of the class of 1891. On completing his high school work he entered Butte Business College and after a year spent in this institution, decided that he preferred some work where he might use his hands. He was therefore apprenticed to a machinist in the Western Iron Works, and here learned his trade. He followed the trade of machinist, as a journeyman, for about six years, and then after leaving Butte, became master mechanic for the Bridger Coal Company at Bridger, Montana. He

remained with them for several years and then became connected with the Heinze Smelting Company, with whom he remained for some time. His next move was to Australia where he became associated with the North Lyle Smelting Company, his work being the erection of engines. In each of these moves Mr. Cole took an upward step, though it may have been a tiny one, upon the ladder of success, and his worth was so well realized by the North Lyle Smelting Company that during the last eighteen months of his connection with them he was superintendent of the plant.

On his return to this country he went to work for the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, where he remained for a year. He next went to Vancouver Island, in British Columbia to take charge of the Northwestern Smelting and Refinery Company, at Crofton, British Columbia. After two years spent here, he went to Salt Lake City to install some machinery for a mining company at that place. It took him six months to complete this task and at the end of this time he took charge of the Western Iron Works. He was foreman of this big plant for six years and the company felt his loss greatly when he determined to resign his position to accept the management of the Kalispell Iron Works. He is not only the very efficient manager but also a member of the firm, and the years and years of practical experience which he has had are now proving extremely valuable. The company was incorporated in 1906 and has had a very prosperous career, especially since Mr. Cole has had its affairs in charge.

Like his father, Mr. Cole does not care to interest himself in active politics, but he is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In his religious beliefs he is a firm adherent and faithful communicant of the ancient Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Cole was married on the 25th of December, 1894, to Miss Katherine Foley, a daughter of Edward Foley, who is now deceased. Mrs. Cole is a native of the state of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are the parents of three children. Frank W., the eldest, was born in Butte, August 29, 1896. Tasmania, who was born in far-off Australia, in Crothy, Tasmania, on the 29th of April, 1902. Raymond Andrew Cole was born in Butte, Montana, on the 15th day of May, 1908.

Through the years in which Mr. Cole has been in close touch with men of many different nationalities and modes of thinking, he has not devoted himself alone to learning the technical side of his business, but to studying the various types of humanity with whom he has been associated. This is one of the reasons for his success in an executive position, for he is seldom mistaken in a man, and being a firm believer in the spark of goodness underlying the bad in all of us, he has often been successful in bringing this to the surface in men whom other employers have given up as no good. He is undoubtedly a man whose life has been of use to his fellows, and were he not a successful man, this would be sufficient to make him a man to be remembered.

JOSEPH CHAUVIN. There are perhaps other men in Montana who are wealthier and hold more conspicuous places in the eye of the nation than Joseph Chauvin of Butte, but none of them is bigger. None has more public spirit, nor a greater love and loyalty for the state. He has been a resident of Butte from the days when it was a straggling mining camp, when pay day meant wild carousals and six-shooters, and the cowboy who today inhabits the vaudeville stage was then a real object. With the foresight of a born business man, Mr. Chauvin felt that this rough collection of shacks and tents held in its unkempt bosom the germ of something better, and his confidence was not misplaced. In the development of Butte, Mr. Chauvin

took an active and prominent part. When men wanted advice as to where they should place their money, when they considered some move which would improve the appearance of the city, when political questions arose, Mr. Chauvin was the man to whom they instinctively turned. He was not only ready and willing to give both of his time and services, but he had many more years of experience than had most of the citizens of Butte, along the lines in which they sought help. He had grown up with the country, had learned to know not only the country but the men. There was not a man of importance in the state that he did not know, and he likewise knew the miners and the cowboys, knew how they thought and felt and reasoned. He was invaluable to his political party because of this ability to judge men, and while never caring to hold office himself he has always been one of the prominent men of his party in the state. No man in Montana possesses a larger number of personal friends than Mr. Chauvin, and this popularity seems only too small a reward for one who has given of himself so generously to the service of his city and state.

The ancestry of Joseph Chauvin is by no means the most uninteresting thing concerning him. On his paternal side his ancestry makes him a descendant of one of the oldest families of the French nobility, whose founder was Marquis De Leveille. He also numbers among his ancestors, a man who was brought to the notice of the public at the ter-centenary of the coming of the great explorer. This man was Henri Chauvin, who was first lieutenant under Champlain and was captain of a three hundred foot barque, the *Don d'Dieu*. An ancestress of his, Mlle. Chauvin, was the first prioress in the first convent in Quebec. His family have thus always been pioneers, and have found their places in life on the edges of civilization. It is therefore not strange that Joseph Chauvin should have sought the wilds of Montana so far in advance of many of his present fellow citizens.

Mr. Chauvin comes from a family noted on both sides for their longevity. His father and mother are both living, after sixty-four years of wedded life. His father, Leander J. Chauvin, was born in Virrennes, near Montreal, Canada, in 1827. He emigrated to Vermont in 1842, and five years later, in 1847, married Harriet Pepin. Harriet Pepin was born in Vercher, Canada, and was a daughter of Joseph Pepin and his wife. Joseph Pepin was one of a family of twenty-six children, and the mother of this large family lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four. One of his brothers was a trapper and hunter in the thirties, and in the early forties camped on the headwaters of the Missouri river. He therefore might have been on the very spot where his grand-nephew now lives. Joseph Pepin died at the age of seventy-two and his wife died at the age of ninety-four. Mr. Chauvin's maternal grandmother lived to be ninety years of age, and so it can well be imagined that Mr. Chauvin at the age of sixty-four tells the truth when he says he feels like a young man. He surely looks like one, and since a man is as young as he feels he has many more years of usefulness yet remaining to him. Leander and Harriet Chauvin became the parents of sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, of whom six sons and four daughters are yet alive. The father and mother are now living at the old homestead in Shelburn, Vermont, where Mrs. Chauvin has lived since her parents brought her here as a child. The old home is not far from the celebrated Webb farm, and is situated in one of the most picturesque portions of the old state.

Joseph Chauvin was born in Shelburn, Vermont, on the 27th of November, 1848. His parents were poor, for life was hard and Vermont farms have never had a reputation for great fertility. The lad was brought

up on a farm, and attended the common schools. He was eager for an education, and since his father was unable to give him one, he sawed wood, lighted the fires at the schoolhouse, and rang the bells, thus paying his way through the high school, or more properly the academy, for it was a private institution. It was conducted by that learned man, H. H. Fisk, who is now a prominent professor in Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. Under the tutelage of this able man Mr. Chauvin received a thorough education, but at the age of fifteen he deserted his books and attempted to enlist in a Vermont regiment that was then being formed. This was in 1863, during the days when it was evident that the North would conquer, but when men were being rushed to the front to fill the gaps caused by the carnage at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, Joseph Chauvin was not permitted to enlist on account of his youth and was forced to watch the regiment march away without him and later to see it return, covered with glory.

Upon finding that he could not be a soldier he went to Burlington, Vermont, and there accepted a clerkship in a grocery store. He remained here for five years, saving his money and learning the business. His business ability early asserted itself, and at the age of twenty, he resigned from his clerkship, and opened a small grocery store of his own. Within four years he was doing the largest business of this kind in town, and was one of the wealthiest and most important citizens. At the age of thirty he was made alderman of the Fourth ward, which was normally a Democratic ward. He served a two-year term, and this was his introduction to the field in which he was later to play so prominent a part. He was a member of the famous old Ethan Allen Engine Company of Burlington, and is yet an honorary member of the company. The freedom and the future which he saw in the great territories of the West had for some time appealed to him strongly, and at last, just after the close of his term as alderman, the old pioneer instinct fully awake, he set out for those unknown lands. The trip was made before the railroad had reached Butte, and it was by no means an easy place to reach. He arrived here on the 1st of June, 1881, and rough as the camp looked he saw its possibilities with half a glance.

He opened up a furniture store, and from the first modest beginning it grew in time into a large and prosperous business. Six years ago he retired from the mercantile life and went into the mining business, both as mine owner and as broker. In this business he is still engaged, and is known all over the state as one of the most successful brokers and authoritative men on mining questions. He has won and lost several fortunes since coming to Montana, but whichever way the tide turns his equanimity is never disturbed. He now hopes to make another fortune before his active life is ended. He is not the type of man who cares for money as money; it is the making of it that interests him, the playing of the game. He is one of the most active stockbrokers on the Butte Stock Exchange and during moments of excitement, he is one of the men who is watched most closely, for whichever way he moves, many are certain to follow. He is owner of several mining properties of great value, and is secretary and treasurer of the Butte Cable Copper & Gold Mining Company. He is also vice-president and director in the North Pacific Placer Mining Company. In both of these concerns he is a heavy stockholder.

In politics Mr. Chauvin has always been a steadfast Republican, and since 1888 he has taken a prominent part in the many stirring campaigns for which Montana has become famous. He was a personal friend of the late Colonel Sanders, and was his guest in his Washington home a number of times. He was a warm and loyal friend of the late Senator Carter, and

upon his death a letter which he wrote to the editor of the *Inter Mountain*, was one of the truest tributes paid to the politician, who, as Mr. Chauvin said, "one had but to go to Washington to learn how great a man he was among the big men of the nation." He also spoke of him as "a genial acquaintance," a warm friend, never so great as to overlook these little things that make life worth living and made him the big man he was." It would be very easy to turn the tables and apply these words to their author, for they are certainly true of him. He served as a delegate to many state, county and city conventions, and was a dominant force that helped to shape the destinies of the Republican party in the state of Montana. He is of too retiring a disposition to have ever thrust himself forward, but he has been nominated for several county offices, and was one of the leading candidates for mayor of Butte in 1892. He was defeated in the convention by only eight votes, which was a more bitter disappointment to his followers than to the candidate himself.

Mr. Chauvin is a popular member of the social world of Butte. He has been an active member of the Silver Bow Lodge of Elks, No. 240, since the first years of its organization. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Institute, and for twenty years has been an active member of this, one of the oldest social clubs in Butte. He is one of the most noted sportsmen in the West, and it would be hard to find his equal with a rod. The *Inter Mountain* published quite a lengthy article a short time ago, calling attention to Mr. Chauvin's prowess in this sport. The following extracts are quoted: "Mr. Chauvin, besides being a broker, is certainly an angler, and enjoys the sport; to wade across fields of green grass, green trees, hear the whippoorwill and meadow lark sing is better than medicine, and he can't understand how millionaires basking and roasting in the East don't come out and enjoy the finest climate in the world. He has fished with one pole bought in 1885, and caught enough fish to load a car in streams within a hundred miles of Butte. He seldom speaks of his catches, but he can usually be found with more fish on the same stream than anybody. In five trips recently to Red Rock river he has brought home an average of forty pounds of dressed trout, grayling and whitefish, and takes pleasure in distributing the same to his friends."

Mr. Chauvin has traveled widely, in the United States and Canada, and such travel has broadened his mind, and given him an understanding of many conditions of men. He is a true lover of the best in art and literature, and his mind has had the best of training, through contact with some of the keenest thinkers of the day. He had a wide acquaintance over the whole country, and since casting his first vote for General Grant, he has known personally many of the men who have influenced the public affairs of our nation. Mr. Chauvin is a member of the Roman Catholic church, but is a man of broad views and tolerant attitude in matters of religion.

The marriage of Joseph Chauvin to Caroline Germain, took place in Burlington, Vermont, in 1870. The mother and father of Mrs. Chauvin were old pioneers of Burlington, and lived there until they died at a ripe old age. Mr. and Mrs. Chauvin have one son, Charles Frederic Chauvin, who was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1874. He was married in Boston, to Miss Derby, a daughter of Mr. Derby, who was the founder and proprietor of the famous Derby Desk Company of Boston. Charles F. Chauvin entered the employ of this company at the time of his marriage, and he has since continued in the office furniture business, at present being connected with a prominent office and bank furnishing house in New York City. He has two children, Doris Chauvin and Joseph Edward Chauvin. Mr. Joseph Chauvin also adopted his oldest

sister's child at the death of the mother, Carrie Anna Chauvin. The child in question was only fourteen days old at her mother's death, and she came to the West with her adopted parents in 1881. She has lived in the West ever since, having married W. L. Fant, of Butte, in 1891. They had one child, Beulah L. Fant, who is now the ward of Mr. Chauvin, for her father died in 1904. Mrs. Fant has since married W. M. Jermain, a prominent contractor, who resides at Missoula.

FREDERICK PAUL AUERBACH, president of the Central Meat Company, is one of the more prominent and progressive business men of Great Falls. He is one who has made his own position in the business world by the persistent application of the many traits of sturdy German character which are his by right of birth, and adds one to the already long list of German emigrants who have made good in all walks of life in America.

Born in Saxony, Germany, Mr. Auerbach is the son of Frederick Paul Auerbach, Sr., a native German, who was a textile worker or weaver by trade, and who served in the German army throughout the Franco-Prussian war. The rough campaign life unseated his health in a deplorable degree, and after his return from the war he lingered through several months of illness and died in 1873, at the early age of forty-five years. His wife was Dorothy Anna (Wiese) Auerbach, born in Saxony in 1829. She is still living in her native land. Their son, Frederick Paul, Jr., was born April 18, 1865, and as a boy attended the public schools of his home town. When he reached the age of fourteen, his parents, in common with others of their class, apprenticed their son to the meat business, but he only remained in the shop for one year, and when he was fifteen immigrated to America, alone, and dependent entirely upon his own resources. On reaching these shores, he proceeded at once to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but the city did not appeal to him and he had a desire to see more of the country, particularly the westerly portion of it. In 1881 he came to Montana, stopping first in Missoula, where he found work in a meat shop. He remained in that city for five years, employed in various capacities, and while there took out his first citizen's papers. Always a saving and industrious youth, the young man, after about six years in America, decided to visit his home once more, and he accordingly made the trip home and paid a pleasant visit to his mother and other members of his family. In a short time he returned once more to Montana, this time locating in Anaconda, and he again secured employment in a meat shop, where he remained for three years. In 1889 Mr. Auerbach went to Butte where he was employed for a number of years, coming from there to Great Falls, where he launched out in business for himself. He sold out in a short time, returning to Butte, but his better judgment soon brought him to Great Falls once more, and there, together with Mr. Frank P. Johnson, in 1894 he established the business since that time known as the Central Meat Company. The industry has grown apace, and has with the passing years developed into one of the leading establishments of its kind in the city, or indeed, in northern Montana. They conduct a wholesale and retail business, and the shop is in every way one of the most modern and complete known to the trade.

Mr. Auerbach has, despite the heavy demands upon his time by his business, been able to devote a considerable attention to civic affairs, and has been a member of the board of aldermen of Great Falls for twelve years. For six years he was president of the council, and in both capacities has been instrumental in bringing about many improvements and benefits in a municipal way. He is a Democrat in his political convictions, and with his family, is a member of the Lutheran church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Hermann, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Woodmen of the

World. Mr. Auerbach is a man of action, and is especially fond of outdoor life. He has acquired a considerable amount of real estate in Great Falls and other points throughout the state, and is regarded as a man of some wealth.

In November, 1890, Mr. Auerbach was united in marriage with Miss Theresa Matt of Anaconda. Six children have been born to them, named as follows: Dora, born in August, 1892, assistant in offices of her father; Paul, born in 1894, in business with the father; Francis, born in 1896, also in the office of the Central Meat Company; Theresa, born in 1899; Pauline, born in 1901 and Helen born in 1904, all are attending school in Great Falls.

J. C. ORRICK. The sheriff of Yellowstone county, J. C. Orrick, needs no introduction to the people of the Yellowstone valley. That he is well and favorably known is evidenced by the office with which they have honored him, and which he now holds and fills so acceptably. He was born September 15, 1872, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and is a son of Dr. John H. and Hattie (Nichols) Orrick, the former a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter of Lowell, Massachusetts. Dr. Orrick was educated in the old Baltimore Medical College, and became one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Wisconsin, his field of practice being the town of Stevens Point. He served with distinction as a surgeon of a Wisconsin regiment during the War of the Rebellion, and on his return therefrom built up a large and lucrative practice, but his career was cut short by early death in 1876. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His widow survives him, making her home in Chicago, and their three children are all living: Carrie, who is married and living in Chicago; Nellie, the wife of Robert E. Gruwell, of Billings; and J. C.

J. C. Orrick was only four years of age when his father died, and when he was nine years of age he accompanied his mother to the home of his grandfather, Josiah Nichols, a pioneer of California and Idaho, who was then living at Junction, Custer county, Montana. His education was secured in the public schools of Miles City, Montana, and until 1894 he was employed on various ranches, at that time going into business for himself as a raiser of and dealer in horses and cattle. He was first appointed deputy county assessor in 1900, a position in which he served ably for one term, when he was made deputy sheriff under Sheriff W. P. Adams, and later acted in the same capacity under Sheriff James T. Webb. The latter was murdered in 1907, and in 1908 Mr. Orrick was chosen for the office, and the capable manner in which he handled the affairs and duties that devolved upon him caused the voters to return him to that position in 1910 and was the candidate of his party again in 1912. He has been one of the best and most popular sheriffs Yellowstone county has ever had, and the highest compliment that can be paid him is the general opinion among all who know him that he is a man who does his duty as he sees it, and that he is upright, fearless and absolutely sincere. Politically he is a Republican, and his fraternal affiliation is with Billings Lodge No. 304, B. P. O. E.

On January 25, 1897, Sheriff Orrick was married to Miss Cora Wear, who was born at Elko, Nevada, daughter of Robert G. and Louisa (McCutcheon) Wear, the former of whom died at the age of seventy-three years, in 1906, while the latter passed away when Mrs. Orrick was a mere child. Mrs. Orrick's parents were both natives of Missouri, in which state they were married. During the early seventies they removed to Nevada, where Mr. Wear engaged in stock-raising, giving the greater part of his attention to horses. During the gold excitement they came overland to Montana by ox-team, settling at Virginia City in 1865,

later returned to Nevada and in 1885 located near Miles City, Mr. Wear being engaged in raising horses and cattle until the time of his death. A Democrat in his political views, he served as county commissioner of Custer county for some time and in various township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Orrick have had two children: Jack and Cecile.

JAMES KING is another of those valuable citizens for whose contributions to our development we are indebted to our good neighbor, Canada. Eastern Ontario is the place of his birth and also that of his parents, Michael and Mary Young King, who still reside there. There were two girls and eight boys in the family and James is the second in point of age. Michael Young is a farmer, but his son did not follow that occupation after he grew up, although he earned his first money at the age of sixteen by mowing buckwheat for fifty cents a day.

Mr. King's education was received in the institutions of Canada, and it is therefore superfluous to say that his training has been thorough, for anyone familiar with the schools in our neighboring country is obliged to acknowledge that in educational matters, as well as in some other departments of national life, we might well pattern after our Canadian cousins. Mr. King graduated from the high school after finishing the public school, and then completed the teachers' training course, supplementing this vocational instruction by study in the Collegiate Institute. Three years were spent in teaching in the Canadian schools, and during vacation time he went to the Ontario Business College in Bellville, Ontario, from which he graduated. All this preparation was finished by the time Mr. King was twenty-one, and in May, 1882, he arrived in Butte, two months before his twenty-first birthday, which occurred on July 26.

When Mr. King first came to the city he obtained his first position as an accountant in a mercantile establishment. Next he was associated with the Bell Mining & Smelting Company, and when he left their employ it was to undertake the contract of supplying the Viola Mining & Smelting Company of Idaho with charcoal. Mr. King spent two years at this, but during that time he did not give up his legal residence in Montana. When he came back to Butte his first venture was a brick yard, and he also went into some mining projects, at which he worked for three years. He sold out his holdings in these in 1890, and went into the dairy business. He conducted this industry until he bought the Goldberg Building in 1896. Since that date Mr. King has been occupied in managing this property, which is one of the modern buildings of the city. A European hotel occupies the entire structure above the street floor and comprises the most modern as well as the leading business of its kind in the city.

On June 9, 1896, Mr. King was married to Miss Anna F. Schulze, daughter of August and Wilhelmina Schulze. The marriage was solemnized in Butte, but at the present time Mrs. King's parents live in Spokane. Both Mr. King and his wife are members of the Catholic church and take an active part in its work. Mr. King is one of the Knights of Columbus and one of the most popular members of that fraternity.

Political matters have claimed much of his time and attention. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and he has been a man of influence in the local organization. When Mr. Kenyon was mayor of Butte, Mr. King served under S. W. Graves as assistant city clerk. His party sent him to Helena as a member of the Eleventh legislative assembly and in that session he earned the gratitude of all friends of good government by introducing the Anti-Pool Room Bill, of which he is the author.

During his college days Mr. King took a prominent part in athletics, and was known as a football and a



James King

baseball player, besides being excellent at La Crosse. He retains his fondness for all these games and he has never lost his college habit of reading. He has collected a library which is for use and not for furniture only, as the friends who frequent the home of Mr. and Mrs. King at 1039 Alluminum avenue can testify.

JOHN H. DUFFY. Holding high rank in his profession, and with a record of achievement to which he can justly point with satisfaction, John H. Duffy may with perfect propriety be called one of the leading attorneys of the city of Anaconda. He is a Californian by birth, and in all his life has shown himself thoroughly imbued with the western spirit of activity and progress.

Mr. Duffy was born in Sacramento, California, on March 4, 1850. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of his native city and he finished this with a course in a business college from which he was graduated when he was seventeen years old. He did not take up the profession of the law until 1876, when he began the study of Blackstone, and on August 13, 1882, he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Montana territory. He immediately swung his shingle to the breeze, and success was not long in coming to him. He practiced at Butte, Montana, until 1895, when he removed to Anaconda. His ability was promptly recognized in this city, both professionally and personally. He became active in public affairs, made speeches for the Democratic party through the western part of the state and was elected county attorney, in which office he held the confidence of the people for two terms. Returning to private life he rapidly built up a practice, and now holds a position preeminent in county and state. One of his dominant ideas is that the judiciary should be entirely divorced from politics.

Mr. Duffy's wife was formerly Miss Martha Welch, of New York. She came west in childhood and was raised in Montana. Shortly after her mother's death her father located in Michigan, where he was a successful farmer. Two children have been born to the household of Mr. and Mrs. John Duffy; Katherine Emilia and Floy Marie Duffy.

Mr. Duffy's father was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when a youth of eighteen, settling in California. He was prominent in the transfer and teaming business at Sacramento, where he died in 1893. Mr. Duffy's mother was Katherine Smith, born in Ireland. She is now living with her son and is enjoying good health though eighty-seven years of age. Mr. Duffy had five brothers and sisters.

The owner of a handsome home in Anaconda and in the enjoyment of the best of health, John H. Duffy, is one of the leading citizens of Anaconda, and, in spite of his age is a deep student of the law and of history. His life has been a successful one and he holds high place in the regard of his fellow citizens.

JAMES HENRY LYNCH. One of the representative citizens of Butte, Montana, and a man who has been prominently identified with the building up and development of that city, has been for nearly one-third of a century variously connected with her business interests, and as a public official has rendered valuable service in every capacity that he has been chosen to fill. Mr. Lynch was born at Galena, Illinois, on the 17th of April, 1853, in which section of that state the family were pioneers. His father, John Lynch, was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland; was born in 1814, and was a young man of twenty years, when he came to America with his father, Terry Lynch, settling at Galena, Illinois, prior to the Black Hawk war.

In Galena, John Lynch became intimately acquainted with and a warm personal friend of U. S. Grant, afterward the successful general of the Union army and still later president of the United States. In Galena, also,

he was married to Miss Mary Manley, and there a number of their children were born.

In Galena the father worked in the mines until 1869, when he moved his family to Vermilion, South Dakota, where he was one of the pioneer settlers of the country. There he became the owner of a large ranch and engaged extensively in raising live stock for the markets. He and his sons took up an aggregate of 3,000 acres of government land, and this estate, which is now very valuable, is still in the possession of the family. The father died in 1881 and the mother in 1884, universally and highly respected in all parts of Clay county, South Dakota, the place of their last residence in this country, and in every other locality in which they were known.

James H. Lynch was the second born in a family of ten sons, being educated in Galena, Illinois, and graduated from its high school in 1869. He accompanied his parents to South Dakota in that year, and, for some time after his arrival in the state, taught in its public schools. He began his business career at Vermilion in that state as a salesman of agricultural implements and a purchaser and shipper of grain and kindred commodities for the firm of Thompson & Lewis, with whom he remained from 1874 to 1876. In December, 1876, he moved to the Black Hills, at that time a part of the Sioux Indian reservation and under military rule. Mr. Lynch was one of a party of 300 who made this peaceful invasion of the Indian lands, and the journey was made from Yankton by way of Fort Pierre. He associated himself with Messrs. Dudley, Caldwell & Company, who erected the first saw mill operated in the Black Hills region, and of this he had charge for two years. After that he was under sheriff of Lawrence county, South Dakota, for two years and deputy county assessor for an equal length of time.

In February, 1882, Mr. Lynch came to Montana and located in Butte, where he became manager of the extensive lumber business of Messrs. Parron, Wall & Company, of which he was in charge until the fall of 1883. At that time he moved over to Anaconda, which was then a city of tents. There he represented the Montana Lumber and Produce company, and also united with Giles Brownell in establishing the first livery stable in the city. In addition, he formed a partnership with C. W. Mather, under the firm name of Lynch & Mather, and together they opened and conducted the Homestake Hotel, an extensive hostelry with accommodations for five hundred guests. In the winter of 1883-4 he disposed of all his interests in Anaconda except his real estate, and went to Eagle City in the Coeur d'Alene region, which was then attracting the attention and thrilling the heart of the whole world through the rich deposits of gold found in it. He found life there one continual succession of hardships, with the necessities of existence held at fabulous prices and difficult to attain even for them. On one occasion he was obliged to pay one dollar for the privilege of sleeping in a pit covered with snow, and other requisites were in proportion. But he had gone to the wild region for business and he determined to brave its dangers and endure its privations for a time at least. He became interested in and manager for the Eldorado Mining company, and continued to look after its business for a number of months, trying as the situation was.

In 1884 Mr. Lynch returned to Butte and purchased a wholesale liquor business, which he conducted successfully and profitably until February, 1892. He then sold this business and turned his attention to real estate dealing on a large scale, in which he is still engaged. His connection with this line of trade has given him opportunities to do much for the improvement and extension of the city. In 1893 he built the Lynch block and a little later the Silver block, in the erection of which John Curtis was associated with him. He also put up the Park block and other business structures large in value and imposing in appearance. Mr. Lynch

is president of the J. H. Lynch Investment Company and is president and one of the organizers of the Amazon-Butte Copper Company.

From his youth Mr. Lynch has been warmly and serviceably allied with the Democratic party in political affairs, and wherever he has been has done what he could to make it successful in all campaigns. As a member of that party, and as a clear-headed and progressive business man he was chosen alderman from the Fourth ward in 1886, and served in that position until 1890. During this period the city was reincorporated and its boundaries were extended by additions equal to half its original size. The streets were graded also, and many other valuable and commendable improvements were made, in all of which he took a leading part as an advocate of progress and wielded a potential influence in making others zealous in the movement. He was chairman of the finance committee in the city council and for one term president of the council. In 1884 President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of the city for a term of four years, and in this office he gave the people service that was universally commended. Mr. Lynch served one term as representative from Butte and was a member of the first body of the legislature that met in the new capitol building.

The fraternal life of the community has interested Mr. Lynch almost as much as its political affairs, and its social activities have had the benefit of his energetic and helpful support. He is a member of the Order of Elks, and has been Exalted Ruler of Butte Lodge No. 240 in the order. He has also served as district deputy grand exalted ruler for Montana several terms, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the order. Socially he is an active member of the Silver Bow Club. He is a charter member of Butte Council No. 666, Knights of Columbus.

On March 29, 1880, Mr. Lynch was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Lackie, a native of County Pontiac, province of Quebec, Canada, and the daughter of Hugh and Mary (Kelley) Lackie, also Canadians by birth, the marriage being solemnized at Deadwood, in the Black Hills, where the bride was then residing with her parents.

Mr. Lynch is a gentleman of unusual force of character and straightforwardness, candid, fearless and outspoken, where matters of principle are involved, though courteous and considerate at all times. As a business force in the community he has been of great service and influence. As a citizen he is progressive, enterprising, farseeing and indomitable in his will to do all in his power for the good of his city and state. And here and elsewhere, in all he has undertaken, he has bent circumstances to his purposes and made them ministers to his advancement. Mr. Lynch is a fine sample of the men who have made the great West and the state of Montana what they are.

FREDERICK EDWIN HOSS. An honest, courteous and efficient public official, Frederick Edwin Hoss, state examiner of Montana, is a consistent and persistent booster of his adopted state, believing it to be the best in the Union, with Helena, its place of residence, its finest city. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born June 6, 1855, in Philadelphia, where he was bred and educated. His father, the late John C. Hoss, was born in Germany, and there learned the trade of a miller. Shortly after his marriage he immigrated to the United States, settling, in 1850, at Philadelphia, where he was subsequently prosperously engaged in the transfer business until his death in 1908. He married in Germany Magdalena Eckstein. She died at Philadelphia in 1878, leaving three children, as follows: Frederick Edwin; John C., of Camden, New Jersey; and Katherine, wife of Rudolph Beck, of Philadelphia.

Receiving his early education in the grammar schools

of his native city, Frederick E. Hoss afterward studied the languages in a private school, and received his business training in a commercial college. At the age of seventeen years he became clerk for Seltzer & Miller, wholesale liquor dealers, with whom he remained in that capacity for a number of years, during which time he was almost a constant attendant at the evening schools. Leaving Philadelphia in 1879, Mr. Hoss went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he learned the trade of a printer, serving an apprenticeship of three years with the firm of Ramsey, Millet & Hudson. Coming thence to Montana in 1882, Mr. Hoss located at Deer Lodge, and during the following year worked for Capt. James H. Mills, proprietor of the leading newspaper of that city, *The Northwest*, being foreman of the printing office. He was afterward in the railway mail service for eighteen months, resigning the position to become assistant postmaster of Helena, an office which he held four years, from 1887 until 1891. Mr. Hoss was afterwards under-sheriff of Lewis and Clark county, Montana, six years, then becoming deputy assessor, and, later, deputy county treasurer under C. B. Garrett. Mr. Garrett resigning from the office, Mr. Hoss succeeded him, filling out his unexpired term as treasurer.

Subsequently locating at Bozeman, Montana, Mr. Hoss assumed the management of the *Bozeman Chronicle*. When that publication changed hands Mr. Hoss instituted the *Gallatin Farmer and Stockman*, which he published for a year and a half before selling out. Returning then to Helena, Mr. Hoss was for three years manager of the Capitol Brewing Company, a position which he resigned on account of ill health. At the end of six months, having recovered his former physical vigor, Mr. Hoss accepted the position of second assistant state examiner, and has since been advanced to the office of first assistant state examiner, and state examiner—a position which he is filling ably and faithfully. He became head of his department by appointment of Governor Norris, July 1, 1912. He has been successful in life, owning his home in Helena, and other interests in the city.

Politically Mr. Hoss is a Democrat, and works hard, though quietly, in the interest of his party. Fraternally he is a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

Mr. Hoss married Miss Anna Bell, of Stockton, California, whose parents, William and Margaret Bell, natives of Wisconsin, were pioneer settlers of California. Mr. and Mrs. Hoss are the parents of two children, namely: Margaret M., wife of H. G. Torley, of San Francisco, California; and Fred W., living at home.

CHARLES W. CANNON. Among the thousands of men who cast their lot with the new and growing west, leaving civilization and all the pleasures and enjoyments to be found in older settled communities, determined to hew out a career for themselves, was Charles Wesley Cannon. He was a man of broad gauge and possessed of a foresight that was truly remarkable. In character he was the peer of the best of the Montana pioneers, and when that is said it is a testimonial that carries with it the assurance that he was one of nature's noblemen. He was a merchant, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and as such, and in many other ways, was one of the founders and upbuilders of the great state of Montana. His dominant traits were partly the inheritance from a sterling ancestry, and partly the result of his own innate and inflexible determination to do right and good; and in all he was an eminent and unqualified success. His ancestors were of the French Huguenot stock and he dated his earliest forebears to Jan Cannon, the founder of the family in America who sought refuge in the new world on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in France. He settled in New York in 1692, and was one of the

leading merchants and citizens of that city. His descendants have had much to do with the best life and history of the United States, and of community life, and the name of Charles W. Cannon occupies a conspicuous place among these distinguished and worthy citizens. His father was George Cannon of Stratford, Connecticut.

Charles W. Cannon was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1833, and removed at an early age with his parents to Iowa, which was at that time a part of Michigan. In the town of Dubuque the father established himself in the business of merchandising, and there Charles W. Cannon passed his early youth, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen the elder Cannon was incapacitated from attending to business by reason of ill health, and the result was that young Cannon was called upon to assume those duties, which he did with great credit and ability. He applied himself diligently and gained a knowledge and experience that were invaluable in after life. He continued in the merchandising business in Iowa until 1859, when by double bereavement in the death of his father and sister, he, with his brother Henry, decided to leave that section of the country and try their fortunes in the far west. With this end in view they purchased a team and wagon and started for Montana, then one of the most widely advertised gold-mining regions in the world. They traveled by the way of the South Platte river, the overland route, across South Pass of the Rocky mountains, and Lander's cut-off to Snake river, thence north to the place of their destination which was Alder gulch. This plain statement of their trip across the plains does not include the thrilling adventures with the Indians, and the hardships encountered in the long trek to the land of gold. But they had adventures in plenty, and not the least of these was their encounter with hostile Indians. The dust, the sand, the alkali waters, the dearth of fuel and all the discomforts were experienced by the travelers, but they withstood them all and arrived safely in Virginia City. In that town they at once started a store which was successfully conducted by the brothers until the discovery of gold in Last Chance gulch, when Charles W. Cannon immediately went to that camp and in Helena started another merchandising store which was eventually merged into the firm of Kerchival, Cannon & Company, one of the largest wholesale grocery and mining supply houses in the then territory of Montana. As an item of expense the company was obliged to pay on one installment of freight from St. Louis to Helena, the sum of \$67,000, or at the rate of sixteen cents per pound.

Mr. Cannon continued his merchandising and also engaged in mining, until 1882, when, with unusual foresight, he saw the future of the city of Helena with a discernment that was a little less than marvelous. He at once engaged in the real estate business in his adopted city and home, and branched out into Butte and Great Fall until he became one of the most extensive real estate operators and owners in Montana. He was also the leader in many civic enterprises and was mainly instrumental in establishing the first gas, electric light and street railway system in Helena. He was president of each of these companies, vice president of the Montana Central Railway and a director in the Montana National Bank. His enterprise was not confined to the various important projects above mentioned, but included stock raising. He established and owned in conjunction with his brother one of the largest sheep, cattle and horse ranches in the state.

On March 17, 1871, in Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. Cannon was united in marriage with Miss Catherine B. Martine, the only child of Capt. W. W. Martine, of New York City, and Asenath Newell, of Boston. Two beautiful children were to bless their home, but were stricken while barely entering upon their lives as a young man

and young woman. Bernice Martinique died in 1889, at the age of eighteen years. William LeGrand, the son, the pride of his father and the idol of his mother, was a young man of much promise, handsome, chivalrous, of engaging manner and generous nature, possessing all those loving attributes that are so endearing to parents and friends alike. He had all the promise of a life of usefulness and honor among his fellow men and, had he been permitted to live, would no doubt have been a citizen of the fine traits of character and progressiveness that so distinguished his father. He died February 9, 1903.

Bereft of all that was most dear to her, Mrs. Catherine B. Cannon, the fond mother and devoted wife, continues to reside at her home in Helena, a beautiful residence on Broadway. She has many friends among the old time citizens, as well as among the newer generation, and is looked upon as a genuine type of the heroic women of the early history of Montana, who braved all for those they loved and were as undaunted by hardship trouble and danger as was their brothers and fathers. A distinguishing monument to the memory of William LeGrand Cannon and one that is destined to last for ages, is the LeGrand Cannon boulevard, a beautiful wide thoroughfare leading from the west side of the city to the scenic regions of Ten Mile creek, the Broadwater hotel and Natatorium. This boulevard is pronounced by travelers to be one of the very best from a scenic point of view to be found in the entire world.

Charles W. Cannon survived the death of his two children and lived among the scenes and people he so well loved, until September 4, 1909, when he crossed the Great Divide and his earthly career closed. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

JUDGE DAVID M. DURFEE, a practicing attorney in Philipsburg, Montana, since 1882, was born in the Empire state on July 22, 1835. He is the son of David P. and Margaret E. (Rector) Durfee, both natives of New York state. The father was born in Schenectady county, and there passed his life in farming pursuits. He died in 1887, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife passed away in 1878, aged sixty-one years. They are buried side by side in the old burial place in their home town in Schenectady county. Of the nine children born to them, David M. of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

The early education of David M. Durfee was received in the public schools of his native town, followed by a thorough course in the Union Academy at Schoharie, New York. The first money the boy earned was in the capacity of chore boy on a neighboring farm. While thus employed, he carried on his studies and through careful application to his books fitted himself for the position of a teacher in the schools of New York state. He taught for some years, during that time reading law and making such progress as he might unaided by the advice of professional men or other scholars. He gave up school teaching after a few years and entered the law office of N. F. Hinman at Albany. After three years teaching school in Somerset county, Maryland, he was admitted to the bar at Annapolis, immediately after which he came west, arriving in Philipsburg in 1882. He here took up the active practice of his profession, and here he has remained in continuous practice since that time. He has made rapid advances in his profession and is regarded as one of the foremost men among the legal fraternity of this section of the state. He was the first county attorney elected in Deer Lodge county in 1886. In 1899 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and in the same year was elected to the office of the first district judge of Deer Lodge county. Later he was elected county attorney of Granite county, and is now serving his fourth term in that capacity. Judge Durfee

has been mayor of Philipsburg, and in that office, as well as in the other official positions he has occupied and still fills, his services were of a high order, always tending to uplift and enhance the communal life.

Judge Durfee is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Highlanders and the Order of Redmen. In the latter named society he has filled all chairs and has been great sachem of the state. He is a Democrat, and is ever active and alert in matters of political import, and is rightly regarded as one of the greatest fighters and most valuable men the party claims today in his section of the country.

Judge Durfee has been twice married. His first marriage occurred at Baltimore, Maryland, on February 1, 1888, when Amelia J. Irving became his wife. The marriage ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, an old and much loved friend of the Irving family. She died in Missoula in 1902, and is buried in Philipsburg. Four children were born of this union, three daughters and one son. They are: Amelia E., a graduate of Bellingham (Washington) Normal College, who lives at home in Philipsburg; Thomas L., a student in the Montana State University at Missoula; Adelaide, a graduate of the Philipsburg high school, at present engaged in teaching; Marie J., a graduate of the Philipsburg high school and living at home.

In November, 1904, Judge Durfee was married to Miss Elizabeth Kelly, a daughter of Patrick Kelly, of San Francisco. The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, to which faith Judge Durfee was a convert, and which he has faithfully maintained since the days of his conversion.

Judge Durfee is a man of unwavering public spirit, and is enthusiastically devoted to the state of Montana. He does not hesitate to pronounce Montana potentially the greatest agricultural state in the Union, and predicts that her future will be as great indebted to her farming industry as to her great mineral wealth.

FRANKLIN GRIFFITH. Although not now a resident of Montana, having left the Treasure state in 1909 for the health-giving climate of the Pacific coast, Franklin Griffith was for so many years identified with the cattle and horse raising industry of Dawson county that every old pioneer of the eastern part of the state will remember him with pleasure. Given the choice in young manhood of entering upon a business career or devoting his activities to agricultural pursuits and the breeding of stock, he chose the latter, and in after years found no reason to regret his choice, although like others engaged in this line of endeavor he suffered his discouragements and his disappointments, but in the end he triumphed over all obstacles and gained not only material success, but the unqualified esteem of those in whose midst he had carried on his life work. Franklin Griffith was born January 16, 1850, in Putnam county, Illinois, and is a son of George and Lydia (Comley) Griffith, natives of Pennsylvania. His father journeyed to the Prairie state in 1836, and settled in Putnam county, where he was married. Subsequently he became one of the prominent men of his locality, engaging extensively in agricultural operations and also being the owner of a large flour and grist mill. He and his wife had three children: Hiram, who now resides on Morgan Creek, Dawson county, Montana; Franklin; and Isabel, who married H. E. Beck and resides at Delta, Utah.

Franklin Griffith grew to manhood on his father's farm in Putnam county, Illinois, and received his early education in the common schools of his native vicinity. Later he attended the normal school at Carbondale for a short time, but, preferring farming to a business life, returned home and there remained until 1882. In that year he came to Glendive, Montana, and with his brother Hiram conducted a dairy for one year,

but subsequently settled on a ranch located seven and one-half miles east of Glendive. There he established himself in the cattle business, with which he was soon carrying on a successful horse business, and was advancing rapidly, when the severe winter of 1886-7 nearly caused his failure, and all but wiped out his little capital. Nothing daunted, however, he continued to make his home on the same ranch, where he gradually rebuilt his business, dealing extensively in cattle and horses, and shipping great numbers to the eastern markets. He still has a large band of horses on this property, under the charge of Helland Brothers, approximately 300 head. In 1909, on account of the failure of his wife's health, Mr. Griffith took her to California. The old homestead, however, with its memories and the friends that surround it, have always the first place in their hearts, just as they still have a warm place in the memories of those who knew them here. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are remembered as kindly Christian people, as charitable neighbors and as excellent friends.

In 1884 Mr. Griffith was married to a former school-mate, Izadora Beck, daughter of Lewis I. and Cynthia (Winters) Beck, the former a pioneer of 1829 in Putnam county, Illinois, where he was a farmer and saw mill owner, his mill being first operated by twelve horses and later by steam.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith now have a pleasant home at Haywood, a suburb of Oakland, California. He was reared in the faith of the Quaker church, or Society of Friends, and true to his early training, has never used alcoholic liquor nor tobacco in any form. His wife is a faithful member of the Baptist church, and like her husband has the entire esteem and respect of all who know her.

ARTHUR ARMITAGE NEEDHAM. The Englishman is preeminently a colonist. With the same attributes of character and standards of life which have made the greatness of America he has sought the uttermost parts of the earth in finding scope for his capabilities. If England's area were measured in millions instead of in thousands of square miles, we should hear wondrous tales of the vast schemes of internal development of that country, but as it is, the whole world has reaped the benefit of English ideals, and nowhere than in America is this more evident. It was the English colonists who set their stamp upon the civilization of our country, and from those times until now the little island has contributed to our highest and most desirable citizenship. Of such ancestry is Mr. A. A. Needham, the son of one of the early settlers of Salt Lake, and himself one of the pioneers of Montana. John Needham, his father, was born in Preston, England, and it was there that he was married to Mary Ann Booth, who was a native of the same district, her birthplace being between Manchester and Preston. When the family first came to America Mr. Needham was in the mercantile business in St. Louis, with a branch establishment in the frontier town of Council Bluffs, Iowa. For some time Mrs. Needham was in charge of this latter store, and this was in the days when the wagon trains were crossing the prairies—then as trackless as inland seas—to and from the gold country beyond the western mountains. Mrs. Needham bought the first lot of goods that came overland through her place of business, and a little while afterward, Mr. Needham disposed of his interest in St. Louis and in Iowa, and with his family boarded a "prairie schooner" and made the trip to Salt Lake City. There were several families in that caravan, drawn by teams of oxen, and not all who started were permitted to finish the journey. More than one of the emigrants lost their lives in skirmishes with the Indians. Upon arriving in the Mormon city Mr. Needham again went into the mercantile business, and he followed this until his family of seven boys and five girls were grown,



Thomas J. Walker

after which he retired. Both he and Mrs. Needham ended their days in Salt Lake. Mr. Needham passed away in 1899, some eighteen years after the death of his wife.

Arthur Needham was the youngest of the family, and was born in Salt Lake City on July 15, 1860. Although he early decided to follow the same course which his father had, and to engage in business rather than in one of the professions, he finished the course of the public schools of his native city and also spent a year in the Normal there. From the time he was twelve Mr. Needham put in his vacations and his spare time in working in the stores of Salt Lake. His first position was with Siegel Brothers, a clothing firm, and from there he went to Auerbachs, where he remained as long as he stayed in the city.

At the age of twenty Mr. Needham set up his own household and the lady whom he selected to preside over his home was Miss Matilda Tuckfield. She was born in Swanzy, Wales, and her father, John Tuckfield, in Lancashire, England. He was a mechanic, and immigrated to America when Mrs. Needham was a child of six. In Salt Lake he conducted a foundry and machine shop, following the trade for which he had been trained in his birthplace. His wife, Marion Powell Tuckfield, died in Salt Lake in 1881. Her husband survived her thirteen years, and both are laid at rest in the city of their adoption.

Two years after his marriage Mr. Needham decided to follow the example of his forebears, and to try his fortune in a new country. Accordingly he came alone to Montana and secured a position in the lively mining town of Anaconda as weigher for the Anaconda Company. While in charge of the concentrator he weighed some of the first ore brought in, and for a year he worked for the mining company. He then decided that he would cast his lot in the state, or rather in the territory, of Montana, and he brought his wife to the place and also left the mine to resume the work with which he was most familiar. Entering the Foster Estes Mercantile Company as manager, he remained with the firm for thirteen years, having entire charge of the dry goods department. He then came to Whitehall and for a period of three years was with the McKay & Carmichael Mercantile Company here. Mr. Needham then went into business for himself, and organized the Whitehall Trading Company, of which he is the head. It was not long until he bought the dry goods and the clothing departments of the store in which he had been employed, and his business is now one of the largest and most lucrative in this section of the country. When it is stated that Mr. Needham has attained his present position through his own unaided efforts, no further comment upon his efficiency and business acumen is necessary. He has had the trying experiences which are the portion of the early comers into undeveloped regions, but his confidence in the country has never failed.

Mr. Needham does not confine his activities in the agencies which make for the progress of Whitehall entirely to the commercial field. He is a member of the Episcopal church and an active worker in that body. A man of rare strength and nobility of character, he possesses also the charm of manner which is so strong a factor for popularity, and the combination of these traits makes him a powerful influence in every movement for the upbuilding of the city along every line. In the secret orders Mr. Needham belongs to the Masons, and he takes no small interest in lodge matters. At present he is secretary of Whitehall Lodge, and he is also a past master. Civic matters, too, claim a good share of his attention, and he is active in the councils of the Republican party. With all his various occupations he finds time for recreation out of doors, and his ideal of a day off is to shoulder a gun and to stalk some Montana game.

Mr. and Mrs. Needham have four children and three grandchildren. The eldest son, Arthur Joseph Needham, has a son, whose baptismal name is also Arthur. Livingston is the home of the younger Needham family. The older daughter, her mother's namesake, is also married and has a son and a daughter. She was born in 1885, two years after her brother. Her husband is Mr. John I. Johnson, station agent at Spencer, Idaho, for the Oregon Short Line. John Estes Needham, aged twenty in 1912, is associated with his father in the store at Whitehall, and Dorothy, the youngest is still in school. The young people share in the popularity of their parents and bid fair to fill as honored and as useful spheres in the community. Theirs is a heritage of not merely worldly substance but of high principles and of neighborly kindness, the essentials of happy living.

THOMAS J. WALKER. An eminently esteemed and useful citizen of Butte, Montana, Thomas J. Walker is not only an able representative of the legal fraternity of Silver Bow county, but is prominently identified with public affairs, having served two terms in the state legislature and being now county attorney. A son of David Walker, he was born March 25, 1878, in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, of excellent Irish ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Lieutenant William Walker, who immigrated from Ireland to the United States, having served as an officer in the Civil war.

Born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, his birth occurring there in 1844, David Walker came with his family to Montana in the early eighties, and was subsequently identified with the mining interests in and around Butte until his death, in 1902. He married Ellen Commerford, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1851, a daughter of John Commerford, who was born and bred in Ireland, and on immigrating to America settled in the Keystone state. She is still living in Butte, and is the mother of the following children: Thomas J., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; Frank C. Walker, a lawyer now employed in the office of the county attorney, in Butte; Katharine T., widow of John W. Cotter, a well-known attorney of Butte; Mary, wife of Glenn B. Harrington, a prominent real estate dealer of Spokane, Washington; and Nellie Walker and Marguerite Walker, attending school in Butte.

Obtaining his preliminary education in the public and parochial schools of Butte, Thomas J. Walker continued his studies in Salt Lake City, Utah, at All Hallows College. Subsequently entering Georgetown University, he spent three years in the classical course and then entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated from its Law Department, with the degree of LL. B., in 1902, and immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in Butte, where he has met with noteworthy success, having been a leading factor since in the courts of the state. For three years after becoming a full-fledged lawyer he was associated with the well-known firm of McClatton & Cotter, but since 1905 he has been in partnership with Edwin M. Lamb, and has won a substantial patronage, his practice being extensive and lucrative.

Politically Mr. Walker is a sound Democrat, and influential in the party. He represented his district in the state legislature during the term of 1905 and 1906, serving with acceptability. In 1908 Mr. Walker was elected attorney of Silver Bow county, and in that capacity proved himself so capable and efficient that his constituents gladly returned him to the same office in 1911.

Prominent and active in social and fraternal organizations, Mr. Walker is a member of the Country Club; the Silver Bow Club; the University Club; the Lambs' Club; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Order of Eagles; and the Knights of

Columbus. Religiously he is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic church. He is an ardent sportsman, fond of fishing and hunting, and has been particularly successful in bringing down big game.

Mr. Walker married, June 7, 1905, in Helena, Montana, Maud Galen, whose parents, Hugh and Matilda Galen, were early settlers of Helena, and there spent the last years of their lives.

HENRI J. HASKELL. From the time of the dark days of the great Civil war, in which he acted as a loyal soldier, Henri J. Haskell has done much for each community in which he has lived, this fact being attested by the warm regard and high esteem in which he is universally held. Mr. Haskell was born in Palmyra, Somerset county, Maine, July 20, 1843, and is a son of Aretas and Sophia (Hathorn) Haskell. The early education of Henri J. Haskell was secured in the Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, and when he was nineteen years of age, in July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, First Maine Cavalry, joining the Army of the Potomac. On securing his honorable discharge, March 31, 1865, he returned home, and after he had recuperated from his wound, engaged in working on his father's farm. In 1867 he left his native state and went to California, where he began to read law in Marysville, with the law firm of Eastman & Merrill until his admittance to the bar in that city in 1875. He then continued in practice alone for one year, when he returned to his native state and practiced law in Pittsfield until 1882, which year saw his advent in the little city of Glendive, Montana, which has since been his home.

In 1883 Mr. Haskell was appointed deputy clerk of the Third District court, an office which he held until 1886, and in 1887 was appointed deputy district attorney. In 1888 he was elected county attorney, and he subsequently became a member of the First territorial house of representatives, sixteenth regular session, ending in March, 1889, as well as of the constitutional convention.

In 1889 Mr. Haskell was elected attorney general of the state, serving three years during his first term and being reelected to a term of four years. In 1884 he was appointed local attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad by his friend, Wilbur Fisk Sanders, a position which he held until 1889, and since that year has been engaged in general practice.

In 1868 Mr. Haskell was made a member of Medidian Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., at Pittsfield, Maine, and later, in 1885, he became a charter member of Glendive Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. He is also identified with Yellowstone Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., at Glendive, of which he is past high priest; Damascus Commandery No. 4, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander; and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Helena, Montana; and Chapter No. 5, O. E. S. In politics he is a Republican.

In June, 1883, Mr. Haskell was married to Miss Nellie Towle, a native of Enfield, Grafton county, New Hampshire, and two children were born to this union, both of whom died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Haskell married Ella Knowles, who died in 1910, without issue.

FRANCIS E. FOOTE was born in Ithaca, New York, June 16, 1857, and resided there until 1882, when he came to Montana, settling first in Helena. He remained there only three months and then came to Dillon, reaching here in May, 1882. This has been his home since that date. After a few months in Dillon he took charge of the *Tribune* and has managed it continuously all these years. At first it was a very meager plant and only a small four-page paper. Today it is well equipped and is one of the most modern newspaper plants in the state, as well as one of the

leading papers. Mr. Foote has followed newspaper work all his life, and through his own personal efforts and ability has built up his present business. He has made his own way absolutely.

His first work in the printing business and where he learned his trade was with Andrus McChain and Lyons in Ithaca, New York. But previous to this he earned his first money as a boy working in a grocery store. His early education was received in the public schools of Ithaca and in the night schools. He attended lectures in the evenings.

Mr. Foote is a Republican and is very active in the councils of the party, but he positively refuses to accept office for himself, as his business takes all his time. His paper by its admirable quality reveals the fact that it receives the steadfast attention of its manager. Mr. Foote is an enthusiastic lover of music.

He was married in Ithaca, New York, April 15, 1880, to Miss Ida May Massey, daughter of Jacob and Fanny Massey of Ithaca. Mrs. Foote belongs to various societies and is an active member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Foote's father was Christopher J. Foote, who was born in New York. He ran canal boats on the Erie Canal from Ithaca to New York. He died in May, 1879, at the age of sixty-nine, and is buried at Ithaca. The mother was Abigail S. Foote, who was born June 26, 1816, and died November 12, 1874. The father and mother are buried side by side in Ithaca. There were five children in the elder Foote family, all boys, the subject of this sketch being the youngest.

WILLIAM HASKILL ORR was born in Sherbrook, Canada, on February 5, 1859. His father, Samuel Orr, was a Scot of the city of Glasgow, who came to Canada in his youth, and took up the occupation of farming in the new country, continuing in that occupation until his death in 1906, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Orr was married to a young woman who like himself, was born on the other side of the Atlantic, Miss Maryan Johnson, a native of Wales. She was three years his junior but she passed from this life in the same year in which her husband did, and they are buried side by side in Sherbrook. They were the parents of four girls and six boys, and the subject of this sketch is the ninth of the family in point of age.

Mr. Orr attended school in the district where he was born, and at the age of fourteen began his commercial career. He earned his first money at this time carrying water for the Quebec Central Railway. For this service he received twenty-five cents a day. At the age of eighteen, he graduated from the Sherbrook high school, and the same year left his native place and came into the states. He first settled in Colorado where he worked for the Boston-Colorado Smelting Company, having a position in their assaying office. He remained with this concern for five years and then came to Montana and began a contracting business in Helena.

The twelve years which Mr. Orr spent in the capital were eventful and prosperous ones. He soon gained recognition as a business man of unusual acumen and was also prominent in the civic affairs of the community. He held the offices of street commissioner, building inspector and inspector of weights and measures while residing in Helena. The Republican party found in him one of its strongest powers, and the organization was prompt to employ his talent for organization and leadership. More than once he was called upon by his party to serve as chairman of the central committee of the county while a resident of Silver Bow, and previous to that time while residing in Lewis and Clark county, he several times filled the same office there.

Mr. Orr left Helena to accept a position in Butte



Henry A. Meyer

with the Great Northern Railway. He had charge of their coal industry, and the vast volume of business which they did both in the wholesale and in the retail lines, was under his exclusive management. His work attracted attention of the O. R. & N. Company, and they induced him to leave the Great Northern to become their traveling agent. He was to look after their coal claims in four states, Montana, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. After some time with this company Mr. Orr decided to go into business for himself, and accordingly he opened a real estate office, and for a number of years has been engaged in this line of work, dealing chiefly in farm lands. It is superfluous to say that he has been successful in this undertaking. In fact his business absorbs so much of his time and attention that he has ceased to take any active part in politics, but none the less, he is regarded as one of the able counselors of the party, and he is frequently called into consultation by the leaders who profit by his wisdom and his experience. James A. Garfield was the first president for whom Mr. Orr cast his vote, and he has done a generous share ever since that time toward placing the candidates for office into the various posts which the Republican party has filled.

Not only in politics but in lodge circles Mr. Orr has become known for his enthusiasm and his willingness to work for the good of the order. He belongs to the Elks, in which body he has passed through all the chairs and is past exalted ruler of the Helena Lodge, No. 193. In the Masonic order of the same city he is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 3, and a past chancellor, and in the Queen City Lodge of the Odd Fellows he is a past master. Mr. Orr is a member of the Episcopal church, as is befitting a native of Canada, but he does not find time to take a very active part in the work of that denomination, though he is genuinely interested in its progress and always ready to advance its interests. His career has been one of achievement and of effort, and he can truly be said to be a contribution to the development of the country.

HENRY A. MEYER was born at Hanover, Germany, on February 1, 1864. He lived in the famous German city until he was fourteen, and in its superior schools laid the foundation of his education. The family came to America in 1878, and Henry continued his schooling in the city of New York until he was sixteen. Here, too, he took his first position as a wage earner, that of clerk in a grocery store, and he kept it until he came to Montana in 1882.

It was in 1883 that Mr. Meyer first embarked in the hotel business, and from the first he made a success of it. A good hostelry is an immense business asset to any community, but in a country where transients and pioneers make up so large a proportion of the population as in the northwest, the man who feeds and shelters the sojourners satisfactorily is nothing short of a benefactor. Mr. Meyer commenced his career in this line with Jacob Tietjen, at Helena, in "The Golden Spike," and the partnership lasted for one year. Mr. Meyer then sold out his interests and went to work for I. Marks, with whom he remained for four years. At this juncture, he was prevailed upon to accept the position of steward for the Montana Club, and in February, 1889, entered upon the duties of that office. He thus served until August 1, 1903, when he and Mr. Peterson secured a lease on the Helena Hotel. For three years they conducted the place with profit to themselves and satisfaction to their patrons, and then Mr. Meyer bought out his partner. Mr. Meyer's next step was to organize the Capital City Hotel Company, and he continued to run the Helena hotel until the lease expired in 1906. It was at this time that he bought the Grandon Hotel, which is known as one of the finest in Montana. It was one of the first high grade hotels in the state, and, unlike many an old-time favorite, has not been left behind

in the march of improvement, but, under its excellent management, maintains the reputation of its best days. Another enterprise of Mr. Meyer's in 1907, was the opening and remodeling (as manager) of the famous Broadwater Hotel, owned by Mr. James Breen and others. This hotel was operated in connection with the Broadwater amusement park during the summer months, and as many were attracted by the remedial benefits of the famous hot spring, as well as by the summer resort features, the hotel had a large patronage. Mr. Meyer is one of the very best hotel men in the state, as well as one of the most popular.

Mrs. Meyer was formerly Miss Sarah Wood, a popular young woman in Helena society. Her marriage to Mr. Meyer took place in Helena on October 7, 1891. There have been three children born of their union; Jesse Henry Meyer, July 30, 1892; Elona Marie, March 17, 1894, and Hobert John, August 13, 1896. The eldest boy is a graduate of the Helena Business College and is now steward of the Grandon Hotel; the daughter is in high school, and the youngest is in the grades.

Mr. Meyer had three brothers and the same number of sisters. One of the latter is dead, Miss Wilhelmina Meyer. Of the others, Ferdinand lives in New York City, as does also Richard. Mary and Katherine reside in New York, and John resides in Germany with his mother, Marie Swanamann Meyer. She is now seventy-two years old, as she was born in 1840. Her lamented husband, Hartwig F. Meyer, was born in Germany in 1832, and died in that country in 1883. He was a farmer and a soldier, as his ancestors were before him, one having been in the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Meyer is a man of some influence in the Republican party, though he has not much time for political activities. He served as alderman from the Seventh Ward from 1901 to 1903. In the lodges he is prominent and popular. He belongs to the Elks, the Eagles and to the Woodmen of the World, besides having taken all degrees in the Masonic order, and being grand treasurer of state in the order of Odd Fellows. He has long been one of the enthusiastic members of the Montana Club, whose affairs he administered so well in earlier days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are communicants of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and here as in all circles in which he mingles, Mr. Meyer has a gratifyingly long list of friends. Montana claims him as one of her representative business men, and he is, of course, a thorough Montanian.

FRANK D. SAYRS, prominent in real estate and insurance circles and police magistrate and justice of the peace in Philipsburg, was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, on March 7, 1855. He is the son of George M. and Mary J. (Ferris) Sayrs. The father was born in New Jersey, and settled in Michigan as a young man, locating on a tract of government land and devoting the remainder of his life to the improving and working of the farm thus gained. He died in 1858, at the age of fifty-five years. His widow still survives him and lives on the old home place which her father filed on from the government in 1836, and of which she eventually became the owner. They were the parents of two children, Frank D. being the younger. The other, Mrs. Emma Connolly, lives at Hammond, Indiana.

The early education of Frank Sayrs was received in the district school of his locality. In that day the free institution was not yet in vogue, and the schools, such as they were, were maintained by a pro rata subscription by the parents of the children. He remained at home until he was nineteen years of age and then went to work on the Michigan Central Railroad, continuing in that manner for eight years. During the last five years of his service with the Michigan Central he worked in the capacity of a conductor, and when he came west, after eight years with the Michigan Cen-

tral, he entered the same line of work for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He took his first train out of Glendive in May, 1882, and has been a resident of the state of Montana continuously since that time. He continued with the Northern Pacific for five years as a conductor, after which he came to Philipsburg, since which time he has made this place his home. The first year he was located in Philipsburg Mr. Sayrs engaged in the clothing business. He sold out in a year's time, however, and thereafter devoted his undivided attention to mining interests for a number of years. His next business venture was in mercantile lines again, and he followed that business for a matter of seven years. For the past eight years he has been engaged in real estate and insurance and conducts a thriving trade in these lines. He maintains his offices in the Sayrs Building, of which he is the owner.

Mr. Sayrs is a Democrat and is always up and doing in the interests of the party. He is justice of the peace and police magistrate in Philipsburg, offices which he has held for the past four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Jackson, Michigan, and is associated with Jackson Lodge, No. 17, Jackson Chapter, No. 3, Jackson Council, No. 8, and Jackson Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar. He became a Master Mason in 1878 and a Knight Templar in 1880. He also retains his old time membership in the Order of Railway Conductors, although it is many years since he has been out of the service. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is prominent and active in all matters tending to enhance the general warfare of the community. Mr. Sayrs is a man who has done a considerable traveling in his day, and he is enthusiastic in regard to the superiority of Montana over other states and countries. He says that from Alaska to Chile, he saw nothing to compare with the state of Montana in climate, hospitality, business opportunities, and all qualities of excellence.

Mr. Sayrs was united in marriage with Miss Amanda L. Erickson at Philipsburg on June 14, 1891. Mrs. Sayrs is a native of Sweden. They are members of the Eastern Star, Pearl Chapter, at Philipsburg, and Mrs. Sayrs served as worthy matron in 1904 and has held offices in the Grand Chapter.

LAWRENCE HAUCK. There is perhaps no more popular or better known man in Philipsburg than Lawrence Hauck, a resident of the state since 1882, and of this city for the greater part of the time since then. Mr. Hauck is actively connected with a number of the more important enterprises known to the city, and has been postmaster since 1899. He is president of the First State Bank of Philipsburg, established in April, 1902, and a principal stock-holder in the institution; he is president of the McClees Jewelry Company, and editor and proprietor of the *Philipsburg Mail*. In his various business associations he has won to himself a prominence commensurate with the importance of these several industries, and stands high in the esteem and regard of the community with which he cast in his lot more than a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Hauck was born in Germany, on December 22, 1867. He is the son of John and Lena (Koetzer) Hauck, natives of Germany, who have there passed their lives. The father is in the government service and has been for many years, in the capacity of road master. The wife and mother died in 1873, at the age of forty-four years. Of their four children Lawrence Hauck was the second born. One sister, Mrs. F. F. McSpadden, lives in Missoula, Montana.

When Lawrence Hauck was about fifteen years old he came to America. He made his way directly to Deer Lodge, Montana, on arriving on these shores, and since 1882 Montana has been his home.

When in the Fatherland, young Hauck had attended the public schools until the time of his departure for

America, and after locating here he decided that it would be best for him to continue his studies in American schools, and he accordingly gave up his winters to study in the Montana College for a number of years, working on a ranch in the summer time. In 1887 he came to Philipsburg and secured a position as clerk in a store. His knowledge of the German made him a valuable salesman, and he remained there for a year, then going to Virginia City, Montana, where he accepted a clerical position with S. R. Buford & Company. He continued in their service for three years and then returned to Philipsburg, where he took a similar position with Freyschlag Huffman & Company. After two years in that connection he went into the First National Bank of Philipsburg in a clerical capacity, remaining with them until they went out of business. In 1898 Mr. Hauck purchased an interest in the *Philipsburg Mail*. A little later he bought out his partners, and for the last eight years he has been running it as owner and editor. It is an enterprising and newsy sheet under his management, and is the leading and most popular newspaper in the county today, as well as the oldest.

Mr. Hauck is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is affiliated with Flint Creek Lodge, Hope Chapter and the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Sons of Hermann, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hauck was city treasurer for one term, and was for years a member of the county school board, being its president for two terms. He is a Republican, and is active and helpful in all the interests of the party. He has been chairman of the county central committee for ten years, and is regarded as one of the strong men of the party in his district. In all the years that Mr. Hauck has been connected with the municipal and commercial life of Granite county, it is a noted fact that he has never once made a failure of any project he gave his aid and support to. To win the co-operation of this man to any enterprise has been to make a success of the highest order of that enterprise. His deliberate methods, his conservatism, his excellent judgment and his unusual business acumen, all conspired, with his sturdy character, to make of his life a real and worthy success, and he is justly regarded as one whose career might in all fitness be emulated by the rising generation.

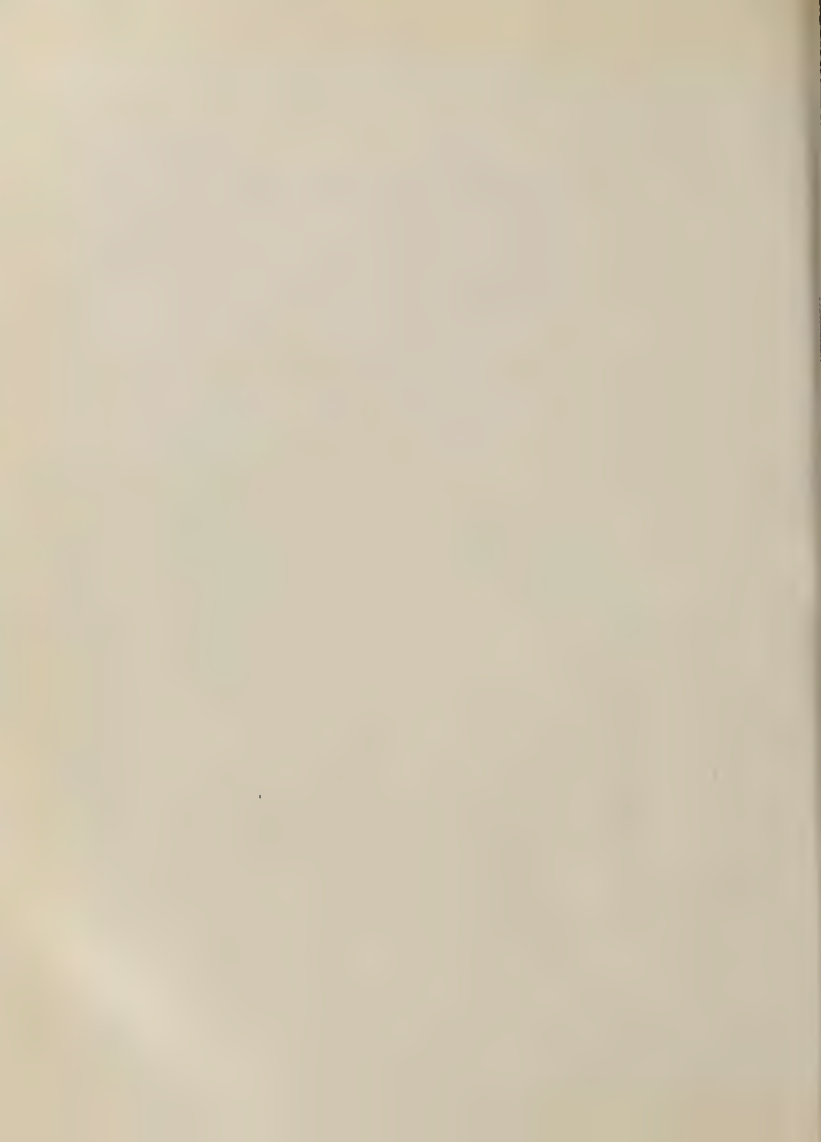
Mr. Hauck was married on August 28, 1893, at Philipsburg, to Miss Dora Kroger, daughter of Charles and Anna Kroger, of Philipsburg. Five children have been born to them, two sons and three daughters. The eldest, Herman, has passed through the public schools of Philipsburg and is now attending the Granite county high school. Catherine D. is attending school, and is an advanced pupil in music, for which she shows an unusual talent. Elsie C. and Dora M. are also attending school in the home town, while the youngest, John C., is not yet of school age. The family are communicants of the Episcopal church of Philipsburg, and Mrs. Hauck is especially active in the work of the church.

JOHN C. SORENSON. It would be far beyond the realms of necessity to introduce John C. Sorenson, the efficient and popular postmaster, to the people of Glendive, for during the five years that he has been the incumbent of his present office he has discharged the duties connected therewith in such a satisfactory manner as to win the entire confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Sorenson was born at Ulifsten, Norway, February 24, 1861, and is a son of Soren and Helen (Ellingsen) Sorenson, natives of that place, both of whom are deceased. They were farming people and had a family of six children, of whom five still survive, while John C. is the third in order of birth.

John C. Sorenson was educated in his native country, and came to the United States in 1880, on July 2nd of which year he settled in Lyon county, Minnesota. After working one year as a farm hand he removed to Fargo,



John S. Benson



North Dakota, but on October 25, 1882, came to Glendive, Montana, which city has since been his home. He first secured work in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in the fall of 1883 began working in the mechanical department of that road. He continued in the shops and roundhouse for some years, then becoming a locomotive fireman, a position which he held until being promoted to engineer. Mr. Sorenson took his first run in the latter position July 2, 1888, and continued as freight and passenger engineer until 1900. He was hurt and when able to work again he was given the position of inspector of engines. This position he held until February, 1907, when he was first appointed postmaster, and on December 18, 1911, received his second appointment. Holding in high regard the responsibilities of his office, Mr. Sorenson has made a most excellent official, and the record made and maintained by him entitles him to the high regard in which he is universally held. He has improved conditions in the local service in numerous ways at all times being conscientious in his regard for the public welfare. Fraternally Mr. Sorenson is connected with Glendive Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., Damascus Commandery, No. 4, K. T., and Yellowstone Chapter, No. 5, O. E. S., of which latter his wife and daughter are also members. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in politics strictly supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party.

On February 29, 1888, Mr. Sorenson was married in Glendive, Montana, to Miss Alice Twible, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of George and Mary Twible, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of England. Mr. Twible is now a resident of Glendive, but his wife is deceased. They had three children, of whom Mrs. Sorenson is the second in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson have had two children: Robert, who died at the age of two years, and Etta J. During his residence in Glendive Mr. Sorenson has made numerous friends, and in addition to being prominent in fraternal and official circles of the city, has a wide acquaintance among railroad men in this section of the state.

LEWIS H. FENSKE. Possessing the thrift, energy and enterprise which characterizes his race, Lewis H. Fenske is one of the successful business men of Billings, where he has been engaged in the wholesale liquor and cigar business for thirty years. Starting in life a poor boy, with only an ordinary educational training, and no financial advantages nor influential friends to assist him, he has steadily forged his way forward, grasping opportunities as they have presented themselves, until he now stands in the front rank of the men engaged in his line of industry. Mr. Fenske was born in Brandenburg, Germany, July 7, 1854, and is a son of Lewis Karl and Rosia (Stinke) Fenske, natives of the same place.

Lewis Karl Fenske was a farmer and wagon maker by occupation in his native country, and in 1865 decided to try his fortune in the United States. Arriving in New York City, on the steamer "Hanzer," with his wife and six children, he made his way to Berlin, Wisconsin, and there continued in business until November, 1890, following the same lines in which he had become skilled in Germany. On retiring from business activities he removed to Billings, and here his death occurred in 1908. He and his wife were consistent members of the German Lutheran church, and in political matters he was an adherent of Republican principles. Of the seven children born to Lewis Karl and Rosia (Stinke) Fenske, three are now living, namely: A. A., Lewis H. and T. H.

Lewis H. Fenske was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, and his education was completed in the schools of Berlin,

Wisconsin. When he had reached the age of twenty years he removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, at which place he learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked for about five years, and then went to Bismarck, North Dakota. At that place he began to deal in wholesale liquors and cigars, and on coming to Billings, in 1882, continued to follow the same line. As the city has grown, so has Mr. Fenske's business increased, and he now has a successful and thriving trade which extends all over this part of the Yellowstone Valley. His long experience in the business has made him thoroughly conversant with every detail of this industry, and the manner in which he has conducted his operations has won him recognition as a business man of the highest integrity. One of the pioneer business men of the city, he was elected the first alderman from the First ward of Billings, and served in that capacity with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a recognized Republican leader in his district. Fraternally Mr. Fenske is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Aldermar Commandery, No. 5, K. T., and Algeria Temple, Helena, Montana, in all of which he is very popular. In addition to the enterprise which he has built up himself, he is interested in the oil business in Wyoming, and in insurance matters in Spokane, Washington, and is a stockholder in the Yellowstone National Bank, of which he was for some time a director.

Mr. Fenske was married in November, 1884, to Miss Virginia Ross, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, daughter of John Ross. The comfortable family home is situated at No. 3633 Montana avenue.

WILLIAM HOWARD TRIPPET, a prominent lawyer of Anaconda and a resident of the state since 1882, is a native of the Hoosier state, born near Princeton on the 18th of April, 1847. He is the son of Caleb Trippet and his wife, Mary M. (Fentriss) Trippet, who were married in Indiana in June, 1846. Caleb Trippet was born in Gibson county, Indiana, on April 19, 1818, and he lived there all his life. He was a prominent farmer and was a leader in the political life of his community, holding many important offices. He died in 1893, aged seventy-five years, and his death was felt as a great loss in the county where he had lived so long and with such worthy accomplishments. Mrs. Trippet died in 1884, nine years before her husband's death. They were the parents of eight children, William H. of this personal record being the eldest of the number.

The early education of William H. Trippet was received in the public schools of Indiana, after which he attended the state university at Bloomington, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in 1869. He then entered the law department of the same university, graduating therefrom in 1871, receiving his degree and being simultaneously admitted to the bar of the state. He began the practice of his profession at Princeton, and there he continued until he came west, reaching Montana in 1882. He first located in Deer Lodge and in that city carried on a law practice for about fifteen years, after which he removed to Anaconda. In the years of his association with the business activities of Anaconda Mr. Trippet has continued to merit the excellent reputation for ability and fair dealing that he won to himself in the previous years of his practice, and he is regarded as one of the foremost men in his profession in this section of the country, with a reputation for being invariably found defending the cause of right and justice, regardless of what the conditions or consequences may be. He is a Democrat, and has served his party in many ways throughout his career. He has filled various public offices during the past years, and always with a high degree of efficiency that has won to him the esteem and confidence of his constituents. While yet in Princeton, Indiana, he was

prosecuting attorney for two terms, and he was attorney of Deer Lodge county, Montana, during three terms and city attorney in Anaconda for two terms. Mr. Trippett is not the only member of the family who has shown pronounced legal ability, his brother Oscar, who lives in Los Angeles, California, being an especially prominent member of the California bar.

In October, 1876, Mr. Trippett was married at Washington, Indiana, to Miss Anna Smyth Kennedy, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Kennedy, recently of Florida. She died at Deer Lodge, Montana, in 1896, aged forty-nine years, the mother of three children. The eldest, Ruth, died in 1894; Ethel is the wife of M. O. Roark and is living at Lebanon, Indiana, where Mr. Roark is engaged in farming; the son, William K., married Florence Atwater, of Manchester, Iowa, and they have two children, Frank H. and William A. William K. Trippett is engaged in the lumber business at Columbia Falls, Montana, where he makes his home.

Mr. Trippett was married a second time, on October 3, 1900, to Miss Harriet McGuffey Osborne, the marriage taking place at Dayton, Ohio. She was for a number of years engaged as a teacher in the mission schools of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Trippett is a niece of Dr. McGuffey, author of the widely known McGuffey readers for school use. Like her husband, she is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an active participant in all the good works of that body.

FRED AUGUST HENDERSON. A man who has carved his own fortune and achieved business success coupled with a financial competence early in life is Mr. F. A. Henderson, retired hardware merchant of Butte, Montana. Mr. Henderson, who is a native of Carlin, Nevada, where he was born May 12, 1877, came with his parents to Butte when he was a small boy. He attended the public schools of this city for a time, but was early obliged to contribute to his own support, and in doing so turned his hand to whatever lucrative employment he could find to do. Like many other of our successful men Mr. Henderson was a plucky newsboy in youth and for several years he lustily cried his papers on the streets of Butte. In fact he was one of the first newsboys of this city and enjoys the distinction of having sold the first copy of that well-known publication, the *Anaconda Standard*, that was ever sold in Butte by a newsboy. Mr. Henderson also gained a part of his preparatory business experience as helper in a meat market, and he was at one time a messenger boy here.

His first mercantile position was secured when he accepted employment in W. R. Kenyon's store at the age of thirteen years. He proved to be trustworthy, industrious and ambitious and was advanced from time to time as he proved his ability, and so well did he perform his every task that he was retained by Mr. Kenyon in his store for thirteen years. At the end of that period he resigned to enter the mercantile world on an independent basis, and in partnership with his brother established a hardware store. The business was continued for eight years with remarkable success and at the end of that time Mr. Henderson retired, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors. Since his retirement from business he has taken a prominent part in public affairs, is active in Republican party politics, and among the positions of trust he fills is that of a trustee in bankruptcy. Religious circles know him as a devout and liberal member of the Episcopal church, and he is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic lodge, of which he was treasurer for four years. Outdoor life appeals strongly to him and he is an especially enthusiastic follower of Isaac Walton, the occupation in which he takes the greatest enjoyment being that of fishing.

The marriage of Mr. Henderson to Miss Martha Else, a daughter of W. H. and Margaret Else, occurred in Butte in 1897. The union has been blessed in the

birth of one child, Frederick Marvin, whose birthday was June 8, 1904. Mrs. Henderson's parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Montana in an early day, but are now residents of California. She has three sisters living in Butte and one in Salt Lake City. Mr. Henderson is of English descent. His father, George Henderson, settled in Nevada when that portion of the country was newly opened, and assisted in the development of the west as a railroad builder, he having been a constructing engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad when it was built to the Coast. The elder Henderson later moved to Montana and lived here for a number of years, and is now retired from active business and lives at Portland, Oregon. His wife died in Butte in 1903, aged fifty-five years. The three sons, Fred, Charles and Bert, all are residents of Butte.

FRANK H. DRINKENBERG. A life history of Frank H. Drinkenberg, a prominent and influential citizen of Hamilton, Montana, and president of the First National Bank, would fill a large volume, and would read like a romance, being full of thrilling experiences and episodes. He was born January 9, 1857, in Hanover, Germany, where his parents, Reuben and Josephine (Norman) Drinkenberg, were then visiting. Until he was fourteen years he attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and was then sent by his parents to a university in Bremen, Germany, in order that he might study the languages and fit himself for a literary career. Dissatisfied with his surroundings and his prospects he ran away from the college to follow the fortunes of an American theatrical troupe, with which, within the ensuing nineteen months, he traveled through Germany, Russia, France, Italy and Austria. Leaving the company at the city of Cologne, Mr. Drinkenberg made a two hundred mile trip down the Rhine to Amsterdam, Holland, the home of one of his uncles, who there owned a beet sugar factory. Receiving a small sum of money from the uncle, he again started down the Rhine, going to Rotterdam, whence he embarked on board a cattle boat for Hull, England, paying his way thither by feeding the stock. Starting then for Liverpool, England, he was put off the train three times while en route, but arrived there with the train. For four days, having no money, he lived with the rats on the Liverpool wharves, eating herring. He there became acquainted with a sailor, who stowed him away on a schooner supposedly bound for America, but when he disembarked a few days later he found himself in London. Begging his food in that city for two days, Mr. Drinkenberg again beat his way to Liverpool, and once more lived with the tramps, or rats. At the end of six days he interviewed the captain of an emigrant ship destined for the United States, and found that he could earn his passage across the ocean by doing a little work. On the third day out, when off Queenstown, the ship was wrecked and forced to stay there two weeks for repairs, the fourteen hundred passengers on board, mostly women and children, living like hogs during the entire trip of twenty-three days.

On arriving at New York, the captain told Mr. Drinkenberg to remain on board the vessel, and he would send him to Cincinnati, but, after the ship had been unloaded by lighters and taken to the wharf, he forgot all about the captain and made a break for liberty. Securing a position in a butcher's shop on Green street, he worked there three months, and by saving his earnings had then money enough to pay his railroad fare to Cleveland, Ohio. He then beat his way to Cincinnati, but his arrival at his home caused such consternation, and proved such a shock to the family, that he decided to leave at once. Borrowing a small sum, Mr. Drinkenberg went to Minnesota, arriving in St. Paul in the spring of 1874. Joining a government outfit of fifteen boys, all being older than himself, he went with the

little party to Fort Lincoln, on the Missouri river, where the boys were outfitted as a cavalry brigade.

In the fall of 1874 the brigade was sent on an experimental trip to Fort Buford, then to Fort Benton, Montana; thence Mr. Drinkenberg was sent with two horses on a trial trip for time and endurance to the American Falls, Montana, thence to Fort Shaw, and on through Helena and Bozeman to Yellowstone river, where the government had a small camp at what is now Fort Keogh. During the entire trip, which was successful in every respect, Mr. Drinkenberg had changed horses seven times, and had each day averaged eighty-three miles—following wagon trails some days,—blazing his own trail other days, and relying on government maps for routes. Wintering in that camp, he journeyed down the Yellowstone river and back the following summer, being engaged in making and filing notes, and remaining there until the fall of 1875, when he was ordered to the Black Hills. Very little was done until the spring of 1876, when the main detachment of the Seventh Cavalry was ordered to the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers to quell the Indian outbreaks. In an engagement with the Cree Indians, who had crossed the Canadian line, Mr. Drinkenberg was seriously wounded by a bullet charged with rattlesnake poison, losing a part of the knee cap and the fleshy part of the leg below the knee. Subsequently he had various encounters with the Indians prior to 1879, his wound troubling him continuously until 1883, when Dr. Wells, of Stevensville, Montana, extracted the poison and healed the wound. In 1877 Mr. Drinkenberg was again wounded in the right knee, in an engagement near the Three Buttes, or Pumpkin mountain, in Montana, when his company formed a part of a small scouting brigade. He was then receiving forty-five dollars a month, double the pay of the ordinary soldier, having been engaged for a special duty in St. Paul. While serving with Colonel Broadwater, in the spring of 1880, Mr. Drinkenberg was taken ill and left the service.

With the money which he had saved while employed as a soldier, Mr. Drinkenberg went with some mining prospectors to Lima, Peru, where he lost the greater part of his money, reserving enough to take him around "the Horn." Landing at Vera Cruz, Mexico, he traveled (partly on foot and partly on horseback) to the City of Mexico, arriving there a stranger in a strange land, ill and almost penniless. Picking up a little Spanish, he remained there three months, working as waiter in a hotel. Going thence by way of Vera Cruz, to Tampico, he found no work, and with the few dollars that he had left paid his passage across the Gulf to Houston, Texas; thence going overland to El Paso with a cattle outfit belonging to Miller & Lux, San Francisco packers, and accompanying them to Chihuahua, Mexico, for the purpose of smuggling six thousand head of cattle into the States, swimming the Rio Grande about forty miles above El Paso, Mr. Drinkenberg, who had charge of the band, lost a few cattle and some of his Mexican employees, by drowning. Four days after gaining the American side, the cattle were stampeded by the Indians, but with the assistance of some cattlemen, Mr. Drinkenberg succeeded in getting control of his herd and arrived in the San Joaquin valley, California, with about one-half of his original herd.

After working for Miller & Lux for a time, Mr. Drinkenberg went by boat to Portland, Oregon, and was there for awhile in the employ of the O'Shea Brothers, meat packers. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company subsequently let the contract for clearing the roadway from Courtney, Idaho, to Thompson Falls, Montana, to Small Brothers, of Walla Walla, Washington, and Mr. Drinkenberg secured the position of manager of the thirty-eight provision camps along the route. In the work thirty-two hundred Chinamen were employed, sixteen hundred white men, and four hundred mules and horses; the Chinamen being

under the control of Du Bois King & Company, of Portland, Oregon, and the engineering corps under that of J. H. Uhl, now of Elk post-office, Wyoming.

Leaving the railroad work in the spring of 1882, Mr. Drinkenberg, in company with J. H. Uhl, started for Missoula, Montana, crossing the Blue Slide. On arriving at Horse Plains, these enterprising travelers conceived the brilliant idea of raising potatoes, and paid six cents a pound for seed, which they planted. No evidence of potato sprouts being seen at the end of three weeks, Mr. Uhl became disgusted and began digging up the seed. After watching his partner several hours, Mr. Drinkenberg saddled his pony, and with one pack horse left camp en route for Missoula. Mr. Uhl at once stopped digging and followed with the other horses. That night the six horses of Messrs. Uhl and Drinkenberg were frightened away, doubtless by Indians, but they were fortunate enough to secure one and proceeded on their way, alternately walking and riding until reaching Missoula. Not liking Missoula and vicinity, Mr. Drinkenberg, who had previously heard a good deal about the Bitter Root valley, came to the region and for sixty days worked for Frank Ives in a saw mill. He then leased a tract of land on Three Mile creek, and embarked in sheep raising, investing the two thousand dollars he had cleared in the provision camps, in sheep. In 1899 disaster came, there being neither snow, grass nor hay. He was forced to transfer his seven thousand sheep, and his horses, to Bear Paw mountains, five hundred miles away. Locating at Chinook mountain he lost four thousand sheep that winter, but he remained there two years, recuperated his losses and sold out. Returning to Ravalli county he attended the opening sale of lots in Hamilton, invested heavily, and platted and sold lots through the boom of 1896.

Mr. Drinkenberg still owns mining property in Durango, Mexico, and also in Lima, Peru, where he made a second trip a few years ago. On his return trip from South America, he took steamer at Valparaiso, Chilli, for the Isthmus of Panama, and having crossed it proceeded to Vera Cruz, Mexico, where four miles from the city, he was quarantined with yellow fever. He gave a sailor twenty dollars for the loan of a small boat, and set out for port. The fever took a serious turn, and he was placed in an American hospital with seventy-two other yellow fever patients, who were dying with astonishing rapidity. Mr. Drinkenberg began eating quinine, braced up, gave a Mexican revenue officer two hundred dollars to smuggle him out of the city. Placed on a revenue cutter, he was taken to Tampico, Mexico, and proceeded to the Mexican National Railroad to the City of Mexico, where he was again forced to go to the hospital. He partly lost his speech and hearing, owing to the quantities of quinine he had taken, and had to remain there three weeks. He then journeyed by the Mexican Central Railway to El Paso, Texas; thence going by rail to Los Angeles and to Salt Lake City, where he was ill for a long time, being threatened with pneumonia. Returning as soon as able to Bitter Root valley, Mr. Drinkenberg determined to settle down permanently, and with the exception of having recently spent five months with his family in Los Angeles, has not since left the valley.

Mr. Drinkenberg has erected and owns several fine modern business blocks in Hamilton, has a beautiful residence in the city, and valuable ranch lands in the valley. On August 1, 1909, he organized the First National Bank of Hamilton, of which he is president. He is a Republican in politics, and is a personal friend of ex-President Roosevelt, knowing all about his cattle ranching experiences and of the trouble between him and Marcus De Morris Madura, in North Dakota. Mr. Drinkenberg is not an aspirant for official honors, but he has served one term as mayor of Hamilton, having been elected to the position in 1908 and in 1910.

Fraternally he is a member and past grand, Lodge No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Although surrounded by temptations of all kinds during his wild life at home and abroad, Mr. Drinkenberg has never succumbed to either drinking or gambling, scarcely knowing the taste of liquor. The greatest grief of his life is in remembering the sorrow he caused his parents in his boyhood days. His trials, tribulations and varied experiences have taught him many lessons of value, and his one desire now is to instill in the hearts of his children a spirit of kindness, benevolence, and generosity.

Mr. Drinkenberg married Miss Maud Overturf, of Iowa, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Ruth, born in 1905; and Doris, born in 1910.

JOHN DOWLING. There is nothing more certain than that industry, determination and perseverance are the necessary attributes for a man to possess in order to secure success, but the quality that success will be governed by the amount of ability and the condition as to whether or not it is directed along proper channels. Many of Montana's most prominent business men have earned the title of "self-made man," owing their position entirely to their own efforts, and among these John Dowling, of Stevensville, takes a foremost place. Mr. Dowling has been instrumental in founding and promoting some of the largest business enterprises of the city, displaying marked ability as an organizer, promoter and executive, and has fully discharged his duties of citizenship by service in public office and by supporting all measures calculated to be of benefit to the community. He was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 10, 1850, and is a son of James and Helen (Annand) Dowling, natives of Nova Scotia. His father, who for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native country, has now retired from activities and is living in California, while his mother passed away while on a visit to Mr. Dowling and his family, at Stevensville, November 10, 1910.

John Dowling received a common school education, and after completing his studies continued to work on the home farm until 1880. At that time, deciding to enter the field of business on his own account, he borrowed one hundred dollars from friends and journeyed to California. On his arrival at Red Bluffs, he secured employment in the lumber and planing mills of the Sierra Nevada Lumber Company, but in April, 1882, came to Butte, Montana, to enter the lumber business with William Parsons, a partnership which continued until 1886. In August of that year he sold his holdings to Mr. Parsons, and came to the Bitter Root valley, locating five miles north of Stevensville on a large ranch. He immediately set out four thousand apple trees, having the grafts expressed from Monroe county, Michigan, and not only worked his ranch and orchard successfully, but in addition acted as manager for the logging crew of William McKeen. Later, on receiving the election to the office of county treasurer of Ravalli county, he sold his ranch to good advantage, and on the expiration of his term of office purchased an interest in the Amos Buck Mercantile Company, at Stevensville, which he sold two years later. He then organized the Stevensville Mercantile Company, of which he acted as general manager for ten years, and in April, 1910, disposed of his interests and purchased property on Main street, where he erected a fine modern business block, a credit to the city and to his enterprise. In addition to a general mercantile business, Mr. Dowling is engaged in undertaking, being thoroughly trained in embalming, and having an establishment that furnishes every convenience for his patrons. He has business ability of a high order, and is recognized by his associates as a man of the strictest integrity and honest business principles. In political matters a Republican, in addition to serving as county treasurer, he has been

twelve years a member of the school board. He has shown his supreme faith in the future greatness of Stevensville by investing heavily in real estate, and owns a comfortable residence in the city. Fraternally, he is connected with the local lodge of the Masonic order.

On October 10, 1883, Mr. Dowling was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. McHeffey, a native of Nova Scotia, and they have had eight children, as follows: George R., deceased; Minnie E., who keeps the books for her father; Helen, who married Harry Whitesette, of Stevensville; Louis E., clerk and manager for his father; Grace and John W., who are attending high school; and Eva and Fred, students in the graded schools.

GEORGE T. LAMPOR. No biographical history of the state of Montana would be complete without special mention were made of George T. Lampor, his ability, his loyalty to duty and his fidelity having earned him a place among this section's representative men, while the part he has played in developing the natural resources of the state gives him high rank among those whose activities have been so directed as to advance their communities. Mr. Lampor is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was born September 28, 1844, a son of Joseph and Marietta (DeMuth) Lampor.

Joseph Lampor was born in England, and as a small boy was brought to America by his parents, first settling in Canada. Later he removed to Michigan, where he was married, and in the early 'forties removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in carpentering and contracting for bridges. He erected the bridges for the Lake Shore Railroad between Milwaukee and Chicago, this now being a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system, and he also contracted in building docks and warehouses in Milwaukee and packing houses for the pioneer packer, Plankinton, of Milwaukee. In 1854 Mr. Lampor removed to Sauk county, Wisconsin, took up government land, and hewed himself a home out of the wilderness. After the death of his wife he removed to the home of his son, near Heckly, South Dakota, but after a short time returned to Wisconsin and settled in the town of North Freedom, where he spent his last days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Maxham, and there died at the age of seventy years. He and his wife, who was sixty-eight years old at the time of her death, were members of the Church of England. Originally a Whig, in 1854 Mr. Lampor became a Republican, and that party received his support ever afterward. They had a large family of children, George T. being the third in order of birth, and six of the children are still living.

The early education of George T. Lampor was secured in the public schools of Milwaukee, but when he was ten years of age he accompanied the family to the Sauk county farm, and there he worked during the summer months and attended a log schoolhouse during winter terms. The breaking out of the Civil war found him a patriotic youth of seventeen years, and it was not until 1863 that he was able to enlist. At that time he became a member of Company L, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, which was mustered into the service at Madison, Wisconsin, and was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, in 1865. The greater part of the first year the regiment was engaged in fighting the bushwhackers in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas, and it was later sent out on the Santa Fe trail. Under General Blunt the detachment went up the Arkansas river to the present site of Dodge City, where the scouts brought news that some 3,000 or 4,000 Indians were camped about sixty miles north. Preceded by the fifteen Delaware scouts, the men marched until noon, when they came across the first Indian, but could not force him to give any informa-



George T. Lamport,

tion. The next morning brought about a skirmish with the Indians, in which a number of the hostiles were killed, while the loss to the whites was four killed. The troops then camped on the ground where the Indians had formerly had their camp, and on the next morning followed them for some distance. General Blunt then returned to Fort Riley, where Mr. Lamport's company, L, was left at Walnut Creek to establish a fort, Zarah. There they remained until February, 1865, when the company was ordered back to Fort Riley, and was then sent to Lawrence, Kansas. About forty men of the company, including Mr. Lamport, were detailed to assist the provost-marshal, and the duties of this position kept him occupied until he was honorably discharged from the service. He was ever found to be a faithful, brave and cheerful soldier, and when he returned to his home in Sauk county, Wisconsin, he took up the duties of peace and discharged them with the same conscientious care that had characterized his army service. For a time he was engaged in driving the stage between Baraboo and Kilbourn City, but later went to Chippewa Falls, where he was employed in the mill of Stanley Brothers, running a mill in the summer months and scaling timber in the winters at the camp on the Chippewa river. Subsequently he purchased a farm in Chippewa county, Wisconsin, near Bloomer, and after spending three years in clearing and developing work sold out and purchased some cows. These he broke to draw a wagon, and with a team of oxen and two wagons started for the Black Hills. Chet White, a young married man wishing to go to the Black Hills, drove Mr. Lamport's cow team, four yoke, through with him to the Hills. Mr. Lamport was also married and had two children, and in June of 1878 the little party crossed the Mississippi river at St. Paul and followed the railroad line to Worthington, Minnesota, heading for Fort Pierre. At that time the Indians were very bad throughout that part of the country, and the emigrants decided that it would be wise to attach themselves to an outfit, for mutual protection. Finally they arrived at Sturgis City, in the Black Hills, in the month of July, and here Mr. Lamport built a cabin and settled on a tract of land. He engaged in the dairy business and gave a great deal of attention to butter-making, but in the spring of 1882 sold out and came overland, via Mills City, to Billings, then only a straggling tent town. He made his first camp on the banks of the Yellowstone, at Mr. Orson Newman's ranch, and soon thereafter engaged in the dairy business, selling milk in Billings. After continuing in the same line for several years, he was elected the first county surveyor of Yellowstone county, a position which he held a number of years, and then became government surveyor. He was especially examined for the latter position under General G. O. Eaton. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Lamport discovered the Bear Creek coal fields in Carbon county, and in company with Robert Leavens, his son-in-law, he organized and platted the village of Bear Creek in Carbon county and became actively engaged in merchandise, banking and real estate interests. The bank was organized in 1908, and when the title was perfected a company was formed, he being a stockholder and a director for a number of years. Since 1909 Mr. Lamport has not been engaged actively in business. Many and great are the changes that have come over this section since 1881, when he was engaged in hunting buffalo for their hides on the Little Powder and at the head of the Little Missouri river, and he has done his full share in bringing these marvelous changes about. In whatever locality he has made his home he has always been in the foremost rank of movements which have made for progress. He served as county commissioner of Park county at the time when Carbon county was a part of Park, and also acted as city engineer of Bil-

lings for several years. He was the second man made a Mason in Ashlar Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to Billings Chapter, R. A. M.; Aldemar Commandery, No. 5, K. T.; and Algeria Temple, Helena. In his political belief he is a Republican.

In May, 1873, Mr. Lamport was married to Miss Emma Eddy, who was born in Wisconsin, and she died in 1874. He was again married, in 1876, to Mrs. Lodenia (McCoy) Dake, who was born in New York state, and four children were born to this union, of whom three survive: Ella, who is the wife of Robert Leavens, of Billings; Ida, the wife of Charles E. Wright, of Red Lodge, Montana; and Walter, interested in mining and in the ice and coal business at Bear Creek, married a Miss Maxwell. Clara, the youngest child, died at the age of twenty-two, in March, 1910. Mr. Lamport and his family occupy prominent places in the social life of Billings, and their spacious and attractive home, at 323 South Twenty-ninth street, is a center of gracious and unreserved hospitality.

I. D. O'DONNELL. Irrigation is probably the earliest application of science to agriculture and has wholly changed the appearance of the western one-third of the United States. The recent world-wide extension of irrigation in lands hitherto uninhabited and unproductive has added many millions of acres to the world's productive area, and is causing the commercial and social importance of this art or science to be appreciated as never before. That it has been one of the great industrial factors of the Twentieth Century cannot be denied, and both its methods and institutions are being studied by men of scientific training. It has been only within practically recent years, however, that irrigation has been developed to its greatest measure of usefulness, and until a short time ago there was no legislation for the adequate public control of streams and the systematic divisions of their waters among users. The state of Montana owes much to irrigation, but it is also deeply indebted to those men who have devoted their energies to perfecting the system and to securing the enactment of laws providing for government control. Preeminent among this class stands I. D. O'Donnell, adherent and promoter of irrigation, financier, leading alfalfa farmer and a man than whom there is none better known in the Yellowstone valley.

Mr. O'Donnell was born in county Norfolk, Ontario, Canada, September 19, 1860, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (McIntosh) O'Donnell. Daniel O'Donnell was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and in 1831, when seven years of age was brought to the Dominion of Canada by his parents. There he grew to manhood and received his education, and for a number of years was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but on coming to the United States, in 1864, he settled at Saginaw, Michigan, and interested himself in the timber business. After some years spent in that line of endeavor, Mr. O'Donnell settled on a farm in Midland county, Michigan, but he has now retired and is living quietly at Midland City. Originally a Democrat, he became a great admirer of James G. Blaine and cast his support with the Republican party. He is highly esteemed in his community, where he has served in various local offices, including that of township treasurer. He was married in Canada to Margaret McIntosh, who was born there, and she still survives, having been the mother of ten children, of whom I. D. was the second born, and all of whom are living.

I. D. O'Donnell received his education in the public schools of Saginaw, Michigan, where his early business training was secured in the timber industry of his father. He did his share of clearing the wilderness of that section, and when twenty-one years of age removed to Chicago, from whence, in April, 1882, he made his way to Montana. He first located at Miles City, but subsequently went overland to Coulson, Billings at that

time being a city of tents and only partially platted. After a few days he joined the stampede for the Maden mining camp, and on his return connected himself with the I. J. Horse Ranch, owned by J. K. Doze, which was later taken over and enlarged by Seligman, Bailey & Kennett. He continued with this firm for about one and one-half years, when he came to the Yellowstone valley with Mr. E. G. Bailey and took charge of the Frederick Billings Ranch, near Billings. Mr. O'Donnell was superintendent of this property at the time Mr. Billings was having his land cultivated to prove that this was a productive farming locality, and subsequently remained as a representative of the Billings interests, being at present the executor of the estate in this section. In 1887 Mr. O'Donnell took charge of the Minnesota and Montana Land and Improvement Company's irrigation canal, now known as the Big Ditch, the first large canal in eastern Montana, and since that time has interested himself in vast irrigation projects. He has made an exhaustive study of methods used in other countries, in France, Spain and Italy, where irrigation has been used for centuries, and no man in the Yellowstone valley is better informed on this subject than he. An enthusiast in this work, he has been the leading factor in the building of the Highland, Suburban, Cove and B. L. and I. Ditches. In 1887 Mr. O'Donnell formed a partnership with E. G. Bailey, under the firm name of Bailey & O'Donnell, and began farming and stock raising. In 1892 this firm purchased the Hesper Farm, and the partnership continued until 1900, when Mr. O'Donnell bought his partner's interest, and has since continued to conduct the property alone. This is one of the best known tracts in the valley, and its 640 acres are all under a high state of cultivation, its present productiveness having been brought about through irrigation. Several world's records for alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat and oats have been broken on this farm, and in 1906 it held the world's championship for wheat. In addition this property can boast of one of the finest apple orchards in the eastern part of the state. He has taken an active part in the work of the Irrigation Congress, and was one of five that framed the organization. The facts and figures gathered by Mr. O'Donnell in the Yellowstone valley were probably the strongest arguments presented to congress that secured the passage of the Reclamation Act. In addition, Mr. O'Donnell was the first president of the Yellowstone Fair Association, and at present is a director in the State Fair Association. He has been on the board of sheep commissioners, was the first president of the board of horticulture, and at present is a life member of the State Horticultural Society. He has always taken an active part in the work of the Farmers' Institute, and works all over the state in behalf of modern methods of alfalfa raising and stock breeding. Mr. O'Donnell has probably done more for the alfalfa industry than any other man in the state. He is a director in the Merchants National Bank and secretary of the Suburban Homes Company; built and was president of the first creamery here, known as the Billings Creamery; is president of the Billings Foundry and Manufacturing Company and of the Big Ditch Company; and is past president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Parnley Billings Library, of which he is at present one of the trustees. He has served as a member of the school board of Billings, and is a member of the executive committee and director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Politically Mr. O'Donnell does not recognize party ties, but reserves the right to cast his influence and support with the candidate whom his judgment convinces him is best fitted for the position at stake.

On October 31, 1887, Mr. O'Donnell was united in marriage with Miss Louise Roeser, who was born in Saginaw county, Michigan, daughter of Gustave Roeser, and six children have been born to this union: Helene

R., Louise M., Carol, Ignatius D., Gustave R. and Kathleen.

Ever since coming to this community in 1882 Mr. O'Donnell has been one of those who have believed in the future of the place they had chosen for their home, and by his active and progressive spirit has done much to promote its growth. He has never been actuated by narrow, selfish motives, but prospering himself he has rejoiced in the prosperity of others, knowing that the welfare of one individual alone never furthers but only retards the growth of a community. He has been honorable and upright in all his business dealings with his fellow men and has won and merited the esteem of all who knew him, and is the possessor of numerous warm friends among the citizens of the Yellowstone valley in whose interest he has worked for so many years.

JOHN BURKMAN. On June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, occurred one of the events that made Montana history, for it was on that date that General George Armstrong Custer and his 1,100 United States soldiers were annihilated by a band of 9,000 Sioux Indian warriors. Few indeed there are to-day who can lay claim to having belonged to the regiment that set out to do battle that summer morning, but such is the distinction that attaches to John Burkman, formerly a soldier of Custer's command, and now a highly esteemed resident of Billings, who is living retired after many years spent in the United States service. Mr. Burkman was born in the state of Pennsylvania, January 10, 1839, the only son of John and Eva Burkman, whose other five children were girls.

Always of an adventurous spirit, when he was twenty years of age Mr. Burkman left his eastern home for the new west, and for a number of years was engaged in freighting in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Utah. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the one hundred-day service as a private of Company K, Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and when his time had expired became a teamster in the government service, seeing duty in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. On the cessation of hostilities he engaged in railroad work, and was so employed until September 16, 1870, when he enlisted in the Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., a regiment that had been organized in 1866 with Samuel Sturgis as colonel and George Armstrong Custer, who had won his spurs in the Civil war, as lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Burkman was Custer's orderly from 1870 to 1876, and on the morning of the fateful day saddled the general's horse. The regiment was in three divisions, Captain Benteen being in charge of Companies H, D and K, Major Reno having Companies A, M and G, and General Custer, Companies I, L, C, F and E, while Captain McDougal, with Company B, escorted the pack train. Leaving the Yellowstone river, the troop marched up the Rosebud river seventy-two miles, making their last camp on the present site of the Indian school, and there Mr. Burkman was left with the pack train. It was thus he escaped being killed in the engagement that followed, when the non-arrival of expected reinforcements resulted in the massacre of the entire body of U. S. troops. The story of that battle has been told in song and story, has been perpetuated in words more enduring than monuments of stone or tablets of brass, and is too well known to be recounted here, but those who escaped the awful death of their companions should be honored and revered as links connecting the present with the days when western history was in the making.

Mr. Burkman continued with the remnant of his troop until securing his honorable discharge, May 17, 1879, at Fort Laramie. From that time on he was identified with the government service until 1895, when he retired, and he now lives quietly in his comfortable home, surrounded by numerous friends who are always delighted

when they can persuade him to recount experiences and adventures of the days when Montana was still claimed by savages and the development of the Treasure state was yet in its infancy.

JOHN D. MATHESON. One of the pioneer citizens of Billings, and a man who has been identified with the progress and development of the city for thirty years, is John D. Matheson, who was the last territorial probate judge of Montana, was subsequently engaged for a number of years in newspaper work, and now carries on an extensive real estate and insurance business. Mr. Matheson came from Milton, Ontario, where he had been editor and proprietor of the leading newspaper and mayor of the town, and located in Billings, Montana, when the city was yet in its infancy, being one of that group of men whose activities have made it one of the most prosperous municipalities of the state. As a member of the bench he upheld the dignity of his high office, and in his editorial capacity he did much to influence public opinion along proper channels, while in business circles he is known as a man of ability and sagacity and bears a wide-spread reputation for integrity.

John D. Matheson is a product of Canada, born at Simcoe, county Norfolk, Ontario, March 7, 1846. His early education was secured in the schools of his native place, and after extensive preparation and study he was admitted to practice before the bar of Toronto in 1871. He continued in the active practice of his profession until 1882, in which year he came to Billings, Montana, and in that year purchased the *Billings Post*, which he published until 1887, and then became editor of the *Billings Gazette*. In 1897 Mr. Matheson was instrumental in organizing the *Billings Times*, and continued as editor thereof for a number of years. He became one of Montana's best known newspaper men, and his opinions, as expressed in his editorials, were widely discussed and had much to do with the influencing of the actions of the citizens in all matters of civic importance. In 1901 he was appointed city clerk and continued to succeed himself in office until 1911, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, with offices at No. 205 Stapleton building. Public spirited to a high degree, Mr. Matheson has always had the best interests of his adopted city at heart, and has been active in assisting movements for its welfare, while his ability and good citizenship have earned recognition among his fellow townsmen, who have expressed their confidence in him by choosing him to fill positions of honor and trust. At the present time (1912) he is a valued member of the library board. He has interested himself in fraternal work and is connected with Ashlar Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M., in which he has many warm friends.

In 1872 Mr. Matheson was married to Rebecca Pantou, who was born near Milton, Ontario, and five children have been born to them: Edith, the wife of Dr. James Chapple, of Billings; Beatrix, who married James H. Johnston, a well-known attorney of Billings; William Pantou, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business with his father; John Roy Douglas, a first lieutenant in the United States Army, now stationed at Fort Russey, near Honolulu, and who married Ethel, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Mason, U. S. A. surgeon on the Panama Canal Zone; and Katherine C., who married James Vredenburg on June 20, 1912, and lives on their extensive beet sugar ranch, near Park City, Montana.

ANDREW S. SHANNON. Few citizens of Montana can boast of a more active or adventurous career than that of Andrew S. Shannon, of Billings, who, although now living practically retired, is still largely interested in various projects of wide scope and extensive nature.

He has identified himself with many enterprises that have proved of incalculable value to the best interests of the Yellowstone valley, and his activities in behalf of good roads have earned for him the title of "The Pathfinder." Born in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, November 14, 1851, Mr. Shannon is a son of Robert and Sarah (Gray) Shannon, the former a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter of Indiana.

Robert Shannon was a young man when he moved to Indiana, and not long after his marriage he located in Morgan county, Illinois, where he remained until 1854. At that time he settled in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he became a pioneer, took up government land, and at the time of the Indian outbreak of 1861 served as a member of the militia. His first property was located near what is now known as Amboy, but in 1865 he moved to a farm six miles out of Mankato and in 1882 or 1883 he went to Hamlin Park, a suburb of the city of St. Paul, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, his death occurring when he was eighty years of age. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he was a Whig until 1856, when he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, and worked hard for that organization during the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was a great admirer. He and his wife, who survives him and makes her home with her son, the Rev. William A. Shannon, of Minneapolis, being in her eighty-fourth year, had eight children, of whom seven are now living, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Rudolph Crandall, of Hillsboro, Oregon; Charles E., residing at Guthrie, Oklahoma; Andrew S.; Rev. William A.; John W., of Stevensville, Montana; David M., a resident of the state of Idaho; and Cyrus N., a passenger conductor in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company.

Andrew S. Shannon was given excellent educational advantages, attending first the common schools of Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and subsequently going to the State Normal School and a business college in St. Paul, after which he secured employment in a drug store in Mankato. After clerking for two years he purchased the interest of the proprietor and until the spring of 1880 conducted this establishment with a partner, under the firm name of Shannon & Webster. He then sold out and started for Fort Benton, via Bismarck, Dakota, but subsequently changed his mind and went to the Black Hills and then on to old Fort Pierre, where he was interested in a drug business under the firm style of Shannon & Hull. He was at this point in 1881 when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad built into Pierre, that city being the capital of South Dakota, and in the spring of 1882 disposed of his interests there and started overland, via Deadwood and Miles City, for Coulson. At that time there was but one small shack in the present city of Billings, that being the headquarters for the civil engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad. On April 15, 1882, Mr. Shannon and his partner, W. E. Hull, opened the first drug store in Coulson, and until the last of August their place of business was a small tent. At that time they removed their stock to the building of Judge J. R. Goss, on Montana avenue, and almost immediately thereafter sold the stock to H. H. Bole & Company, Mr. Shannon at that time purchasing a herd of cows. With William Talcott he located the herd on Golden creek, one mile south of A. B. Lamont's ranch, and he was there engaged in the dairy business until the spring of 1884, when he moved across the divide to Raisor creek, to what was known as the Shannon Road ranch, but of this he disposed in 1893 to purchase the Henry Frith ranch near Huntley. On this property Mr. Shannon made a number of improvements, including irrigation, and met with more than ordinary success in his undertakings, but in January, 1898, he decided to try his fortunes in the Alaskan gold fields, and accordingly made his way to Skagway.

Mr. Shannon's brother, Charles E. Shannon, had preceded him to that point during the fall of 1897, but had arrived too late to make the trip down the Yukon, but after Andrew S. had joined him they made a trip to Lake Bennett, accompanied by Mark Newman. After returning to Skagway, Mr. Shannon went to Juneau by steamboat to purchase goods, and on the way down received the first sad news of the fate of the sixty passengers lost on the Linn Canal between Sitka and Juneau. Mr. Shannon purchased a large stock of general merchandise, consisting principally of provisions, and on his return to Skagway bought three horses and moved the goods by relay to Lake Bennett, the journey taking about three months to accomplish. After the opening of navigation the brothers found that Lake Bennett had been side-tracked, but Andrew S. made another trip to Skagway and purchased a large supply of potatoes, oranges, lemons and fancy canned goods, and had them taken to Lake Bennett by pack horses. In the meantime Charles E. had purchased a scow, ten by thirty-four feet, and on this they loaded all their goods and followed the stampee through Lake Bennett, Tagish, Marsh Lake and Lake La Barge to Thirty Mile river, down through the Lewis river to the Yukon, and then on to Dawson City, the current of the river carrying the scow through. They arrived at Dawson City July 8, 1898, and at once retailed their stock of goods at handsome prices, the potatoes bringing as high as \$1.00 per sack, while oranges and lemons were sold for \$35 per case. When they had disposed of all their goods with the exception of what they wished to keep for themselves, the Shannon brothers, with C. M. Bair, purchased a gold claim which they worked with small profit during the summer. Mr. Shannon's brother then went down the Yukon river and up Forty Mile river to Wade creek, where he staked a claim for himself and Andrew S., subsequently returning to Dawson City and then going to Fort Cudoba located at the mouth of the Forty Mile river, where they remained until the ice had formed on Forty Mile river. During the winter they worked the new claim and also did some prospecting during the summer of 1899, but in 1899 Charles E. Shannon returned to his home in Duluth, Minnesota, Andrew S. remaining to work the claims. During the late fall the news came of the discovery of gold at Nome, and this started a stampede for that place. Mr. Shannon, not having found gold in any paying quantity, came back to Lake Bennett over the same route he had previously traveled, but on reaching this point found the White Pass Railroad finished from Lake Bennett to Skagway, and was able to make the trip by rail in about two and one-half hours that had taken him three months to negotiate with his horses and sled. About April 1, 1900, he arrived home, and soon thereafter sold his cattle and horses on the range, which had been looked after by his sons, Avery and Andrew, and located in Billings, intending to retire from business. The active spirit which had characterized his whole life, however, would not allow him to long remain idle, and he soon purchased school lands in Pease Bottoms, Rosebud county. In 1903 he incorporated the Ranchers Ditch Company and contracted for and put in the ditch of fourteen miles, covering 6,000 acres of land, and in 1911 he organized the Rosebud Lake Association. This association purchased what was known as Armstrong lake, located eighty miles from Billings in the Bear Tooth mountain district in Carbon county. The region was cleared and improved, and has since become one of the favorite spots for summer outings in the state. Mr. Shannon spent the summer of 1911 in building an automobile road through the canon, with a descent of eight miles, this being one of the most beautiful rides from Billings or any part of the state by automobile. The interest manifested by Mr. Shannon in good roads has made him come to be known as "The Pathfinder," and he has also served his community as county sur-

vveyor and as school director for four years. Fraternally he is connected with Star Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., and was active in the building of the home of this order in Billings, and in political matters he gives his influence to the Socialist party.

On October 29, 1874, Mr. Shannon was united in marriage with Miss Christina E. Spencer, who was born in Indiana, daughter of Joshua and Henrietta (Vanuesterhouse) Spencer, the former a native of Kentucky, who died in Billings at the age of seventy-six years, and the latter born in Holland and died in Minnesota in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer had three children: Mrs. Shannon; May, the wife of Frank A. Brown, of Yellowstone county, Montana; and William, who resides at America, Oklahoma. Mr. Spencer was one of the pioneers of St. Paul, Minnesota, where for many years he was engaged in working at the trade of cabinet maker. In 1884 he came to Billings and engaged in a merchandise business, but later retired. In political matters he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have had four children, namely: William A., who is married and makes his home in Florida; Lillian, the wife of A. A. Newman; Andrew, who is carrying on operations on a ranch in the Bull Mountains, Yellowstone county; and Edwin, in the manager's office of the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne, Wyoming, is married and has a son, Howard E.

Mr. Shannon and his wife reside in their handsome residence at No. 310 South Twenty-ninth street, and are widely and favorably known in Billings. He has always been a public-spirited citizen and one who could be relied upon to serve the best interests of his community. An able organizer, with the capacity and ability to carry out whatever project he promotes, he has been interested in some large and extensive enterprises which have served to place him among the prominent business men of his city and to establish a position for himself among those whose activities have served to make the Yellowstone valley one of the prosperous commercial and industrial centers of the west.

YEGEN BROTHERS. Should a search be made throughout the length and breadth of the Yellowstone Valley, no fairer or finer example of self-made men could be found than the Yegen Brothers, merchants and financiers of Billings. Brought by chance, in early manhood, in touch with the mercantile business, they seized upon this circumstance as upon an opportunity, mastered the rudiments with a thoroughness that has characterized their every action in life, and upon this practical knowledge builded their exceptional business career. One by one they saw the possibilities as they opened before them, and each possibility became to them a probability and was made a certainty. They mastered in turn the details of the restaurant, bakery, grocery, dry goods and hardware business, and incidentally became financiers and have been chosen for their judgment to advise and direct great institutions in the financial world of Montana. Their careers are so interwoven with the history of Billings that it would be almost impossible to make reference to any chapter in the growth of this section without mentioning their names. Their wonderful success, however, has not been a matter of chance, nor has their present high position been attained without the overcoming of numerous obstacles and discouragements, and that today they stand among Billings' most successful men is due only to the persistent effort and industry that have characterized their entire activities.

Hon. Christian Yegen and Peter Yegen are natives of Klosters, Switzerland, where the former was born November 19, 1857, and the latter August 7, 1860, their parents being Conrad and Emerita (Prader) Yegen, natives of the Swiss republic, who after honorable and industrious lives passed away in that country in 1885. Their family consisted of four sons and



P. Yegor



L. Yegen.



three daughters, of whom the following are living: Christian and Peter, of Billings; Margaret Alleman and Dorothea Plattner, living in Switzerland; Elizabeth Copman, of Wyoming; and John Plattner, who resides in Bismarck, North Dakota.

Christian Yegen was educated to follow the profession of his father, that of teaching, but chose a business life instead, and in 1879 came to the United States and located at Bismarck, North Dakota, whence his brother John and sister Dorothea had preceded him. He learned the trade of bread making with his brother and in the next year took a small farm, which he conducted alone until 1881, when he sent for Peter, who had been farming in a small way in the old country. With the help of their sister they then followed farming for another year, when they invested their small capital in a little restaurant at Glendive, Montana, and subsequently removed to Terry Station, where they conducted the section house. Buffalo meat was still to be had in plenty, and the brothers and sister made a specialty of a meal consisting of buffalo meat, sauer kraut, cranberries and bread, at seventy-five cents. This proved very popular with the rush of people who were coming to this section, and so successful did they become that in 1882 they landed in Billings with \$3,000, which they invested in a small bakery. This also proved a success until the railroad moved on, when business took a sudden slump, and as a climax the partners all fell sick at the same time, and when they had recovered found that they had not only lost their business and their capital, but that they were \$400 in debt. This probably would have been enough to discourage many people, but these sturdy Swiss were made of stern stuff and demonstrated their confidence in the future of Billings by again establishing themselves in a bakery business here, their baking being done in the mornings and the product peddled in the afternoons. At first five dollars constituted a good day's receipts, but soon they were averaging thirty dollars daily, and inside of a year they were able to purchase their first building, for \$2,700, and began to branch out into a new field, adding a small stock of groceries. Their location at that time was on the south side, not far from their present establishment, but they soon found the need of more space, and subsequently removed to a two-story structure, twenty-eight by eighty feet, on the site of the present magnificent establishment of Yegen Brothers. In 1893 an addition was built, about the same size as their former building, to be used for hardware, and in the next year a fifty-five foot addition was added to the grocery. So rapidly did the business grow that in the following year they were compelled to build another structure as large as all the other buildings, and this they stocked with dry goods, choosing a well-assorted stock of the finest kind. Still they found that their grocery needed more room, and they extended the hardware building back fifty feet and added another story, this being in 1898. After this they erected a cold storage plant, thirty by thirty-four feet, in 1900. It was in 1900 that the Yegen Brothers entered the banking business, opening a savings institution in Billings, which was the first of its kind in the city and immediately attracted a host of depositors. During that year they erected a building seventy-five by one hundred and thirty feet to accommodate their increased trade in hardware and implements, and in 1903 they opened savings banks at Anaconda and Gardiner. Subsequently, during the following year, they purchased the wholesale grocery business of Millis & Company, together with the spacious warehouses of that concern, adding this new interest to their already immense enterprise. In 1895 the brothers had purchased their sister's interest, and in 1902 the firm of Yegen Brothers was incorporated, they being the sole owners of the business outside of a few shares of stock sold to several trusted employees. They have platted two

additions to the city of Billings, and take a lively interest in anything that will develop the resources of the community. Although their business activities have kept them extremely busy, they have found time to manifest their public spirit in many ways.

Christian Yegen was married August 27, 1893, to Miss Laura B. Clark, daughter of W. R. Clark, formerly of Bozeman, Montana, and now a resident of Vancouver, Washington. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Yegen: Laura, Dora, Mildred, Virginia and Christian. In September, 1890, Peter Yegen was married to Miss Marguerite Trepp, a native of Switzerland, whose parents reside in Lewiston, Montana, and they have had three children: David, Peter and Elizabeth.

In political matters the brothers are Republicans. In 1892 Christian Yegen was elected alderman, a position in which he served for two years, and later he was sent to the lower house of the state assembly. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Billings, and in 1904 was his fellow-townsmen's choice for the office of state senator. In all his official capacities he has displayed fine ability and has discharged his duties with the same conscientious thoroughness that was such an important factor in building up his private interests. At present Mr. Peter Yegen is a member of the library board.

As business men the Yegen brothers are recognized as possessing the utmost ability, push and energy, and as citizens none stand any better. In the accomplishment of building up their present vast industry they have had very little leisure time, and today, even, they are harder workers than any of their numerous employees, and their success in life is largely attributed to the close personal attention they have always given every detail in their business.

HOWARD W. PIERCE. An authority as regards the advancement of the mechanical, manufacturing and commercial industries of our country has recently said that the future history of the automobile industry will not differ from the history of the sale and manufacture of other commercial articles which have become necessities in the every-day life of the nation; that farm implements, locomotives, electric motors, typewriters and sewing machines have become established articles of commerce, and that the automobile has in the same manner become a fixed industry. No person has a greater realization of the wonderful growth of this comparatively new industry than Howard W. Pierce, of Butte, who, as president and general manager of the Silver Bow Automobile Company, is now carrying on an extensive and remunerative business, handling the productions of three of the leading motor companies of the United States.

Mr. Pierce is a Montana boy, his birth having occurred, January 6, 1882, in Wickes, Jefferson county. His father, William H. Pierce, was born in Iowa, of English ancestry. Coming to Montana in 1879, he was engaged in business as a lumber manufacturer and dealer, in Jefferson county until 1911, when he settled on a farm in Dowagiac, Michigan. He married Lillian Hubbell, who was born in New York state, of New England stock, one of her ancestors having crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower, landing in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. She died November 14, 1904, at a comparatively early age. Four children were born of their union, as follows: Mrs. E. P. Dawson, of Butte; Gertrude, deceased; Mrs. George Patterson, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Howard W. twins.

Acquiring his early knowledge in the public schools of Boulder and Butte, Mr. Pierce attended the Butte Business College and School of Mines, and was subsequently employed in mechanical work of different kinds. A man of decided business ability and acumen, he organized, in 1908, the Silver Bow Automobile Company, which was incorporated in March of that year,

and was made general manager of its establishment, which was located at the corner of Montana and Mercury streets. In this position, Mr. Pierce proved himself so efficient that in February, 1911, he was elected president and general manager of the company. On October 12, 1911, the company moved to its present advantageous location at the corner of Park and Idaho streets, where it has one of the finest automobile establishments in the state. Mr. Pierce has here built up an extensive business, occupying fifteen thousand square feet of floor space, and as a dealer in the Pierce-Arrow, Stevens-Duryea and Chalmers machines, controls a business that amounts annually to nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

In politics Mr. Pierce is Independent, voting for the best men and measures regardless of party affiliations. He belongs to the Machinists' Union, and is a member of the Silver Bow and of the Country clubs.

On June 14, 1905, Mr. Pierce was united in marriage with Louise Gieser, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, a daughter of George Gieser, and they have one child, Margaret Pierce, born in Butte, February 28, 1908.

KENNETH McLEAN. Custer county's citizenship compares well with that of any other section of Montana, and it is not out of place to suggest that among the leading men of affairs and public consequence, there are not a few who can claim Scotland as a birthplace. Kenneth McLean, who twice has served in the senate of this state and is one of the leading business men of Miles City and interested intelligently in a hundred ways in movements for public betterment here, was twenty-three years of age when he established his home at Miles City, with everything to learn of the American people and American ways. He was born in Rosshire, Scotland, December 25, 1859, and is a son of Alexander and Margaret (McKay) McLean. The mother died in Scotland, in 1873, but the father, now in his seventy-sixth year, still survives and continues his interest in his stock farm. Of the four children of the family two yet live, Kenneth and James, the latter being still a resident of Scotland.

Kenneth McLean was well instructed in the schools near his father's farm and afterward gained a thorough knowledge of the stock business on the old homestead. He remained there until 1881, when the opportunity was offered him of taking charge of a stock farm for a company in Nebraska, which he accepted and ever since has been interested to some degree in stock and cattle raising. In 1882 he came to Montana, and now owns a ranch of 23,000 acres, situated on O'Fallon creek, in Custer county, together with a ranch of 680 acres lying in the Yellowstone valley, nine miles east of Miles City. This property has been improved and irrigated and is very valuable. For a number of years Mr. McLean gave attention to sheep growing in particular and later was interested still more extensively in Hambletonian horses and fine cattle, but in later years has restricted his stock activities to some extent. His attention is largely demanded by other important business interests. In 1908, in association with others, he bought the W. B. Jordan & Sons, general merchants, stock and good will. It is one of the old business concerns of Miles City, having been established in 1879. The new company incorporated it in 1908, the old firm name being retained and Mr. McLean became vice-president of the reorganized company. He is president also of the Miles City Independent Publishing Company, which issues two newspapers, the *Miles City Independent Weekly* and the *Miles City Star*, a daily journal. He is on the directing board of the First National Bank of Miles City.

Mr. McLean is one of the active Republicans of Custer county and in 1901 he was elected a member of

the state senate with a gratifying majority, and approval of his course as a statesman was shown in his re-election in 1905. During these two terms at Helena he proved useful to his constituents and section and with honesty and efficiency served on many important committees.

On April 28, 1886, Mr. McLean was united in marriage with Miss Anna McKenzie, who was born in Minnesota, a daughter of John G. and Rose (McFarland) McKenzie. The mother of Mrs. McLean died in the latter's childhood, and the father spent his last years with Mr. and Mrs. McLean, his death occurring in his eighty-seventh year. For more than forty years he had been engaged in the lumber business in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have had four children: Margaret Rose, who is the wife of Charles E. Brown; Ina Mabel; Wallace Bruce, who is manager of the Miles City Independent Publishing Company; and Kenneth Miles, who died at the age of three years. The family residence is a handsome structure which Mr. McLean purchased in 1900. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mrs. McLean is a woman of culture and is one of the trustees of the Carnegie Public Library at Miles City. In his fraternal relations Mr. McLean is identified with the Free-masons of Miles City and with Miles City lodge of Elks, and belongs also to the Red Cross Society.

WILLIAM E. ALBRIGHT, the popular county assessor of Granite county, Montana, has won an unusual distinction to himself by reason of his second election to the office he now holds, he being the only man ever selected to the office more than once. The fact speaks most eloquently of his popularity, his ability, and the even justice with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

A resident of Montana since 1882, Mr. Albright was born in Clay county, Missouri, on September 2, 1859. He is the son of Rev. William H. Albright and his wife, Mary J. (Luke) Albright. The father was born in North Carolina, later making his home in Missouri. He was a Methodist minister for more than forty years, but in his later life affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He died in 1904 at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in 1865 when she was but thirty-two years old. Four children were born to them, William E. of this review being the second.

As a boy, William E. Albright attended the common schools of his home town in Missouri, later taking a special high school course, after which he entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and completed a course of study there. In 1882, when he was twenty-three years old Mr. Albright came to Montana, and he has been true to the great Treasure state of the union since his first sight of it. He first settled in the Flint valley, where he followed ranching for nearly twenty years. During that time, as now, he was interested in a financial way in mining ventures and has done some extensive operating, acquiring some valuable properties in various parts of the state. In 1900 Mr. Albright sold out his ranch interests and has since that time conducted his mining operations in connection with his public duties.

Mr. Albright is a staunch Democrat and most active in the political interests of the city and county. He is now serving his second term as county assessor of Granite county, as mentioned in a previous paragraph, and his services in the office have been of a most gratifying nature to all concerned. He has been a member of the county school board, in which office he acquitted himself most creditably.

Mr. Albright was married November 25, 1885, to Miss Sallie Walker, the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. David Walker, one-time residents of Missouri. Rev. Walker was the first Protestant clergyman to preach a sermon in Anaconda. He was a prominent Mason.



Geo. L. Whitney

His death occurred in California, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Albright, was Ellen Morrow. They were married in Missouri, and there she passed away in her young womanhood, her death occurring when she was but twenty-nine years old. Mrs. Albright is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and is leader of the choir in that church. She is especially fond of music, and is something of a student. The Albrights have a fine library, which is the source of much pleasure to the family. One daughter, Alta Morrow, shares their home with them. She is organist in the church which the family attend, having pursued a partial course in the musical department of the Lindenwood (Mo.) College.

IRA L. WHITNEY. Yellowstone county has been singularly fortunate in securing for its administrative officers men who have made their private interests subservient to those of the people, who have regarded their public office as a sacred trust, and whose best energies at all times have been devoted to the county's welfare. That this has been the high aim of the present able and conscientious county treasurer, Ira L. Whitney, of Billings, is testified to by the fact that he has been regularly returned to his important office since 1908, and the universal respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens demonstrate that he has been successful in his endeavor. Mr. Whitney was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, May 20, 1871, and is a son of Frank S. and Margaret Orilla (Karns) Whitney.

Frank S. Whitney was born in Pittsfield, Lorain county, Ohio, January 17, 1845, and when he was twelve years of age was taken by his parents to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. There he received a public school and collegiate education, and when he was but eighteen years of age enlisted, in May, 1863, in Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until securing his honorable discharge. During a part of his service Mr. Whitney's company was detailed for guard duty, and it was during this time that he achieved special distinction. A number of men had been shot at a certain point and the sharpshooter still remained uncaught, the consequence being that the men were unwilling to stand guard at that particular point. Finally lots were drawn, and it fell to Mr. Whitney to take up his post at the spot where a number of his comrades had been killed. First carefully looking over the ground, he decided that the Confederate soldier was probably doing his shooting from a near-by tree, and accordingly hid in the bushes, from whence he saw the sharpshooter climb the tree and secrete himself in the branches. Waiting until morning, Mr. Whitney covered him with his gun and took him prisoner. For this skilled bit of work, to Mr. Whitney was later sent a letter of commendation by President Lincoln. When he had secured his honorable discharge he returned to his Iowa home, but in 1866 removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was engaged by a freighting company which was shipping goods overland by ox-teams to Virginia City, Montana. On arriving at this place he was for a short time engaged in mining in Alder Gulch, and in the fall of 1867 removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where for about one and one-half years he was employed as a clerk. Subsequently he entered the draying business on his own account, to which he later added the coal business, and on May 29, 1870, was married in that city. During the fall of 1871 he added to his business a sales and feed stable, and in the summer of 1874 engaged in freighting between Cheyenne and Deadwood, South Dakota, and continued that business for twenty years. In the meantime, in August, 1882, he came to Miles City, Montana, and later removed to Coulson, near the present site of Billings, continuing

the freighting business ahead of the Northern Pacific until he reached Bozeman. Then he retraced his steps, stopping at Junction, just across the river from the present town of Custer, where he continued the freighting business between that point and Forts McGinnis and Custer and various points in Wyoming. In 1893 he sold his oxen and wagons and retired from the freighting business, at that time having his residence at what was known as Junction. During 1884 and 1885 he had the government contract to furnish beef to Fort Custer, his forwarding house being at Custer. Mr. Whitney came to Billings in 1895, after spending about one year in California, in an effort to recuperate his health. He was always an active Republican and as early as 1874 served as city marshal of Cheyenne. In 1873 and 1874 he was a member of the Wyoming territorial legislature, acted as a member of the last territorial legislature of Montana, served as county commissioner of Yellowstone county for four years, and during 1895-6 was county assessor, and after his death, on March 18th of the latter year, his son, Ira L., completed his unexpired term. While in Cheyenne, Mr. Whitney was made a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, Chapter and Commandery, being secretary of all these bodies, and on coming to Billings transferred his membership to these organizations here. He was a popular comrade of McKinley Post, No. 29, G. A. R., and had numerous friends throughout the city. Mr. Whitney was married May 29, 1870, in Cheyenne, to Miss Margaret Orilla Karns, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, January 3, 1850, and she still survives him and is a well-known member of the Congregational church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, namely: Ira L.; Martha E., who died in infancy; Charles A., who died August 12, 1905, when twenty-eight years of age; and Orilla Karns, who married Winford Griffing and lives in Billings.

Ira L. Whitney was educated at Fort Pierre, North Dakota, in Yellowstone county, Montana, and at Pomona College, Claremont, San Bernardino county, California. From 1884 to 1900 he was engaged in the cattle business with his brother Charles, having come to Billings in 1895. In the year following his advent here he was called upon to fill the office made vacant by his father's death, and he subsequently became deputy county clerk under J. W. Fish. In 1906 he received the election to the office of county clerk, and as such served one term. He was first elected county treasurer in the fall of 1908 and again was his party's choice in 1910. He has also served as a member of the Billings school board for eleven years, and is considered one of the most influential Republicans in the city. Mr. Whitney has also interested himself in fraternal work, and belongs to Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Billings Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Aldeamar Commandery No. 5, K. T., and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Helena, and at the present time is exalted ruler of Billings Lodge, No. 394, B. P. O. E.

On February 10, 1902, Mr. Whitney was married to Miss Harriet C. Stebbins, who was born in Peterborough, Massachusetts, daughter of Roland and Florence (Barney) Stebbins, both of whom died in 1902 in Billings. Mr. Stebbins was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he followed farming, and came to Billings in 1890. He attended the Congregational church, was a Republican in political matters, and was affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife, also a native of Deerfield, had three daughters, namely: Harriet C., who married Mr. Whitney; Ellen, the wife of Lloyd Lipp, of Billings; and Mabel, who married Charles Avery and lives in Seattle, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have one daughter, Florence Orilla. The family home is at No. 919 North Thirtieth street, where the numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney meet with true western hospitality.

Mr. Whitney is a man eminently fitted for the high office he holds. Thoroughly conscientious in all that he undertakes, he is conducting the county treasury in a manner that meets with the full approval of the people of Yellowstone county and assures them of an economical administration. His record is above reproach, and he holds a prominent place among the men who are making this section of the country set an example for others to follow.

JOSEPH C. AULD. Tracing his ancestry back through Revolutionary soldiers and early settlers of the American colonies to residents of Ecclefechan, county Dumfries, Scotland, the historic home of Robert Burns, Joseph C. Auld, receiver of the United States land office at Miles City, Montana, presents in his character the sturdy, thrifty traits of the sons of Scotia, and the enterprise, reliability and fidelity to duty that have made members of his family desirable officials of the United States both in times of war and peace. During a long and active career he has held positions of prominence in public and civil life, and has so conducted his affairs as to win and maintain the entire confidence of the people of whatever community in which his activities have been prosecuted. Mr. Auld is a native of Boothby Harbor, Maine, whence his ancestors on both sides came as early as the seventeenth century, his father's people from Scotland, and his mother's family being of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was born September 16, 1856, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Holton) Auld, both natives of Boothby Harbor.

John Auld was born in 1806, and in early life became a seafaring man, for a number of years being captain of vessels sailing the Atlantic coast. Later he was lighthouse keeper of Burnt Island Light No. 8, but in his declining years retired from active pursuits and spent his last days among his neighbors at Boothby Harbor, death occurring in 1872. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, and was first a Whig and later a Republican in politics. Mrs. Auld was born in 1816 and survived her husband until 1909, having been the mother of eleven children, of whom three died in infancy, while five still survive: Delia, the wife of Charles P. Gilbert, living at Greenfield, Iowa; Sarah, the widow of Freeman Hodgdon, of Boothby Harbor, Maine; Mary E., the wife of Arthur L. Hayden, of Melrose, Massachusetts; Harriet W., wife of James B. Austin, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; and Joseph C.

Even in his early years Joseph C. Auld displayed those characteristics of ambition and energy which were to feature his whole life, and as soon as he had completed his educational training in the public schools of Boothby Harbor, went to Boston and secured a position as clerk with a wholesale boot and shoe firm and was subsequently employed in a wholesale dry goods establishment. In 1878 he removed to Greenfield, Iowa, near which city he spent the next three years on a farm, and in the spring of 1882 came to Glendive, Montana, to engage in work on a cattle ranch. At the end of that period he homesteaded a ranch of 160 acres in Dawson county, but after continuing thereon for three years returned to Glendive and engaged in a general merchandise business with Douglas & Mead. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer of Dawson county, and was twice re-elected, serving six years in this responsible office, and in 1887 purchased a drug business, which he operated while continuing in public office. He then engaged in ranching up to 1897, in the meantime, in 1894, being elected to represent his county in the Fourth general assembly of the state legislature and in 1896 receiving the election to the office of state senator. He resigned from the latter office in 1897 when he was appointed a member of the United States mineral land commission, to

examine lands within the bounds of the Northern Pacific Railroad land grant, and after continuing in that capacity four years embarked in the coal business in Helena. After two years spent in this enterprise, Mr. Auld removed to Forsyth and became cashier of the Forsyth State Bank, and in December, 1903, was appointed to his present official position in Miles City, which he has held continuously. His support has always been given to the Republican party, and he is known as an active and influential worker for its candidates. He is entitled to and maintains membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and with his family attends the Presbyterian church.

On August 20, 1886, Mr. Auld was married to Miss Lillian A. Chapin, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of Joshua L. and Fannie (Low) Chapin, natives of Massachusetts, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Chapin served his country as a soldier in a Massachusetts regiment during the Civil war, after which he spent some years in Illinois and Kentucky, but later returned to Massachusetts, and there passed the remainder of his active years in a general merchandise business. He was a staunch Republican and a well-known comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Auld have one child, their son, John Phillip.

JUSTICE L. WILSON. One of those who has seen the gradual disappearance of the range before the encroaching agriculturists, and who from his boyhood days and through four states has been compelled to seek new fields for the grazing of his cattle and sheep, constantly traveling westward until he has come to the realization that the days of the range have passed, is Justice L. Wilson, the owner of an excellent ranch situated about ninety miles from Miles City, in Custer county. Mr. Wilson is a product of the farm, having been born on the old homestead situated near Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, November 22, 1860, a son of John T. and Hannah D. (Jones) Wilson.

John T. Wilson was born at Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, and as a young man became a pioneer farmer and stock raiser of Allen county, Indiana. During the early 'sixties he drove his stock overland to Marshall county, Iowa, and settled on a farm near Legrand, where his death occurred in 1865. He and his wife, who survived him some years and lived to reach the age of sixty-five, had a family of twelve children, of whom ten lived to maturity, while eight still survive, and three of their sons, Charles, John and Jacob, served as soldiers in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war. In political matters Mr. Wilson was originally a Whig, but subsequently transferred his allegiance to the Republican party.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Wilson continued to work the homestead with her children, bravely endeavoring to keep the family together. The early education of Justice L. Wilson was secured in the public schools of Legrand, Iowa, and when the family moved to near Hastings, Nebraska, in 1879, he continued his studies there. After his marriage, in January, 1882, when just past his twenty-first year, he traveled overland to the Powder river, in Custer county, Montana, with his wife, his sole possessions at that time being a span of mules and two young colts. Engaging in the cattle, sheep and horse business, so well has he conducted his operations that he is the owner of 5,000 acres of good land, and running 40,000 head of sheep, in addition to cattle and horses. In Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Montana Mr. Wilson has gradually been forced to move before the approach of the farmers, whose insistent demand for land has put an end to the halcyon days of the open range. He has been more than ordinarily successful in his operations, and for honorable and upright dealing has always been noted, while as a good citizen no man has sus-

tained a higher character. With no means at the outset, nothing save industry, sound judgment, perseverance, sobriety and economy, he has made a happy success of life, and may with all truth be named as the architect of his own fortune. He has headquarters in the First National Bank building, Miles City, where he has many friends, drawn about him by the same kind and genial spirit, the same accessibility to all classes, which marked his former years. In political matters he has always been independent. But at the convention held at Miles City by the national Progressive party August 24, 1912, they nominated him as their candidate for state senator. Fraternally he is connected with Custer Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., of Miles City, and Miles City Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E.

On January 29, 1882, Mr. Wilson was married at the farm of his bride's father near Hastings, Nebraska, to Miss Margaret Duncan, a native of Savannah, Illinois, and the eighteen-year-old daughter of Patrick Duncan. The latter, a native of Ireland, came to the United States as a young man, and first engaged in farming in Illinois, but in 1879 settled near Hastings, Nebraska, where he was identified with agricultural matters until his death, at the age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children: Ernest Lee, William R., Juliana and Helen. The sons are engaged in business with their father and reside on the ranch, while Mrs. Wilson and her daughters spend the school seasons in Denver, Colorado, in which city the young ladies are being given exceptional educational advantages.

WILLIAM E. SAVAGE. Since the days of the Vigilantes, when Montana was so overrun with the lawless element among the miners and adventurers that the administration of justice in the hands of the constituted authorities became but a travesty, William E. Savage, a member of that famous organization which cleared the country of thieves and murderers, has always so ordered his life as to be a credit to his community and a friend of law and order. As a business man he has carried on extensive operations in Miles City for more than thirty years, and in public affairs has served efficiently in various official capacities, gaining and retaining the respect and confidence of the community in a marked degree. Mr. Savage was born September 8, 1858, in Hennepin county, Minnesota, and is a son of Charles W. and Fannie (Blowers) Savage.

Charles W. Savage was born near the city of Syracuse, New York, in 1833, and was a son of Aaron and Caroline (Whitford) Savage, the former born in Rochester, New York, and the latter in Vermont, of English ancestry. Aaron Savage was a shoemaker, and served with distinction in the American army during the Mexican war. Charles W. Savage received his education in the common schools, and was a lad, in 1839, when the family moved to Michigan, in which state he grew to manhood as a farmer. In 1855 he went to Minnesota, locating land and engaging in farming in Hennepin county, twelve miles from Minneapolis. In April, 1861, at the first call for troops, he enlisted in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. William Harmon, and with the Army of the Potomac served in twenty-eight battles. Just after his promotion to corporal, at the battle of Fredericksburg, he was wounded, a shot carrying away part of his foot, and this incapacitated him for further duty and he received his honorable discharge. Returning to Minneapolis, he engaged in a mercantile business until 1872, when he was employed in a clerical capacity by the Northern Pacific Railroad, Moorhead department, remaining therewith until the road was completed to Bismarck. Later he had full charge of their business. In 1874 he was thus employed during the construction of the Minnesota and Dakota division. In 1876 he came to Montana, during the construction of Fort Keogh, where he was employed in clerical

work for Capt. A. R. Ninnenger, and later the two were engaged in business together in Miles City until 1883. Mr. Savage was elected the first treasurer of Custer county in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880. He was the first post-master of Miles City, the first town of that name, before the present Miles City was moved to its present site, being appointed to that office by President Hayes, and in 1884 was elected sheriff and served two years. He then moved to Livingston and engaged in the drug business, subsequently conducted the Hotel Albemarle four years, and then, returning to Miles City, took charge of the Hotel McQueen. For four years he had charge of the Hunter Springs Hotel, but subsequently took over the management of the Leighton Hotel, and his death occurred soon after giving up this last hostelry, September 8, 1905. A staunch Republican, he was sent to represent his district in the territorial legislature. Fraternally he was connected with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of Masonry at Glendive, being a charter member thereof, and also was associated with the Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Helena, serving as junior and senior warden. He was a charter member also of the Miles City lodges of the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In 1853 Mr. Savage was married to Miss Fannie Blowers, a native of Michigan, daughter of Hiram and Polly (Cooley) Blowers, natives of Vermont, and she died in 1863, having been the mother of three sons and a daughter, of whom two sons survive: William E. and George W., the latter living at Sheridan, Wyoming. For his second wife Mr. Savage married Miss Ida Brown, who died without issue, and his third wife, Mary E. Cafey, is now living in Colorado.

William E. Savage secured his education in Hennepin county, and Moorhead, Minnesota, and in April, 1882, located in Miles City, Montana and engaged in business with Dr. R. G. Redd. This association continued until the fall of 1889, at which time Mr. Savage purchased his partner's interest, and he has since conducted the establishment alone. He carries a large and complete stock of all kinds of drugs, and his business is conducted in an able and successful manner. Mr. Savage was elected in 1880 the first county treasurer of Custer county after Montana became a state, taking the office in 1890, and he served in that capacity for five years, giving complete satisfaction to his fellow citizens. In 1901 he was elected sheriff of the county, a position for which he was peculiarly fitted on account of his experience as a member of the famous Vigilantes, was re-elected in 1903, 1905 and 1907, and during his four terms of office thoroughly maintained order in his community and proved one of the most popular officers the county has known. Fraternally Mr. Savage is connected with Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., of which he acted as treasurer for twelve years, and is the oldest member of this lodge living in Miles City; Crusader Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias; and Miles City Lodge No. 537, B. P. O. E., of which he has acted as treasurer. As did also his father, he gives his allegiance to the candidates and principles of the Republican party, and is known as one of that organization's most influential workers in this part of the state.

On September 8, 1881, in Bismarck, North Dakota, Mr. Savage was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie O. Sweet, who was born in Becker county, Minnesota, and died November 5, 1909. She was the daughter of George W. Sweet, a prominent attorney of Hennepin county, Minnesota, who acted as counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He died in Havre, Montana. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Savage, namely: Fannie Estelle, who is a graduate of the Minnesota State Normal school, and now the wife of Frank Williams, of Deer Lodge, Montana; Lucille, a graduate of the St. Cloud Business College, Minnesota; Percy W., a graduate in pharmacy from North-

western University, Chicago, and now in business with his father; and Eugene W., who is a student in the Miles City high school.

WILLIAM WILSON HARPER, postmaster and leading business man of Anaconda, presents in his frank and jovial personality an example of triumphing over difficulty, not once but many times. When he arrived in Anaconda to become a citizen of the community he was without means, and in the face of this situation he met reverses time and again. His pluck and perseverance, however, kept him battling for the upper hand, and he is today in a secure place, enjoying prosperity and what is more by far to him, the friendship, respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Vinton, Iowa, was the original home of Mr. Harper, he being born at that place on March 26, 1861. Until sixteen years of age he attended the country schools of the neighborhood, absorbing such lessons in "readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic," as the meager opportunities of the vicinity afforded. Then he remained with his parents on the farm until he attained his majority.

When his twenty-first birthday anniversary arrived he determined to seek points further west, and therefore, came to Montana, the Deer Lodge Valley being his objective point. He secured a position as manager for the Spencer-Johnson Ranch Company, and remained with them for six years, then went to the Big Hole country as manager for N. J. Bielenberg's ranch. This was in the spring of 1888, and he remained at this place until the fall of 1890, when he came to Anaconda, to become manager for the Crystal Ice Company.

He next worked for Walker & Gills, butchers, for three years, then leased and operated the Crystal Ice Company's plants for two years. In the fall of 1898 he purchased the entire plant and other equipment, and he conducted this personally until 1905, when he took as his partner Mr. A. J. Touchreher the firm being now known as the Anaconda Ice Company.

Mr. Harper is the owner of a fine ranch of 160 acres near Anaconda, on which is a splendid body of mountain water, from which most of the ice consumed in Anaconda is taken. He has a pleasant home and owns considerable city realty.

Although Mr. Harper is postmaster, he is by no means a non-combatant in politics, to sit secure in his position while the other fellow endures the heat and burden of the fray. He loves the game of politics and plays it with a zest that is inspiring. He works hard and openly for the good of the Republican party, to which he is proud to own allegiance. That means more in Anaconda than it does in some other portions of the United States. An incident worthy of mention in this connection was in the fall of 1896. The city of Anaconda could boast of only seventeen men who openly favored the election of William McKinley, Mr. Harper being one of that number. He was chairman of the city central committee, and they worked hard for the Republican candidate, with the result that out of a population of 10,000, Mr. McKinley received fifty-two votes. Mr. Harper was always a staunch friend and admirer of Colonel Wilbur F. Sanders.

His first political office was that of city treasurer. He served two years, and in the fall of 1904 was elected state senator, and served one term (four years). On the first of May, 1910, he was appointed postmaster. At the expiration of his present term as member of the school board he will have served ten years on that body. Mr. Harper had the distinction of opening the first postal savings bank in the state of Montana, which was on January 3, 1911, and is proud of the fact that it caught the fancy of the people of his home city and has proven very successful.

Although prosperous now, he has mastered difficulties that would have broken the spirit of many a man. He is genial at all times, a good mixer, happy and cheer-

ful by nature and the soul of integrity. His friends trust him implicitly and he has never abused a confidence. When personal popularity is considered Mr. Harper is an assured leader. He is a Mason a member of the Royal Arch, belongs to the Odd Fellows, Elks, Scottish Clans, Eagles, and is a social member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

He married Miss Etta S. Crawford on April 21, 1886. His wife was a daughter of John Crawford, of Ohio, who was one of the Iowa pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have been blessed with five children, of whom four are living. They are: Minnie Fern Harper, now Mrs. R. E. McCormick, of The Dalles, Oregon; Bessie V. Harper, who is a graduate of the high school and of business college; William Edward Harper, who is a rancher in the Big Hole country; Howard and Harry, who were twins. Harry died in Anaconda in 1895.

Alexander Harper, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania, and went to Indiana as a boy of eight. He followed farming and moved to Iowa in 1854. Mr. Harper was one of the patriots in the Civil war days, and enlisted as a private in the Eighth Iowa on August 15, 1861. He returned home in 1865 as captain of his company. He fought in the battles of his regiment and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was mustered out of service at Mobile, Alabama, after serving four years and six months. He died in February, 1901. His wife was Anna Spiers. Their family consisted of five sons: Alexander P., Robert Spiers and Charles Stewart, all of whom live at Vinton, Iowa, the first named having a transfer business and the others being engaged in farming. William Wilson, the subject of this review, is the fourth child and James Edward, who is also farming at Vinton, Iowa, is the youngest child.

EDGAR CAMPBELL. For thirty years identified with the business interests of Miles City, Edgar Campbell is well known to the residents of this city, where he has established a well-merited reputation for integrity and honorable dealing. He is now at the head of the furniture and undertaking establishment of A. T. Campbell & Company, with a large and up-to-date establishment at No. 717 Main street, and during his long and useful career has assisted materially in advancing and developing the city's manifold interests. Mr. Campbell was born at Friendsville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1851, and is a son of Charles and Betsy (Dodge) Campbell.

Charles Campbell, who was a native of Susquehanna county, was engaged in a general merchandise business at Friendsville until 1856, in which year he removed to Albany, Green county, Wisconsin. There he followed the same line for a time and subsequently continued the business at Monroe, Green county, but in 1867 returned east and located in Elmira, Chemung county, New York. He conducted a tannery at that place until 1882, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, and was there engaged in the wool business until failing health caused his retirement, at which time he again went to Albany, Wisconsin, where his death occurred in his seventieth year. In early life he was a Whig and later became a Republican, but never cared to enter the field of politics. His wife, who was a native of Green county, New York, passed away in her sixty-eighth year, having been the mother of two sons: Alfred T., of New York City, for the past fourteen years a state bank examiner, and at this time chief bank pin county and Moorhead, Minnesota, and in April, examiner for the state of New York; and Edgar.

Edgar Campbell was five years old when he accompanied his parents to Green county, Wisconsin, and he received his education in the public schools of Monroe, Wisconsin, and Elmira, New York. His advent in the world of business was as a partner of his father-in-



W. W. Harper

law, William A. Atkinson, in the coal business in Elmira, New York, where he continued until 1882, in that year coming to Miles City. Arriving in this city September 9, he joined his brother, Alfred T., in forming the firm of Alfred T. Campbell & Company, although his brother had been engaged in business some time prior to this. When Alfred T. Campbell returned to the east, Edgar took over his interest, and has continued to conduct the establishment under the old firm style. The large stock of furniture carried by this house is modern in every respect, Mr. Campbell's long experience in the business having made him familiar with the demands of his customers, and the undertaking establishment is equipped with every modern appliance for embalming and funeral directing. In political matters Mr. Campbell is a Republican, and has served as alderman of the First ward, but is not a politician nor an office seeker.

On December 18, 1879, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Alice Atkinson, who was born in Syracuse, New York, daughter of William A. and Caroline (Webster) Atkinson, natives of Maine, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Atkinson was a farmer and merchant of Belfast, Maine, and served as provost marshal during the war of the Rebellion. Subsequently he removed to Elmira, New York, where he engaged in the coal business for fourteen or fifteen years, and then went to Albany, New York, and later to Oakland, California. He finally settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, where his death occurred, and shortly thereafter his widow came to Miles City, where she spent the remainder of her days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. Two children were born to Edgar and Alice Campbell, William Donald and Charles, but the latter died in infancy. Donald Campbell is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, class of 1905, and is now associated with Judge C. H. Loud and Sterling M. Wood at Miles City, the firm style being Loud, Campbell & Wood. He married Miss Winifred Wilson, the daughter of John Aracher and Uila Plat Wilson of Fredonia, New York, and resides in Miles City.

B. FRANK YERKES has been a resident of the state of Montana since 1882, and since that time he has been identified with the newspaper business in various capacities, but for the most part as editor and publisher. Up to the year 1904, Mr. Yerkes was connected with numerous newspaper enterprises in the eastern section of the state, but in that year he returned to Twin Bridges and bought out *The Monitor*, which in previous years he had owned and disposed of, and since 1904 he has confined his energies and attention to the publication of *The Monitor* in this city.

Mr. Yerkes was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, on May 10, 1862. He is the son of Andrew J. and Susan P. (Kelsey) Yerkes, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and there were reared and married, soon after which they removed to Pennsylvania, where Mr. Yerkes was employed at his trade, that of a carriage maker and blacksmith. He was a very devout Christian gentleman and was a member of the Baptist church. He was prominent as an Odd Fellow, of which order he was a lifelong member. He died in 1864, while he was still a very young man. The wife and mother survived her husband many years, and passed away in Red Lodge, Montana, in 1897, when she had reached the age of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of four children, B. Frank being the third born and the youngest son. Two others of the four are yet living; Abel K. and Lillian, both of whom reside in Seattle.

The early education of Mr. Yerkes was obtained in the public schools of New Jersey, in Bordentown, which place represented the family home until he had reached the age of about seventeen. When he reached

that age he went to Hatboro, Pennsylvania, and it was in that place that he learned the printer's trade. He was, by his own wish, apprenticed to a three year term of service in a print shop of that place, and he learned the trade in all its details, a training which has proved most valuable to him in these later years. In 1882 Mr. Yerkes came to Montana, and he has been a continuous resident of the state since that year. He first located at Coulson, in which place he remained but a short time, removing to Billings, where his brother, who then had a paper at Coulson, and himself established the first newspaper in Billings, which was then in a most primitive state of organization and development. They remained there but a short time, selling out and locating in Bozeman, in which place Mr. Yerkes of this review continued to be engaged in newspaper work for a period of about ten years. He was connected solely with newspaper work during the first years of his stay in Bozeman, but later he engaged in the ranch business. His next venture took him to Pony, where he established a paper called the *Madison County Monitor*, and he ran the paper until July, 1893, then moving the plant to Twin Bridges. For two years he remained in this place, then sold out and returned to Bozeman and worked on one of the local papers for several months, which experience was followed by his removal to Carbon county, where he secured control of another paper, which he operated for a few months and disposed of it, going to Red Lodge, where he took charge of the *Carbon County Chronicle*. He managed the paper for a year, after which he returned to Twin Bridges and purchased the plant of *The Monitor*, which he had been the owner of some two years previous. His purchase of *The Monitor* plant took place in December, 1904, and he has retained the active control and management of the paper since that time.

Mr. Yerkes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the blue lodge and chapter, in both of which lodges he has held offices. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active and effective interest in politics, and is an acknowledged power in local party affairs. He is president of the council, and is secretary of the Madison County Publicity Club and secretary of the Commercial Club of Twin Bridges. He has held a similar position on the local school board since 1907. Mr. Yerkes is enthusiastic in his predictions for the future of the town and the state, and is one of the most aggressive "boosters" of Twin Bridges to be found in the community, possessing qualities of progressiveness and initiative that cannot fail to be of inestimable value to the town, or to any town in which he finds himself.

On June 27, 1905, Mr. Yerkes was united in marriage at Twin Bridges with Miss Grace M. Baker, the daughter of Palmer W. and Elizabeth Baker, of Pageville, Montana.

AMOS C. HALL. A prominent banker and the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of mayor of Virginia City, Amos C. Hall is a citizen of influence in both business and political circles in this place, where he has resided during practically his entire life time thus far. He is descended from a fine old New England family and his father, the late Amos C. Hall, Sr., was born in Lamoille county, Vermont, December 10, 1836. The latter was a son of Jesse and Rebecca Hall, prominent farmers in the Green Mountain state, where he was reared and educated. Mr. Hall, Sr., went west in 1856 and settled in Janesville, Wisconsin, where he took up a tract of government land and engaged in farming. He was a vigorous opponent of slavery during the Civil war period and in 1858, while a resident of Kansas, he and his brother Austin W., with nine other men, were fired upon by border ruffians and left for dead. Five out of the eleven anti-slavery

men, who were fired upon, recovered from their wounds and among that number were Mr. Hall and his brother. This affair is known in history as the Marias des Cygnes Massacre. Shortly after that occurrence Mr. Hall returned to Vermont, where he remained until the following spring, when he was again in Kansas, whence he started for Pike's Peak by the old Santa Fe trail. The party of which he was a member met with so many discouraging reports from returning prospectors in regard to the Pike's Peak country that they returned to Junction City, Kansas. In 1860 Mr. Hall made the overland trip to Denver, where he remained until May, 1863, when he came to the mining regions of Montana, here winning a fair amount of success as a miner. In 1866 he installed the first bed-rock flume ever built in this state. In October, 1879, he engaged with Mr. A. J. Bennett in the banking business and established a private bank in Virginia City, this being one of the substantial financial institutions of this place at the present time, in 1912, and known as the Madison State Bank. He was a very charitable man and always took an active part in the maintenance of law and order. He was very popular amongst his fellow citizens, stood high socially, and was never known to have an enemy. He was summoned to the life eternal on February 27, 1893, at the age of fifty-seven years, and is buried in Virginia City. Here was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna P. Griffith, who was born in Athens, Ohio, and who is now a resident of New York City. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall three are living, in 1912, namely: Amos C., whose name forms the caption for this review; Frank C., a graduate of the University of Columbia, is engaged in the importing business in New York City; and Harry E., likewise a graduate of the University of Columbia, is a mining engineer in Virginia City.

Amos C. Hall was born in Virginia City, Montana, February 21, 1882, and his early educational training consisted of such advantages as were offered in the public schools of this place. Later he attended public and private schools in Des Moines, Iowa, for five years, at the end of which he went to Philadelphia, where he took a four year preparatory course prior to entering college. His collegiate course was interfered with, however, by the illness of his older brother and he was obliged to return home, in 1900, and enter the banking business which was begun by his father and a Mr. Bennett some thirty years earlier. He has been incumbent of the office of cashier in the Madison State Bank in Virginia City since 1900 and is likewise vice-president of the bank of Twin Bridges. In addition to his other interests he is manager of the vast A. C. Hall, Sr., estate. In politics he is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has long been an active factor. In 1909 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of mayor of Virginia City and he is now filling his third term as mayor. He has also served with honor and distinction on the school board and is a generous contributor to all matters projected for the good of the general welfare.

While he is not formally connected with any religious organization, Mr. Hall has implicit faith in the good accomplished by all churches and contributes liberally to their maintenance and support. He is a member of the Elks, in which he is past exalted ruler, and he is affiliated with a number of other fraternal orders of a local character. In lauding Montana he says: "Montana is the coming state of the Union, with double the opportunities of any other undeveloped state. Her future, in my opinion, is excellent."

In Greenleaf, Kansas, June 25, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hall to Miss Myrtle Lauffer, a daughter of Albert C. and Caroline H. Lauffer, promi-

nent residents of Greenleaf. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children, Amos C. (III) and Morgan L.

ANDREW JOHN GILSDORF. The late Andrew John Gilsdorf, a prominent business man of Billings, Montana, where he had made his home continuously since 1882, was all his active life identified with the meat business, in which he was more than ordinarily successful, being one of the financially substantial men in the city at the time of his passing away, on the 22nd of September, 1911.

Mr. Gilsdorf was born in Wabasha county, Minnesota, on March 2, 1859, and was the son of Andrew and Mary Gilsdorf, people of German descent. Until he was seventeen years of age the subject lived in the village of Wabasha, attending school there, and after that period in his life he was employed in various parts of the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, always in the meat market and butchering business. For thirteen years he attended conscientiously to the work, learning the business in its every detail, and when he came to Billings, Montana, in 1882, he was in every way qualified to establish a business of his own. Though his capital was small, his working knowledge was great, and he conducted his affairs in a manner conducive to the best success in the business. So steadily did he progress with his work that at the time of death he was the owner and proprietor of one of the finest meat markets in the entire state, and the owner of a splendid brick block on Minnesota avenue, Billings, as well. This building he erected in 1893, and it is a two story double pressed brick affair, thoroughly complete in every detail of workmanship and construction, and as fine a building as may be found in the state. In this building he conducted his meat market up to the time of his death.

In later years, when Mr. Gilsdorf began to prosper, he gave some attention to the buying and selling of ranches, but he never gave his time to the operating of any of them, nor did he permit his dealing in them to interfere in any way with his manifest loyalty to the meat business. He was a man whose inherent honesty and splendid character won him staunch friends wherever he was known, and in Billings his circle of friends was comprehensive and far-reaching. He was a Democrat, but not an office holder at any time in his life. His fraternal relations were represented by his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was a loyal member of the Roman Catholic church, his family were Episcopalians. In 1885 Mr. Gilsdorf married Miss Olave Olson, a daughter of Evan and Racheal (Halverson) Olson, both native born citizens of Norway, whence they came to America in their early life. They settled in Minnesota, there passing the remainder of their days, and in 1883 their daughter came to Billings, two years later marrying Mr. Gilsdorf. Four children were born to these worthy parents; Charles E., who died in infancy; Della May, now a resident of Billings; Jossie L., who also died in infancy; and Edna F., living in Billings.

Mrs. Gilsdorf is a woman of most admirable character, who is loved and esteemed by all who come within the circle of her acquaintance. She moves in the best social circles of the city and takes a prominent part in the activities therein in a social way.

WILLIAM LOUIS ALLARD. Having been identified with the ranching interests of Montana for a period covering thirty years, William Louis Allard, the owner of 960 acres of finely cultivated property situated three miles from Laurel, may lay claim to the title of "old-timer," and holds a prominent place among the men who have been active in the development of the Yellowstone valley. Mr. Allard was born March 31, 1852, in Colchester township, Chittenden county, Vermont, and is a son of Peter and Sophia (LaPierre) Allard.



A. Gilsdorf



Mrs. A. J. Gibbons

Peter Allard was born on the banks of the St. Lawrence river in Canada, in 1813, and was still a youth when his family removed to Vermont. In young manhood he learned the trade of miller, an occupation which he followed for forty-five years with one firm in Vermont, and in 1869 he removed to Wisconsin and settled in Fond du Lac county, where he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, in 1877. Politically a Whig, in 1855 he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, but never sought public office, although he served several years as a member of the school board. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Sophia LaPierre, who was also born in Canada in 1813, and who was a baby when taken to Burlington, Vermont, by her parents. She died in 1895, having been the mother of eight children, of whom six are living, as follows: Sophia, the wife of Hamilton Detrow, living in Omaha, Nebraska; Louis; Joseph, living in Fond du Lac Wisconsin; William Louis; Edward Napoleon, a well-known physician of Fond du Lac; and Virginia, the wife of John Wilbert, of that city.

William Louis Allard attended school until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he left the parental roof and with his brother Joseph removed to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1882. At that time he took the train as far as Rosebud, Montana, and then went overland by wagon to old Coulson where he found employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad, at grading. A short time later, however, he engaged with the McAdow ranch, with which he remained during the summer of 1882. During the frightfully cold and stormy winter of 1882, Mr. Allard was connected with a saw-mill outfit in Valley creek, and he has not yet been remunerated for his services, although the hardships suffered during that long winter of deep snows were the worst he had experienced since coming to the state. In the summer of 1883 he was employed on the ranch of Orson Newman, near the city of Billings, and in the following winter worked at lumbering in the Bull Mountains for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and subsequently returned to Wisconsin to pay his parents a visit. In March, 1884, he returned to Montana and located at Park City where he engaged in herding sheep for R. J. Martin, but in 1884 decided to embark in business on his own account and located on a homestead three miles from the present site of Laurel, in the Yellowstone valley. He began at once to cultivate his tract of 160 acres, and in the fall of 1886 went back to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and was there married November 25th of that year. Returning to his homestead, he was for about twelve years engaged in the sheep business, and the original tract was added to from time to time until there were 960 acres in the property. Of these 500 acres are now in an irrigated condition, and are devoted to wheat, oats, alfalfa and sugar beets. He has made a specialty of raising high-grade horses, and now owns twenty-nine head of superior breed, including a full-blooded Norman stallion. One of the organizers of the Laurel State Bank and of the Laurel Realty Company, Mr. Allard has served as vice-president of the former and treasurer of the latter from the time of their inception. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as school trustee for two terms. As one of the leading promoters of the cove ditch, he served as a trustee for five years, an office which he resigned, and he has for fifteen years been a trustee of the Big Ditch, of which he is at present treasurer. He and his family attend the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Allard has at all times retained the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, and in whatever capacity he has been before the public he has shown himself a man of much ability. In all departments of his ranching enterprise are given unmistakable evidence of his careful attention to the details which make for success, and as a

natural consequence he is regarded as one of the representative operators in his line in the valley.

Mr. Allard was united in marriage, November 25, 1886, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, with Miss Augusta Simonin, who was born near Belfort, Hautrhin, France, daughter of Lawrence and Theresa (Stinleur) Simonin, natives of that place, the former of whom died when forty-nine years old, and the latter at the age of seventy-five. They had five children, of whom four are living: Joseph, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Charles, also a resident of that city; Julia, the wife of L. Prefontaine, of Fond du Lac; and Augusta. Mrs. Simonin came to the United States in 1860, Mrs. Allard at that time being one year old, and from New York City made his way west to Chilton, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming for some years. Subsequently he moved to Muscatine, Iowa, where he spent his last years, and after his death his widow returned to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and there lived during her declining years with her children.

Mr. and Mrs. Allard have had six children, of whom three are living: Louis, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, class of 1908, B. A., and of Rush Medical College, Chicago, class of 1911, M. D., and was engaged with St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee; Peter G., now attending the Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman; and Marie, attending St. Vincent's College, Helena. Peter G. Allard is possessed of literary attainments beyond the ordinary, possessing a breezy western style that makes his poems and prose favorites with those who have had the opportunity of examining them. One of his efforts, "The Passing of the Range," is herewith given:

"Farewell old range, you are no more;
You're quickly going to the binder's roar;
Your virgins soil pierced by the share
Will be returned each following year;
Your sunny slopes with grass once dented
Will be fields of grain early planted;
Where the Indian and buffalo used to roam
Will be some dry-land farmer's home.

"Where the prairie dog and badger
Used to sit and eat with leisure,
Where the eagle in his aerial soar
Swooped down upon his morning gore,
The wolf, coyote, antelope and hen,
All hid away from the haunts of men,
Talked to only by thunder and rain
Will be some dry-land farmer's claim.

"The spring, the creek and water-hole,
Where the steers would drink and roll,
And the green grass in low ravines
Leading down to the mountain streams,
Shaded by the cottonwood and pine tree,
The home of porcupine and honey bee;
Where the rattlesnake dreamed in coil,
Will be some dry-land farmer's spoil.

"Where great herds of sheep and cattle
O'er the range once used to battle,
And the sun-tanned puncher with his brand
Following the herds to increase his band;
The mess-wagon with grub not up in courses,
Following the string of round-up horses,
The old stage-coach and the rocky road,
Will be some dry-land farmer's abode.

"Where nature once was wild and free,
An old forty-five was a western key;
Where the old prospector picked his gold
And dreamed of luck when he was old;

Where the old freighter in his rough way
 Skinned along some fifty miles a day,
 Where patches of sage covered the ground
 Will be some dry-land farmer's town.

"All these good old western scenes
 Will be shown on leather screens;
 All the bad men of the early day
 Will be told in a fable way.
 All these things are flying fast,
 A few more years will be the last;
 Then there'll be no more range laws,
 'Twill be the dry-land farmer's cause."

HENRY W. STRINGFELLOW. One of the largest mercantile enterprises of Montana is the Havre Commercial Company, a department store with a reputation and trade solidly built up throughout most of the northern part of the state. The business is conducted in a modern two-story building containing 25,000 square feet of floor space.

The energy and ability of H. W. Stringfellow have been largely responsible for the success of this enterprise. This progressive merchant has been identified with Montana for about thirty years, having begun his career in that state, and by the force of his own character and accomplishment has risen to a foremost place among its business men.

A Virginian by birth, he was born at Culpeper, May 29, 1864, a son of M. S. and Nellie (Madison) Stringfellow, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion. The father, who was a prosperous farmer and planter, took up arms in the southern cause, was distinguished with the rank of captain, as such served under General Jackson, and was through the entire war, participating in many of its well known battles and campaigns. He spent the remainder of his life in his home state, where he died in 1909 at the age of seventy-four. The mother, who is still living at the age of seventy-two with her daughter in Weiser, Idaho, was a member of the old southern family of Willits.

H. W. Stringfellow was reared and educated in his native state, where he attended the public schools and then a private academy. When he was eighteen years old he determined that his career should be worked out in the far northwest, and he then came to Montana and engaged in ranching for several years. Selling out he then entered the employ of John J. Athey, of Sun River, where he remained for the next six years. After a not unprofitable experience on the ranch and in the store, Mr. Stringfellow located at Havre in 1892 and established a drug business in what was then almost a frontier village of northern Montana. His business was very prosperous for ten years until the destructive fire which swept away a large portion of the Havre business district, including his own establishment. With the readjustment of affairs and the gradual reconstruction, Mr. Stringfellow replaced his former business with a general merchandise store, which has since been developed into the very extensive and prosperous mercantile concern which in 1897 was incorporated as the Havre Commercial Company. Of this, Mr. Stringfellow is president, W. C. Lange, vice president, and William Kendig, secretary.

A successful business man, Mr. Stringfellow has also taken an active part in civic affairs for many years. On the incorporation of the city of Havre he served two terms as alderman. He is Democratic in politics, is affiliated with the Masons and Elks fraternities at Havre, and is a member of the Episcopal church. For outdoor diversions he takes a keen interest in hunting and fishing. He owns a beautiful home in Havre, and in every way is considered a citizen who has won and properly deserved prosperity and esteem.

Mr. Stringfellow was married at Sun River, Mon-

tana, in October, 1894, to Miss Lou Peeke. She is a daughter of George and Almira Peeke, well-known citizens of Three Rivers, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Stringfellow have one child, Virginia, who was born July 13, 1896, and is now attending school at Chatham, Virginia, thus acquiring her education in her father's native state.

HON. ALPHEUS DECKER, for the past thirty years identified with the ranch life of Beaverhead county and one of the founders of the town of Armstead, Montana, is a native son of Michigan, born in Coldwater on the 3d of March, 1846. He is the son of David and Lucy (Rossman) Decker, both native New Yorkers, who came to Michigan as early as 1836, being Michigan pioneers in the best sense of the term. They died at a ripe age, the father at the age of sixty-nine years and the mother at eighty-seven. They were the parents of a family of seven, of which the subject was the third born and the eldest son.

Colonel Decker, as he is familiarly called in Montana, was educated in the common schools of his native state, so far as his actual schooling went. It is a fact, however, that the best knowledge he possesses is that which came to him in the school of experience, which has trained so many of our western men in the way of life. As a young man he gave his attention to farming in the vicinity of his home in Michigan until 1874, when he went to Illinois, later moving to Kansas, and in both of those states he was devoted to agricultural life. Following the death of his wife in 1880, Colonel Decker went to Iowa, where he spent a year, and in the spring of 1882 came to Montana. For two years he lived in Dillon, then came to what is now Armstead, and here he and his partner, J. W. Scott, who was a brother of his deceased wife, purchased a ranch, on a part of which the town of Armstead was later built. The ranch proper comprises something like one thousand acres, and is devoted to general farming and stock raising. For thirty years these men have centered their interest in this place, continuing through all the years as partners.

Mr. Decker is a staunch Republican and has done his full share towards promoting the interests of the party in this section of the country. He was the representative of Beaverhead county in the state legislature from 1904 to 1908, and has done good work for his district in that connection. He has implicit faith in the future of Montana, that faith being based upon thirty years of actual contact with the great Treasure state.

In 1872 Mr. Decker was married to Miss Elizabeth Scott, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Scott. She was born in 1852, in Wisconsin, and died in Stafford, Kansas, in the year 1880. She left one daughter, Edith, who was born in Indiana and educated in Michigan. She came to Montana in her early girlhood, and later married Roy Herndon, and they make their home at Salmon city, Idaho. They have one daughter, Jane Herndon. Mr. Herndon is prominent in the political life of his state, and on November 5, 1912, was elected to the house of representatives in the Idaho legislature.

CHARLES S. HEFFERLIN. Connected as he is with some of the largest business enterprises of the city, Charles S. Hefferlin holds prestige among the leading men of Livingston, Montana, which city he has assisted greatly in developing by his public spirit and industrious activity. Born February 5, 1856, in Leavenworth county, Kansas, he is the third of the six sons of Martin and Louise Ann (Humphrey) Hefferlin, who also were the parents of one daughter. Martin Hefferlin was born in Loraine, France, now Germany, and on his immigration to the United States settled in St. Louis, Missouri, but subsequently removed to Weston, Missouri, and thence to Wyandotte, Kansas, prac-



C. Heppner

tically a suburb of Kansas City, where he spent the remainder of his days in merchandising. His wife passed away in Livingston, Montana, in March, 1901, having followed her son to this city with the rest of her children.

Charles S. Hefferlin received a public school education, and graduated from the Wyandotte high school in 1872. For the next three years he was the incumbent of a responsible position in the local postoffice, then becoming chief clerk in the Wyandotte office of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He was subsequently promoted to a position at Ellis, Kansas, where he continued three years, and then acted in a similar capacity in Denver, Colorado, for about that length of time, the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties having warranted these advancements. Transferring his services to the Northern Pacific Railroad, he became cashier of the road at Billings, Montana, in 1882, and was later agent at Custer. His advent in Livingston occurred in 1883, when he came to this city as agent, and during the five years thus employed, he familiarized himself with realty values and railroad facilities and became confident that the city had a great future before it. It was about this time that he began the extensive building operations that have made him one of the most successful business men in Livingston. In 1884 he erected the Hefferlin block, and in 1888 opened the Merchants' Bank, this being followed, in 1892, by the erection of the Hefferlin Opera House and bank building, in which modern structure the Merchants' Bank has operated since that time. In 1898 he built and equipped the Livingston flour mills, fitted with the most modern appliances and contributing in marked degree to the industrial activities of Livingston, and he has also erected no fewer than twenty store buildings on Main street. In 1908 he was one of the organizers, and was elected president, of the Electric Hot Springs Company, which during that year erected Corwin Hot Springs Hotel. Corwin Hot Springs, being located on the Northern Pacific Railway, makes it easy of access and as it is on the border of Yellowstone Park it is surrounded with magnificent scenery. It is one of the finest and most popular health resorts in the Northwest, the beautiful surroundings, the natural hot springs, the grounds and the buildings, with large swimming pool, private plunges, and spray, needle and shower baths, all supplied by a constant flow from the medicinal hot springs, combining to furnish every inducement to the weary health seeker. Mr. Hefferlin has rendered the city of his adoption incalculable service, not only as the promoter of enterprises which have strengthened its industrial and commercial prestige, but in positions of public trust and responsibility, in which he has proven himself an able and conscientious official. A Republican in politics, he served for four years as a member of the city council, was a member of the board of education for eight years, and was sent to represent his district in the eighth general assembly.

On October 13, 1887, Mr. Hefferlin was united in marriage with Miss Florence M. Holliday, who was born in Winterset, Iowa, daughter of Samuel L. Holliday. Two children have been born to this union: Charles Holliday, a student of the University of Chicago, in his senior year; and Marie, who lives at home with her parents.

JOHN GIBB. Every civilized nation in the world has contributed to the citizenship of Montana, and the Treasure state may not inaptly be compared to the melting pot, the crucible wherein the various characteristics of the many races are blended and solidified, causing the stronger and more durable traits to predominate over those of a weaker nature. From the land of Robert Burns has come much that is desirable in the make-up of a new state, for the proverbial

thrift, honesty and industry of the sons of Scotia make them good citizens, willing and capable to handle the many perplexing questions and conditions that arise in the making of a commonwealth, and Montana has been fortunate in that it has numbered among some of its most representative men those that claim Scotland for their birthplace. Among this class may be mentioned John Gibb, of Miles City, who for more than a quarter of a century has been prominently identified with the business and public interests of Custer county, and has so conducted his life as to gain the full esteem and confidence of the people of his community. Mr. Gibb was born at Lanarkshire, Scotland, October 29, 1843, and is a son of John and Janet (Stevenson) Gibb, the former born at Boness, Fifeshire, Scotland, November 7, 1812, and died in 1901, while the latter, also a native of Scotland, died when seventy-eight years of age. They had a family of eight children, of whom four are living: Rachel, the widow of John Kirkwood; John; Thomas, who resides at Miles City; and Margaret, the widow of Robert Knight, living in Pittsburg, Kansas. The father of these children, who was a miner all of his life, came to the United States in 1848, and located at Lonaconing, Allegany county, Maryland, where he resided until 1861. In that year he moved to Kewanee, Illinois, but after residing there for about a year went to Fairbury, Illinois, and in 1882 went to Pittsburg, Kansas, where he spent the remainder of his life. For many years he was a member of the I. O. O. F., and had numerous friends in that fraternal organization.

John Gibb was about six years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, and his education was secured in the public schools of Maryland. As a youth he secured employment in the mines as a mule driver and later he had an interest in selling coal in Kansas. He came to Miles City in 1882 and shortly thereafter settled on a nearby ranch, but subsequently engaged in coal mining on his own account, a business in which he was engaged up to 1886. He then embarked in the mercantile business in Miles City, and in 1887 was elected police magistrate, and later justice of the peace, and subsequently served one term as sheriff of Custer county. On completing his term in that office Mr. Gibb turned his attention to the real estate, insurance and live stock business, which he followed until 1901, being successful in his ventures and accumulating a handsome property. He still acts as magistrate and justice of the peace, and as chairman of the city Republican committee, and for four years was chairman of the Republican central committee of Custer county. He is justly regarded as one of the stalwart and influential Republicans of his county, and is thoroughly relied upon by the leaders of the party to assist the organization during doubtful elections. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having been made a member of Tarbolton lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Fairbury, Illinois, in 1875, and at this time holds membership in Yellowstone lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M., Miles City. In 1872 he was made a member of Livingston lodge, I. O. O. F., in Fairbury, and at this time is a member of Custer lodge, No. 13.

On September 12, 1867, Mr. Gibb was married to Miss Anna R. Ireland, who was born at Mount Savage, Maryland, daughter of William and Catherine (Pride) Ireland, natives of Baintown, Fifeshire, Scotland, both of whom are deceased. They had a family of four children, of whom three are living, and Mrs. Gibb was the third in order of birth. Mr. Ireland came to the United States with his wife and children during the early forties, and after living in Maryland for some length of time removed to LaSalle, LaSalle county, Illinois, where he engaged in coal mining, a business in which he continued up to the time of his death. Four children have been born

to Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, namely: John F., a printer; William A., a well-known dental practitioner of Miles City; Daisy B., wife of James Campbell, of Great Falls, Montana; and Robert B., a successful practicing physician and surgeon of Pittsburg, Kansas.

John Gibb has had a long and useful career in Montana, and has done much to bring about the many changes that have benefited this section so greatly. His industry, enterprise and progressive methods have served as an excellent example for his fellow citizens to emulate, while his official record is one that stands without stain or blemish. During the many years that he has interested himself in fraternal work he has made numerous friends, who have recognized and appreciated his numerous excellent traits of character, and in every way he has earned the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen and the right to be numbered among Miles City's representative citizens.

HIRAM N. GILMORE. One of the reasons why so many men who have had educational and other advantages meet with failure in establishing themselves in business is a lack of courage and a want of personal enterprise. These qualities are absolutely necessary to those who would become men of consequence in any section and particularly so in Montana. This is a state of vast opportunities, but big men are required, those whose courage is equal to undertaking great enterprises and whose energy can carry them to the successful conclusion which their foresight enabled them to see from afar. These men evidently place no limit to the horizon of their endeavor. Arkansas has sent such men to Montana, and an example is found in Hiram N. Gilmore, who came to Miles City in 1882.

Hiram N. Gilmore was born May 16, 1857, near Little Rock, Arkansas, and is a son of Daniel and Mary Gilmore. The former was born in 1807, at Derry, New Hampshire, and died in Illinois, in 1883. The latter was born at Shelbyville, Tennessee, and died during the childhood of her son, Hiram N. Of the five children of the family he and his sister Alice are the only survivors. In 1834 Daniel Gilmore moved to Arkansas and was the first man to engage in manufacturing the cotton he raised by slave labor on his plantations into cloth in that section. Subsequently he freed his slaves and in 1864 removed to McLean county, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits during the rest of his active life.

Hiram N. Gilmore was seven years of age when his father moved to Illinois and he attended school in McLean county and also was a student in the Northwestern University, Chicago. He began his own business life when twenty years of age, going then into the stock business, not only as a dealer but as a feeder and breeder and at the same time carried on extensive farming. In 1882 he closed out his interests in Illinois and came to Miles City, Montana, his former success making him feel confident of still greater returns with wider opportunities. Here he went into the business on a large scale, acquiring 4,000 acres of land and stocking it with sheep, cattle and horses. Mr. Gilmore built his first irrigation ditch in 1893 and now has 1,000 acres well irrigated, and has since completed what is considered a notable piece of engineering. This is known as the Little Dry Canal Reservoir and Ditch, which was completed in 1907. It extends a distance of twelve miles and it is by far the largest undertaking of its kind in this part of Montana that has been financed and projected by one man.

Mr. Gilmore was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Marifield, who was born in McLean county, Illinois, and they have five children, namely: Ralph, Eleanor, Olive, Alice and Hiram R. Mr. Gilmore is a member of Miles City Lodge No. 537, Protective Order of Elks. He is independent in his political views, but

may be counted on to be ranged with the best class of citizens when measures of moment are to be decided which are intended to work for the betterment of Montana and her people.

HOWARD B. WILEY. Holding prestige as cashier of the First National Bank of Miles City, Howard B. Wiley has attained a prominent place among the men in whose care the financial interests of the state have been placed, and has so conducted his own affairs and those of the institution that he has won the universal confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Wiley is a member of an old New England family which numbers among its members those whose ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war, and was born May 24, 1859, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a son of Abraham S. and Susan E. (Brewer) Wiley. His paternal grandfather was the first treasurer of the old Fitchburg Railroad, while on the maternal side his grandfather was a wholesale druggist in Boston.

Abraham S. Wiley was born in Boston, in 1833, and was educated in the schools of that city. He was for many years engaged in a wholesale and retail drug business in Boston, but in 1874 removed to Detroit, Michigan, and interested himself in the manufacture of safes, as vice-president of the Detroit Safe Company. In 1892 he came to Montana, and during the following year engaged in sheep raising with his son. Howard B., near Ekalaka, in Custer county, and continued to follow that same line until his death, December 13, 1908. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and in political matters was a Republican. He and his wife, who survives him and makes her home in Los Angeles, California, had a family of seven children, of whom three are now living; Howard B., Bertha and Agnes.

Howard B. Wiley commenced his education in Chauncy Hall, Boston, this being supplemented by attendance at high school in Detroit. When he was only sixteen years of age he commenced work as a bookkeeper with a wholesale dry goods firm in Detroit, continuing with this firm from 1876 to 1880, and rising to the position of cashier. In the latter year he removed to Fargo, North Dakota, where he resided until April, 1882, at which time he came to Miles City. He continued overland by stage to Billings, where he worked as a bookkeeper two years and two months, subsequently going to Greenhorn Gulch as bookkeeper for a railroad contracting firm on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He returned to Billings in the summer of 1883, in the fall of which year he became identified with the First National Bank of Billings in the capacity of bookkeeper. In January, 1884, Mr. Wiley returned to Miles City, to become assistant cashier of the Stock Growers National Bank, but in July, 1886, left the employ of that institution to accept a like position with the First National Bank. Since 1890 he has been cashier of this bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of Custer county, a statement of which, as given December 5, 1911, showing the affairs to be in excellent condition. Loans and discounts are given as \$1,707,556.79; United States bonds, \$156,000.00; banking house, \$93,886.33; and cash and exchange, \$580,416.80. The capital is \$750,000.00; surplus and profits, \$271,641.12; circulation, \$146,900.00; and deposits, \$1,969,318.80. As early as 1887 Mr. Wiley was elected to the office of city treasurer, and so well did he manage the affairs of that position that in 1888 he was chosen mayor, in which capacity he acted ably for one term, giving his city an excellent administration. He was one of the seven founders of the Miles City Club, in 1884, and its present president; has been president of the Chamber of Commerce which office he still holds; also president of the Custer County Building Association, a flourishing organization; and he belongs to Yellowstone Lodge,



W. Grabow

No. 26, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; and Miles City Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E. In political matters he is a Republican. Mr. Wiley is an enthusiastic huntsman, and various trophies of the chase adorn the walls of his comfortable residence in Miles City.

On May 15, 1889, Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Jennie L. Hodges, who was born at Richmond, Vermont, daughter of Julius Hodges. Two children have been born to them: Russell B., born in 1892, who secured a high school education in Detroit, Michigan; and Arthur W., born in 1899, and now attending school in Miles City. An excellent business man, with a deep and comprehensive knowledge of financial conditions, a citizen who considers it his duty to advance the best interests of his community, and a man whose popularity has been proved on numerous occasions, Mr. Wiley maintains the respect of his fellow men to a marked degree, and may be well numbered among the representative and influential citizens of Custer county.

WILLIAM GRABOW. Those travelers whose duties call them to Livingston, Montana, will usually find themselves directed to the Grabow Hotel, one of the finest hostleries in the state, the proprietor of which, William Grabow, has been prominently identified with business, social and political activities of this section for more than thirty years. Born in Mecklenburg, Germany, August 16, 1850, the youngest of a family of twelve children, of whom three are now living, he lost his parents when a mere child. He was reared on the farm of his father, who also held the office of public administrator, and was educated in the common schools and by a private tutor. In 1877 Mr. Grabow came to the United States on a sailing vessel, and after spending a short time in New York City, made his way to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed for two years by the Standard Oil Company. He next removed with a colony of Germans to Glenullin, Morton county, North Dakota, where he took up a homestead and engaged in farming until 1882, then selling his interests and coming to Livingston.

Mr. Grabow accepted whatever opportunities lay open before him in the way of employment during the first few years of his residence here, being connected with a bottling company, later seeing service as an employe of the Northern Pacific Railroad, subsequently being engaged in putting up hay in the Gallatin valley and farming in Park county on the Shields river, and finally engaging in the retail liquor business, which occupied his attention until 1911. In that year he moved into his modern hotel building, which is fitted with the finest equipment, with hot and cold water in every room, European cafe in connection, and every known convenience for the comfort of his guests. This has become one of the most popular and largely patronized houses in this part of the state, and owes its success directly to Mr. Grabow's able management. Always of a progressive and enterprising nature, he has shown himself a master hand in organization, being one of the founders of the Livingston Flour Milling Company, of which he is secretary, one of the first stockholders in the First State Bank of Livingston, and one of those who introduced the manufacture of brick as an industry in Livingston. Fraternal matters have occupied a large part of his time and attention, and he was one of the organizers of the Sons of Hermann, of which he was the first secretary, and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Politically a Democrat, his popularity was shown when he was elected alderman from the First ward.

On September 2, 1892, Mr. Grabow was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Burmeister, who was born in Germany, and to this union there have been born five children: Edward, William, Emma, Adolph

and Harry. Mr. Grabow has been successful in his business enterprises because he possesses the qualities which bring success,—good judgment, business faculty, a high sense of honor and a just appreciation of the rights of others. During his long residence in Livingston he has gained a wide acquaintance, among which he numbers numerous warm friends.

JOHN W. NEWTON. Years ago when such a thing as fences were unheard of in the virgin western states, the ranchmen, the big cattle kings, ruled the country. All the life of the plains radiated around them and their homes. Wealthy and powerful, they held undisputed right over the thousands of miles of ranges. Since that time, with the slow approach of settlers, of fences, of railroads, of towns, their domain has been forced into smaller and smaller limits until, though still retaining the wealth of the earlier days, they have had to accommodate themselves to other conditions, and if they were to hold their prestige, to attain prominence in the ways which the modern community offers. Such a man is John W. Newton of Roundup, Montana. Once a great cattle king, he was able, when the advance agents of civilization appropriated his ranges, to turn his talents to other directions and to become as prominent a man among a people of tamer pursuits as he used to be among their forerunners.

Mr. Newton's father, Sylvester S. Newton, was born in New York, but moved to Illinois as a young man. After several years' residence there he moved on to Wyoming where he engaged in business as a farmer and stockraiser. He served in the Union army at the time of the Civil war as the captain of a company, and took part in many engagements, distinguishing himself to such an extent that at the end of the war he was promoted to provost marshal. Although an active politician, he also took an intense interest in the church. He died in 1909 at the age of eighty-six, and was buried in Cody, Wyoming. His wife, Eliza Stratton, whom he married in Illinois and who is now living in Cody, was the first white child born in Bureau county, Illinois. They had nine children who are scattered over several states, of whom John W. was the second child and the oldest son.

John W. Newton was born in Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, August 24, 1853, and lived there until he was about twenty-seven years old. He then started west intending to go to Montana. He stopped in Iowa for three years, however, and it was two years more before he finally reached Montana. During his residence in Iowa he engaged in the stock business, an occupation that had come to him partly by chance. When his father entered the army it was necessary that he, as the eldest boy, should take charge of the family. This necessitated his leaving the public school, which he had been attending, and going to work. He took the first position that was offered him, which happened to be that of cattle buyer for a butchering firm. Thus on his arrival in Iowa he took up the work that he knew best. While in the latter state he broke a record that has never been equaled since. He shipped one hundred and eight cars of stock in one year and received one thousand dollars in rebate from the Burlington railroad.

From Iowa he came on to Montana with a herd of cattle, reaching the latter state in October, 1885. The winters of 1886 and 1887 were severe, and every one of his cattle froze to death. To make matters worse the Indians stole all his horses. He was soon able to retrieve his fortunes, however, so that he lost no faith in the promises which Montana has always held out to the younger generation. He settled in the Musselshell valley at the time, and has never moved since. Besides his stock and ranching interests, he conducts many other enterprises, and is one of the most influential business men in Roundup. He is president of the Newton Hardware company and of the Newton Lum-

ber Company; was one of the original organizers and the first president of the Citizens State Bank, and is still interested in it.

Mr. Newton was the first mayor of Roundup and served two terms in that office. He has been city treasurer, and has also been connected with the school board. Although he has taken little active part in his party, he is so influential as a Republican, that he has already been mentioned for various political offices, and will probably be asked to accept one of them in the near future. He is one of the directors of the Commercial club, and is also a member of the Pioneer club and the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Newton was married in 1877 in Bureau county, Illinois, to Marian A. Dungan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dungan of Bureau county, and they became the parents of six children, four boys and two girls. Ray and Wesley are still at home. Ethel is the wife of George Smith and lives near Roundup, and Marie is married to Herman Wyman, of Billings. Parker L. and Hawley H. are both married, and live at or near Roundup. Mr. and Mrs. Newton attend the Methodist church, the latter being an active worker of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have one of the most beautiful homes in the Musselshell valley.

JOHN KILLOM. The duties and responsibilities resting on the shoulders of those who occupy the office of sheriff are of such a nature as to make it necessary that only men of the utmost courage, self-reliance and integrity be chosen to hold such a position. The old days of the open range, the wide-open mining camps and the lawlessness of the frontier have passed, but there is still plenty of arduous, dangerous work to be found by the alert and conscientious representative of law and order, and for this reason Park county may be congratulated that it has for its sheriff such an efficient official as John Killom. Mr. Killom was born at Mettlebridge, England, April 3, 1868, and is a son of Peter and Sarah (Storror) Killom.

Peter Killom was born in Ireland, but as a young man went to England, there followed mining and farming until 1869, when he came to the United States. First settling in Ohio, he followed the same occupations until 1882, and then removed to Butte, Montana, where he was for one year a contractor in copper mining properties, and finally settled in Chestnut, Gallatin county, where after two years of coal contracting and farming, he died, at the age of forty-five years. His wife, to whom he was married in England, passed away in 1899, at the age of fifty-two years, having been the mother of eight children, as follows: George S., born in England, and now living in Carbon county, Montana; John; Martha, born in Ohio, now the wife of F. C. Sumner, of Park county, Montana; James, living in Park county; Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Peter and William, who are residents of Park county; and Katherine, who died at the age of seventeen years.

John Killom was one year old when he was brought to the United States, and his education was secured in the public schools of Ohio and Missouri, and a night school in Bozeman, Montana. When he had completed his educational training, he became a cowboy, at which he worked two years, then engaging in the stock business, in which he has continued since 1895. He has a fine property located near Clyde Park, Montana, where his home is situated, and there raises blooded cattle and horses for the eastern markets, and each year has seen his operations extending in scope. In 1905 he served as deputy sheriff of Park county, and in November, 1910, became the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the position of sheriff, being elected by a handsome majority and was re-elected November 5, 1912. He has proven that the voters of the county

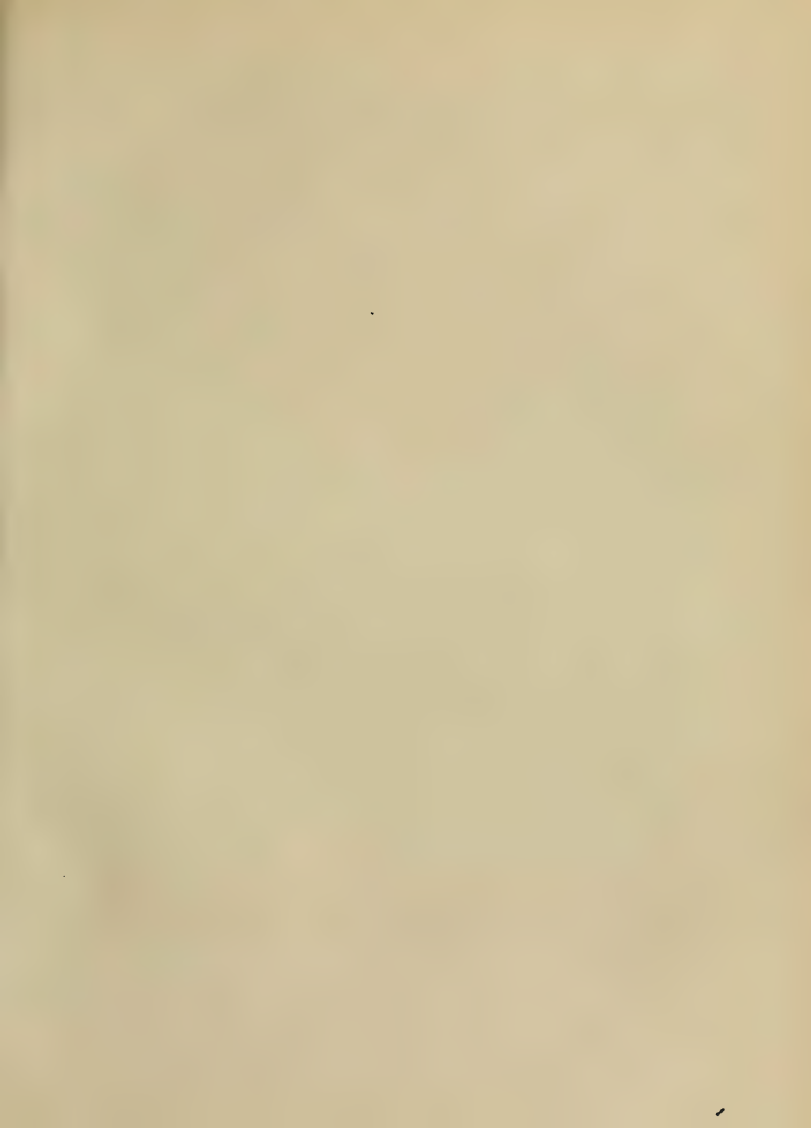
made no mistake in choosing him for this responsible office, and in the discharge of his duties has made a record that has won the unqualified approval of Park county's citizens. Fraternally, he is connected with the Order of the Moose, and Livingston lodge, B. P. O. E.

On October 17, 1891, Mr. Killom was married to Miss Ellen Lewis, oldest of the seven children of Robert and Harriet (Cassel) Lewis, the former a native of Wales and the latter of England. Mr. Lewis came to the United States in 1882, bringing his family to Colorado, and subsequently moved to Montana, where he was engaged in mining until 1912, agricultural pursuits having engrossed his attention since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Killom have been the parents of four children: George L., Ella, John and Jennie.

HENRY FRANK. In perpetuating, in words more enduring than monuments of brass or stone, the memory of men of prominence whose active and valuable lives have been passed in Helena, the pages of this volume would be incomplete were mention not made of Henry Frank, who during a long and useful career has done much to build up the industrial importance of Livingston. Coming to this country as a young German immigrant, with little capital save an active, energetic mind and a willingness to do well whatever occupation lay before him, he has so conducted his life as to build up a flourishing business and to gain and retain the high regard of his fellow men. Mr. Frank was born in Posen, Germany, May 28, 1843, and is a son of Moses and Pauline (Rosenbaum) Frank, also natives of Posen.

Moses Frank was born in 1806 and for many years was engaged in a tailoring business at Murovana Goslin, Province of Posen, Germany, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-nine years, while his wife passed away in 1876, at the age of seventy years. Of their six children, three are living: Henry; Mena, the wife of Jacob Lachinski; and Jennie, the widow of Mr. Silverman. After securing an education in the schools of his native locality, Henry Frank learned the trade of tailor in the shop of his father, and on attaining his majority joined the German army, as is customary with the youth of that country. He served as a soldier for two years and eleven months, and in 1864 decided to try his fortunes in the United States, subsequently landing in New York City in November of that year. He spent but a short time in the metropolis, however, but removed to Yonkers, New York, and was there about six months. He next located in Natchez, Mississippi, and in the fall of 1866 went up the river to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1867, then coming up the Missouri river on the steamer Silver Lake No. 4 to Fort Benton. At that point he worked at his trade from July 8, 1867, until March 12, 1868, and on the latter date joined, a bull train that traveled overland twenty-eight miles through Spring Wolf Creek and Silver City to Helena, Montana. At that time anything like a decent meal could not be obtained under three dollars, and potatoes were selling for sixty-five dollars per sack, while a bag of flour cost one hundred and ten dollars. At first prospects did not look bright to the young tailor, but he managed to get a start, and continued in the tailoring business until the fall of 1870, when he traveled overland and by boat back to St. Louis. In St. Louis, December 12, 1870, he was married to Miss Barbara H. Hartman, a native of Bohemia, and to this union there were born seven children: Moses; Solomon; Theodore H.; Julius H., who died March 21, 1912; Percy H.; Adolph H. and Hilda.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank remained in St. Louis until 1882, then returning to Montana by way of rail as far as Huntley and overland to Clark City, which today





A. W. Miles

bears the name of Livingston. Engaging in the merchant tailoring and clothing business in a small way, Mr. Frank has continued therein to the present time, and with his sons has built up one of the leading ventures of its kind in this section. In 1884 he erected his first store building on Park street, and later added to this building, which is now known as the Livingston Hotel, and is being ably and profitably conducted by Mrs. Frank. In 1890 Mr. Frank erected a modern brick store, two stories in height, at No. 114 North Main street, where the business is now located. Mr. Frank is primarily a business man and has found no time to enter the political arena, but takes pleasure in fraternal work. He has attained to the thirty-third degree in Masonry, belonging to Livingston Lodge No. 32 A. F. & A. M., Particular Consistory of Eastern Montana No. 1, and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Helena. His long residence in the city has gained him a wide acquaintance, among which he can number numerous warm friends. Mr. Frank's career proves what has been said of another, that "the country is indeed fortunate which not only possesses citizens of this type but is capable of developing them from poor young immigrants." He has shown how greatly this country is blessed by the presence on its soil of men of the highest worth who were born in other lands.

ARTHUR W. MILES. In the front rank of Montana's successful business men, stands Arthur W. Miles, who, for almost thirty years has been a resident of Livingston, and it would be difficult to name any important business enterprise of this place which, at some time or another, has not felt his influence or fostering care, while no public movement has ever been inaugurated here for the general welfare, that has not been assisted and furthered by him. He is a man of energy and accomplishment, earnest, practical, broad-minded and successful. He was born June 20, 1859, at Westminster, Massachusetts, and is a son of Daniel C. and Mary Jane (Puffer) Miles, and a nephew of General Nelson A. Miles, commander-in-chief of the United States army. In the lately issued book of recollections, General Miles traces clearly the family ancestry back to its early colonial settlement in America.

Arthur W. Miles was educated very thoroughly and in the class of 1878 was graduated from Wesleyan Academy, a noted institution of the Methodist faith, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. After teaching one term of school at Westminster, he was tendered and accepted a position of paymaster's clerk, in the regular army, and served one year under Major G. W. Baird, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, being then promoted and transferred to Fort Keogh, Montana, where he entered upon his duties in October, 1880, and has been a resident of this state ever since. He remained in his government position for two and one-half years longer and then determined to embark in business for himself and sent in his resignation to the authorities. For a few months he engaged in the hardware business at Coulson and then removed to Billings and has the record of having erected the first store building in that city, and in 1882 he formed the firm of Babcock & Miles, in partnership with A. L. Babcock, which existed for a period of ten years.

In the winter of 1882-1883 Mr. Miles opened a store at Livingston, and the firm opened first a branch store at Gardiner, Montana, and in 1886 branch stores at Big Timber and Red Lodge and subsequently a branch store at Castle, Montana. In 1892 the Babcock & Miles partnership was dissolved, Mr. Miles taking over a part of the company interests, particularly those at Livingston, but they have continued their business relations in other enterprises. Having decided to make Livingston his permanent home, Mr. Miles, in 1889, erected the handsome modern structure on Main street, known as the Miles block and equipped it with steam and electricity,

making it one of the finest business buildings yet erected in Montana. He owns many blocks of valuable real estate here, improved and otherwise, and has property in adjacent cities and country lands. As mentioned above he has been interested in numerous successful business agencies that have developed this section. He is president of the Livingston Milling Company, and since 1900 has made investments in lumber and brick manufacturing and has been agent for the Rocky Fork Coal Company. It was Mr. Miles who erected the postoffice block at Livingston, a structure that would be creditable in any eastern city. His fine ranch of 840 acres is situated on Shields river and there he raises some of the best stock that Montana produces. He has extensive general mercantile interests covering a wide territory and in 1908 he established a general merchandise store at Clyde Park, Montana, and in 1912 another at Wilsall, Montana. He is president of the A. W. Miles Company; president of the Thompson Company; and president and manager of the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, National Park, a large tourist business being done by this company.

Notwithstanding his numerous and important business interests, Mr. Miles has somehow found time for public activities. A zealous Republican he has frequently been honored by his party and his public services have been of such a character as to reflect credit upon his constituents and state. He served the first two terms as mayor of Livingston, giving the city an admirable business administration. In November, 1905, he was elected to the state senate and served for four years, being permanent chairman of that body, later also president of the senate and during the absence of Governor Norris, served as acting governor, his eminent qualifications causing his selection from the body of able men for this high position. He has been identified also with the city's banking interests as vice president of the Livingston National Bank and a director of the Park National Bank.

Mr. Miles was married December 19, 1885, to Miss Idella M. Draper, who was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, and is a daughter of W. H. and Sarah L. (Perry) Draper, of old New England stock. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have had four children: Louise Gertrude, who was educated at Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota, was married November 3, 1910, to Thomas E. Mitchell, manager of Leonard Mine of Butte, and they have one son, Robert Arthur, and reside at Butte, Montana; Daniel Nelson, who is a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of 1912; Adena Josephine, who is a student at Mt. Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C., and Perry, who is now deceased. Mr. Miles has served on many administrative boards, public spirited and benevolent, and is a man noted for his generosity in the cause of charity. Fraternally, he is connected with and actively interested in the A. F. & A. M., Shrine Algeria Temple of Helena, Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

ADELBERT WHITNEY. Left fatherless at the age of four years, the boyhood of Adelbert Whitney, of Big Timber, was filled with hard and unceasing labor, and since his earliest youth he has been largely dependent on his own efforts for a livelihood, but so industriously and perseveringly has he labored that he has become one of the most successful ranchmen of Sweet Grass county, is widely known in financial circles and in social activities, and has a firm footing in the confidence and regard of the people who have the pleasure of knowing him. Mr. Whitney is a product of the New England states, having been born in Waldo township, Waldo county, Maine, May 29, 1864, and is a son of Henry and Martha Ellen (Merriam) Whitney.

Henry Whitney was born in Morrill, Waldo county, Maine, in 1823, and as a youth was engaged in farming, but in 1857 went to California via sailing vessel around the Horn, and spent some years in mining. On his

return to his native vicinity he was married and settled down to farming in Waldo township, where he died in 1868. In political matters he was originally a Whig and later a Republican, but never took an active part in public affairs. He and his wife, who survived him until 1908 and died in North Yakima, Washington, had but one child, Adelbert.

After securing a somewhat limited education in the public schools of Waldo township, Adelbert Whitney worked on the home farm until 1882, in which year he came west to Fort Keogh by rail, then going to Old Coulson by stage and up the Musselshell river to Merino, now known as Harlowton. He located at the mouth of the American Fork, on the Musselshell, where he engaged in the sheep business until 1884, in which year he located in what is known as the Lake Basin country, where he continued to be engaged in sheep raising for a long period of years. Subsequently he turned his attention to the cattle business, and he still superintends the operations on his ranch located nine miles from Big Timber, in addition to which he owns another fine property in Sweet Grass county. Since 1900, however, he has made his home in Big Timber, and here he has been associated with some of the leading business men of the section in large ventures. He is vice-president of the Citizens State Bank of Big Timber, and a heavy stockholder in the Big Timber National Bank. In 1906 he was the Republican appointee for the office of under sheriff of Sweet Grass county, and served in that office until March, 1908. Fraternally he is connected with Livingston Lodge No. 246, B. P. O. E., and Doric Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M., Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, K. T., also charter member of K. of P. lodge 25 of Big Timber. Mr. Whitney is a wide-awake and public-spirited man. He is always at the front of every movement which tends to the improvement or elevation of the community, or in which its safety or welfare is involved. In civil affairs he has ungrudgingly borne his part in every way, and in his fraternal associations he has contributed essentially to the advancement and success of the orders with which he is connected. During his long residence in the Sweet Grass country he has made many acquaintances, among whom he numbers a host of warm friends.

On March 23, 1801, Mr. Whitney was married to Miss Lena M. Haney, who was born in Belfast, Maine, daughter of Charles W. and Ridora (Cunningham) Haney. Mr. Haney was born in Waldo county, Maine, in 1842, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. On his return to Belfast he became a prominent merchant, one of his community's best known citizens, an active Republican, and a man prominent in Masonry and Oddfellowship. He and his wife had three daughters: Nellie, the wife of F. C. Winters, living in Winthrop Beach, Massachusetts; Mrs. Whitney; and Inez, the wife of W. C. Gorton, of San Diego, California.

ALFRED CROONQUIST, president of the Croonquist Mercantile Company and one of the leading business citizens of Red Lodge, came to Montana about thirty years ago, and has spent the greater part of his time since 1882 in mercantile pursuits here. His career is a striking example of the results to be secured by hard and persistent labor, directed along the proper channels, and demonstrates that industry, honesty and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and that it is not necessary for a man possessed of these attributes to be given any financial aid at the start of his business life. He was born in Sweden, September 19, 1862, and came to this country as a poor emigrant lad of nine years with his brother, Frank. Landing in New York City, the youthful emigrants made their way to St. Paul, Minnesota. It was necessary that Alfred should sup-

port himself, so he learned the tinsmith's trade, in the meantime attending school whenever he could get the chance, in order to familiarize himself with the English tongue. Finally his apprenticeship was completed and he secured his first employment from George L. Farwell, one of the leading hardware merchants of St. Paul, in whose employ he continued for three years, but in 1881 moved to Moscow, Idaho, and for about one year worked as a farm hand. In the summer of 1882 he became connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, as a member of a construction gang doing work in Idaho. Not long afterward he left Thompson Falls, Idaho, for Billings, Montana, overland on foot and then by rail to St. Paul, where he spent the winter of 1882-3. In the spring of 1883 he came to Livingston, Montana, and engaged in the confectionery business on his own account, a venture in which he successfully continued until 1892. At that time he went to the Yakima valley, in Washington, and until 1897 followed fruit raising, but in that year returned to Montana and settled in a general merchandise business at Carbonado. The year 1900 saw his advent in Red Lodge, where he has since carried on a general merchandise business, being president of the Croonquist Mercantile Company, his son, Alfred H., acting in the capacity of vice-president of the concern, while another son, Harold S., is secretary. This establishment has a steady growth, and now controls a large share of business throughout Carbon county. Mr. Croonquist is known as a man of sound business judgment and unquestioned integrity. He is an excellent manager and a friend of progress, championing and adopting any changes he believes will work for the ultimate benefit of all concerned, and being foremost among the public-spirited citizens of Red Lodge who are behind measures for the betterment of the community. His political convictions are those of the Republican party, and he has served very acceptably as alderman from the Third ward. His place of business is situated at No. 301 South Billings street, where he has a well-equipped establishment, carrying a full line of the most up-to-date goods to be found in his business.

On December 26, 1890, Mr. Croonquist was married to Miss Mabel Harrison, who was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, daughter of Stephen and Ella (Shepard) Harrison, of New England, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Croonquist is the eldest of five children. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Croonquist: Alfred H., Harold S., Hugh A., Mabel M., Stanley M., Ella S., and Alice.

GEORGE E. SIMON. A review of the successful men of Park county shows no more striking example of self-made manhood or youthful courage and perseverance than the career of George E. Simon, one of the leading merchants of Livingston, who, as a youth of sixteen years, was a member of a party under the famous scout, William Frederick Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), on an expedition in the Black Hills. His early life was filled with misfortunes and hardships that would have broken the spirit of a less courageous lad, but he eventually triumphed over all obstacles, fighting his way steadfastly forward, and now enjoys business prestige and the esteem of those of the community in which his activities have been pursued. Mr. Simon was born December 12, 1860, in Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, and is a son of John and Mary (Bourke) Simon, natives respectively of Germany and France. John Simon came to the United States as a young man, locating in Aurora, Illinois, where he worked at various occupations and at the time of his death was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He and his wife had four children: George E.; Joseph, who also lives in Livingston; Fred M.; and Marie.

The early education of George E. Simon was somewhat limited, as his father died when he was a mere



FAMILY OF

H D Hall
Cascade

child, and his mother passed away when he was but nine years of age. After the latter event he went to live with a family in Aurora, but the youth was mistreated, and when he was sixteen years of age decided to run away and make his own way in the world. From various sources he had heard of the prowess of the great "Buffalo Bill," the American scout, frontiersman and Indian fighter, and longed to participate in the exploits of the hero of his youthful dreams. Eventually, learning that Col. Cody was at Cheyenne, Wyoming, he made his way to that point as best he could, stealing rides on the trains and accomplishing much of the journey on foot. He left Aurora early in the spring of 1876 and it was June before he reached Cheyenne, but there he found the object of his search who was about ready to start with an outfit of forty-seven men for the Black Hills, with a bull and cow train, mules and saddlehorses. Young Simon approached the great scout and informed him he was desirous of becoming one of the party, but Cody at first utterly refused, with the curt statement that he "wanted men and not boys in his party," but the evident earnestness and sincerity of the lad finally impressed him, and perhaps, too, he realized that here was a youth possessed of more than ordinary qualifications, who could be relied upon to bear his share of the burdens without complaint, for he finally gave his consent, and George E. Simon became a regular member of the party. To the youth whose life had up to that time been spent in the peaceful country of Illinois, the trip that followed was a hard and wearisome one, but the thrilling adventures, the continuous experiences with the Indians, in which several of the party were wounded by the Sioux and a number of the stock stolen, and the great and beautiful country through which the journey was made, proved ample remuneration for the hardships encountered, and he earned the admiration of the older men of the party by the plucky spirit he displayed at all times. Arriving at the Black Hills, the party at once engaged in placer mining, and the venture proved to be only another of the fortunate enterprises with which Colonel Cody was constantly being identified. Having acquired what he considered a competence, in 1882 Mr. Simon went to Miles City by stage, and a short time thereafter was a passenger on the first train sent over the Northern Pacific Railroad to the old town of Coulson, located near the present site of Billings. Later he settled in that city, where he was engaged in clerking until the spring of 1888, and since that year has been a resident of Livingston. He was connected with the A. Krieger Company, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, until 1900, and in that year established himself in the dry goods business, now having a large establishment and well-selected stock of goods at No. 108 South Main street. He is a director in the First State Bank, and also has extensive holdings in other enterprises, among them the Carr Mercantile Company, of Spokane, Washington. He is a Republican in his political views, but his business interests have been such as to keep his time and mind occupied, and he has never had a desire to enter the public arena.

Mr. Simon was married to Mrs. Sadie (Merritt) Bristor, a native of Ohio, who had two children by a former marriage, Charles and Helen, the latter being known as Helen Simon. Mr. and Mrs. Simon are well known in social circles, and he is a popular member of Livingston Lodge No. 246, B. P. O. E., the Woodmen of the World, and the Sons of Hermann. He bears an enviable reputation in business affairs, and is respected and esteemed as a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes in a remarkable degree.

HARVEY D. HALL is one of the pioneer residents of Cascade who have witnessed the growth of the place from almost nothing to the prosperous city which it now is, and his fortunes have kept pace with the ad-

vance of the city. In 1891 he established the H. D. Hall livery stables, when the town boasted a store or two and half a hundred residents, and for the first three years of his stay there he barely made expenses. With the growth of the town, however, the business advanced in proportion, and today he is recognized as one of the more prosperous men of his section. He has won a high degree of popularity, as well as unusual business success, and in 1911 was elected to the office of mayor of Cascade, winning the election on the citizens' ticket by a large and flattering majority. He has also served as deputy sheriff of Cascade county.

Mr. Hall was born in Jay county, Indiana, on August 17, 1853. He was reared in Kansas, his parents removing there while he was still a young child. He is the son of John M. and Martha J. (Clover) Hall, both natives of Columbus, Ohio. The father was a farmer, and died in 1896 at the age of seventy-five years, the death of the mother having occurred in 1896, when she was seventy years old. They were the parents of ten children, of which number Harvey D. was the fifth born. As a boy he worked on his father's farm and attended school in the winter seasons, until he was about twenty-one years of age, after which he worked in various places until he was about twenty-eight years old. He came to Montana in April, 1882, making the trip by rail to Silver Bow Junction and from that point on by stage to Eagle Rock, Montana. From there he went to the N. S. ranch to work. He remained on the ranch until 1885, and from then until October, 1891, he traveled about through that part of the west, stopping here and there and working in various places and at different kinds of work. It was then that he located in Cascade and established the livery business which has thriven so splendidly with the passing years, and which has brought him a position of independence in his section of the country.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a Republican in his political allegiance. He is connected with the Cascade Lumber Company and other industrial concerns of Cascade. He is a man fond of country life and out door sports, and is an enthusiastic huntsman and fisherman.

On February 28, 1900, Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Porter of St. Paul, Minnesota. Two children have been born to them,—Winnifred Montana, born March 19, 1901, and now attending the public schools of Cascade, and Harold D. Hall, born April 8, 1908.

HENRY J. RATHELMILLER. One of the largest and most important business enterprises of Butte, Montana, at the present time is the Home Baking Company, operating one of the largest bakery plants in the state, and of which Mr. Henry J. Rathelmiller is vice-president. The Home bakery is equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery obtainable to facilitate baking operations and enjoys the distinction of being the only one that does machine baking in Montana. In the operation of this business, which is not only local but of statewide proportions, Mr. Rathelmiller is an active participant. He is an expert baker and confectioner, having learned the trade in New York City, where he was born, and was engaged as a journeyman in various parts of the country for a long period before attaining his present influential position.

After completing his apprenticeship in New York he worked at his trade there for several years, then, in 1880, decided to come west, believing that opportunities in some of the newer cities of this part of the country would afford more advantageous openings in his line of trade. He first went to Walla Walla, Washington, and filled a position there for two years, when he decided to become a resident of Butte. It was in 1882 that he arrived here and during the following seven years was a valued employe in the bakeries of this city. In 1889

he became connected with the Vienna Bakery, located at 320 East Park street, as proprietor. This was the first business of his own and there he continued until about 1910. Previously, in 1905, he with Jacob Osenbrug and John Haller combined their interests in the baking business and organized the Home Baking Company. The organization was accordingly incorporated with Mr. Rathemiller as vice-president and secretary, which position he has ever since continued to hold.

Mr. Rathemiller was born July 4, 1859, the son of Michael Rathemiller, a native of Bavaria, who came to America in 1849, locating in New York City and there following his trade of miller. He died in that city at the age of forty-four years. His wife, the mother of Henry J., was born in Germany, came to New York as a child with her parents, and was married there.

Henry J. Rathemiller was married at Butte, September 15, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth Kaak, who is of native German birth. Two children were born of this union, Helen Ross, whose birth occurred April 22, 1895, and Esther Henrietta, born April 19, 1899.

In politics Mr. Rathemiller is a Republican, although he takes no active part in partisan affairs, performing his duties as a citizen and a voter conscientiously but unobtrusively. He is fraternally affiliated with the Women of the World lodge. Having commenced life as a poor boy, Mr. Rathemiller is entitled to great credit for the pronounced success he has achieved in business and other affairs, and he stands as a worthy example of what an individual possessed of talents for industry and perseverance may accomplish through persistent application.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MULANY, one of the representative citizens of Beaverhead county, Montana, with which he has been identified since 1882, and a resident of the town of Dillon, was born in Wisconsin, in Waterford, Racine county, on June 14, 1852, and is the son of John E. and Ruth A. (Griffith) Mulany. The father was born in Ireland in 1801, and died in Wisconsin in 1865. He came to America as a boy of about seven years, and his entire life was spent in farming. The mother was born in Michigan, and she died on the old Wisconsin farm in 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Mr. Mulany was one of the six children of his parents, and he remained on the farm home in Wisconsin until he came to Beaverhead county in 1882. His first work in this state was that of sheep shearing, and for three years he was thus employed. He served for a similar period as marshal of the town of Dillon, and for two years thereafter was undersheriff of Beaverhead county. He was then elected marshal of Dillon again, then served two years more as undersheriff, and in 1896 he became a candidate for the office of sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket, but suffered defeat in the unprecedented Democratic landslide of that year. For a year he was engaged in the hotel business, after which he engaged in general farming and stock raising and has since been occupied in that industry. He has acquired a splendid ranch property of about nine hundred and sixty acres in the Big Hole Basin, practically all of which is devoted to his operations in stock-raising. While Mr. Mulany has already acquired a large degree of success and prosperity, he has no inclination to retire from active business. In fact, he declares that he would not be happy if he were not occupied with his ranching interests.

Mr. Mulany is a man who enjoys the highest esteem and confidence of all who know him, and he is regarded as a man whose word is as good as his bond. His every relation has been of that nature which would tend to establish him surely and firmly in the regard of his fellow-men, and none enjoys a higher standing in Beaverhead county than he.

In 1895 Mr. Mulany was married to Miss Rose Lane,

who was born and educated in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ELIZABETH BARKER. A woman of strong personality, clear in her views, and with a sure grasp upon the large and important affairs connected with the advancement of the educational status of the state, and the mental and moral training of the young, Elizabeth Barker is serving most efficiently and satisfactorily as superintendent of the Broadwater county schools. Coming from pioneer stock, she was born, November 16, 1882, at Confederate Creek, Mission valley, Montana.

Her father, the late Charles Barker, a native of New York state, came to Montana in 1866, crossing the plains with a wagon train, in true pioneer style. Prospecting in the gulches and in near Townsend, he met with far more than average success in his operations. Possessing good judgment and keen foresight, he decided to invest his profits in land. Buying a tract in Broadwater county, he cleared and improved a fine ranch, and was there actively and successfully engaged in general ranching and stock raising until his death, in 1898. He also acquired other property of value, at the time of his death owning ranch lands and mines in the vicinity of Diamond City, Montana.

Charles Barker married, in Montana, Mary Link, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and as a girl came across the plains with her parents in a wagon. The trip was long and dangerous, hostile Indians frequently besetting their path. On one occasion, while the wagon train was halting, Miss Mary took it upon herself to visit a nearby Indian camp for the purpose of trading supplies, such as soap and other sundries, for furs. On leaving the camp she was followed by an Indian buck, who, as she hastened her steps, started for her on a run. Fear aided her in her flight, and she reached the train completely exhausted, but safe from her pursuer, her experience on that day never being forgotten. Ten children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barker, namely: Minnie, wife of Finley McClintock, the oldest rancher in Rockville, Montana; Sophia, wife of David Watson, of Cabot, Pennsylvania; John, of Canyon Ferry, Montana; Frank, engaged in blacksmithing in Joliet, Montana; Clara, wife of Charles Shaw, of Townsend, Montana; Charles, a mine operator in Stark, Missoula county; Edward, a rancher in Roberts, Montana; Ada, a stenographer in Townsend; Ralph, living with his mother on the home ranch; and Elizabeth, the special subject of this brief personal review. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Barker became the wife of E. L. Earl, a successful rancher.

Scholarly in her tastes and ambitions, Elizabeth Barker received excellent educational advantages, after leaving the common schools attending the Townsend high school, and the State Normal School. Entering then upon a professional career, she taught school most successfully for eight years, five years being associated with the public schools of Townsend, and for three years teaching in surrounding towns.

In the fall of 1910, Miss Barker, whose reputation as an educator was well known, had the distinction of being nominated as superintendent of the schools of Broadwater county, and was elected as a nominee of the Republican party, notwithstanding that the county is strongly Democratic, her splendid record as a scholar and teacher, and her courteous, pleasant manner, being without doubt responsible for her victory at the polls. Her service since accepting her present position has been equally meritorious, reflecting credit upon her ability, discretion and judgment. Under Miss Barker's supervision the schools of the county have made progress in many directions, ranking high among similar institutions in the state, and she is



A. H. Kibbe

deservedly popular with teachers, pupils, parents, and with all interested in educational matters.

HON. ALBERT L. BABCOCK. It is given to few men to witness during their mature life such a transformation and to participate along so many practical lines in the erection of such a city as Billings as has been granted to the Hon. Albert L. Babcock, one of the most versatile and enterprising business men and bankers of the city, who, aside from the engrossing cares of extensive private interests, has found time to serve his fellow citizens with distinction in various public trusts. Born at Albany, New York, December 22, 1851, Mr. Babcock is a son of William C. and Julia (Lawrence) Babcock, natives of New York and descendants of families, members of which had for many years been prominent in civil and military history. The family removed to the then far west in 1856, taking up their abode on a farm near Pontiac, Illinois, where the father, William C. Babcock, was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years and later moving to Pontiac, engaging in the mercantile and grain business until his death, February 14, 1876.

Albert L. Babcock was reared in his native vicinity and his education was secured in the district school near his father's little farm. Like most farmers' sons, he was engaged in the work of the farm during the summer months, but when he was fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, working for several years in the office of a country newspaper. This vocation, however, did not suit the ambitious youth who chose instead a mercantile career, and was soon a salesman behind the counter of a country store. Thrifty and industrious by the time he had reached his majority he was possessed of several hundred dollars saved from his wages, and with this capital added to the savings of a young man friend, he entered the field of business on his own account in 1873, engaging in the grocery business at Pontiac under the firm name of Babcock & Lobdell. Although he had only the experience he had gained as a clerk, he made a success of his initial venture, and continued to carry on that business until 1882, which year saw his advent into Billings, his keen foresight, which has characterized his life ever since, having told him that great opportunities awaited those who had the ability and the courage to establish themselves in the new city. In partnership with A. W. Miles, now of Livingston, this state, the two young men opened a small hardware store and tinshop, and as finances permitted and the trade demanded, additions were made to the stock and facilities, and in 1892 the venture had grown to such proportions that a stock company was formed, the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company thus having its inception. This eventually developed into one of the largest wholesale hardware houses in the middle west, and Mr. Babcock remained its active head until 1903, in which year he disposed of his interests to outside parties and later organized the Babcock-Fraser Company, of which he has since been president. In 1895 Mr. Babcock erected the Yellowstone Valley flouring mill, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day, which was increased to two hundred barrels per day when the mill was incorporated under the style of the Billings Milling Company, of which he was the president. The greater part of the product of this mill was sold in Montana, but the business also had a large business outside of the state. In 1910 this company was succeeded by the Russell Miller Milling Company of Minneapolis. In 1895 Mr. Babcock erected the Billings Opera House, in company with other progressive men, and he was manager thereof until 1906. During 1907 the Babcock office and theatre building was erected by him, one of the finest business blocks in the state. In this is located one of the handsomest theatres to be found in the west, its appointments being luxurious and its facilities modern in every respect.

In 1895 Mr. Babcock was the organizer of the Billings Telephone Company, of which he was the president until it was sold to the Bell Telephone Company. He was also one of the founders of the Yellowstone National Bank, served two years as its vice-president, and in 1893 was elected to the office of chief executive, and has acted as such to the present time. For some time he conducted a branch of his hardware store at the Crow Agency, Montana, and was president of the Babcock and Miles Company, at Two Dot, Meagher county. His interests have been of a varied and extensive nature, but he now gives the greater part of his attention to enterprises of a financial nature.

Politically, Mr. Babcock has always been a staunch adherent of Republicanism, and his activity in public life has been only equalled by his prominence as a business man. He has been chairman of the county central committee during a number of campaigns, served as chairman of the board of commissioners of Yellowstone county from 1885 to 1889, and was elected as the first senator from Yellowstone county in the first legislative assembly upon the admission of Montana to statehood in 1889. He served in the lower house from 1892 to 1894 and again in the senate from 1894 to 1898, acting as an influential member of the committee on arid lands and other important bodies. In addition he served on the military staffs of Governors White, Toole and Richards, with the rank of colonel. Mr. Babcock has found time to take a decided interest in fraternal work, and holds membership in the lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine of Masonry, filling various chairs in a number of these, and being elected grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Montana in 1894. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and served for some time as exalted ruler of Billings lodge when it was first organized in 1897.

On September 12, 1877, Mr. Babcock was united in marriage with Miss Antoinette Packer, of Pontiac, Illinois, and one son has been born to them. It is seldom that the son inherits the father's sterling qualities, but it looks as though his father's mantle has fallen upon the younger man's shoulders. He is a graduate of Shallock Military school, of Minnesota, and of the University of Chicago. On January 1, 1907, after having a number of years of experience in the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company's offices, he was elected vice-president of the Yellowstone National Bank, which position he now holds and he also served in a like capacity for the Babcock-Fraser Company. On January 3, 1901, he was married to Miss Josephine Twyman, of Chicago, and they have had two children: Lawrence Twyman and a little daughter, Caroline Antoinette.

J. HARRIS RUSSELL, M. D. One of the leading votaries of the healing art in Montana, with a thoroughly established reputation in his profession, is Dr. J. Harris Russell, of Cascade, proprietor of the Cascade Hospital and of the only retail drug establishment in the city, who has also given the city the benefit of his abilities in the line of public service. Dr. Russell, like many others of Montana's successful professional men, came from the state of Maine, having been born in Aroostook county, June 29, 1862, a son of Henry and Easter (Crouse) Russell. His father, a native of New Brunswick, spent his life in farming, and died at Norway, Maine, in 1906, when eighty-two years of age, while his mother, born in June, 1837, in New Brunswick, still resides at Norway. Twelve children were born to them, the doctor being the fifth in order of birth, while three children died prior to his birth.

J. Harris Russell was educated in the public and high schools of Washburn, Maine, graduating from the latter in 1879. In 1880 he made six voyages across

the Atlantic, spending considerable time in England and on the continent. The doctor was in England when the sad news of the assassination of President Garfield was announced to the world, and never will forget the impression made upon him at that time by the profound sympathy and deep regret expressed by the English people in general. Another incident of national interest which occurred during one of his visits to England in the same year was the winning of the derby by Iroquois, the first American horse to win that event. While in France he became acquainted with a Mr. Johnson, a Minnesota importer and breeder of Percheron horses, who was purchasing agent for M. W. Dunham of Illinois. Of him he learned of the great opportunities in the west for young men, and accompanied him to Illinois where he staid one year and then in 1882 came to Beaverhead county, and located near Dillon where he secured employment as a cowboy on the range for Poindexter & Orr, which occupation he followed for eight years. At the end of that period he came to Great Falls and erected the first greenhouse in that city which he conducted until 1893, and then spent four more years near the same city at market gardening. In 1897 he returned to the east, and in 1900 entered the Maryland Medical College, from which he was graduated in June, 1904. He remained in the practice of his profession for one year in Baltimore, being assistant demonstrator of obstetrics in its alma mater and chief of clinic to the chair of diseases of ear, nose and throat. On his return to Montana, he located first at Fort Benton, where he was engaged in practice for two and one-half years and was surgeon to St. Clare hospital and county physician of Chouteau county, and since that time has resided in Cascade. His skill in his chosen profession was soon recognized, and his business has grown from the start, each year showing a healthy increase. The Cascade hospital is a well organized institution, and under the doctor's able management has become a leader in its field. In the line of public service Dr. Russell's activities have been such as to give him a foremost position among those who are aiding in developing the city's interests. He is acting in the capacity of alderman of the first ward, pure food inspector and health officer, and has given to each his best energies. He is a member of the Cascade County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is fraternally connected with Euclid Lodge No. 104, Madison, Maine, A. F. & A. M., Somerset Chapter No. 15, Skowhegan, Maine, and De Molay Commandery, K. T.

Dr. Russell was married (first) at Great Falls, Montana, August 3, 1891, to Miss Rose Bradley, of North Dakota, daughter of H. M. Bradley, of Rutland, North Dakota, and she died in 1901, having had two children: Harold, born May 16, 1893; and Vernon M., July 1, 1897, both at Great Falls. On September 5, 1906, Dr. Russell married (second) Fort Benton, Montana, Miss Bertha Morrow, daughter of Malcolm Morrow, a native of Montana, an old pioneer stockman of Rock Creek, Montana.

HON. WILLIAM F. MEYER. The untimely passing of Hon. Wm. F. Meyer on the 25th day of October, 1912, at Butte, Montana, cut short a career of large public usefulness on the part of one of Montana's most loyal and best loved citizens. For almost twenty years past his energies have been devoted to public life as the servant of the people and he was serving in the senate at the time of his death, as well as being the Republican candidate for Congressman from his district. During his active service, many far-reaching improvements came to the state as the result of his untiring work in the senate, and no session passed unmarked by effort of his to improve conditions in his district.

Born in Ripon, Wisconsin, on March 3, 1857, William F. Meyer was the son of George W. and Bertha W. (Higginbotham) Meyer, natives of Hanover and

Westphalia, Germany, respectively. George W. Meyer was the son of William E. Meyer, who was a captain in the German army and served under Blucher and participated in the Battle of Waterloo. In 1848 George Meyer came to the United States, taking up his residence in the state of Wisconsin, which has been so heavily settled by sturdy German stock of a high order.

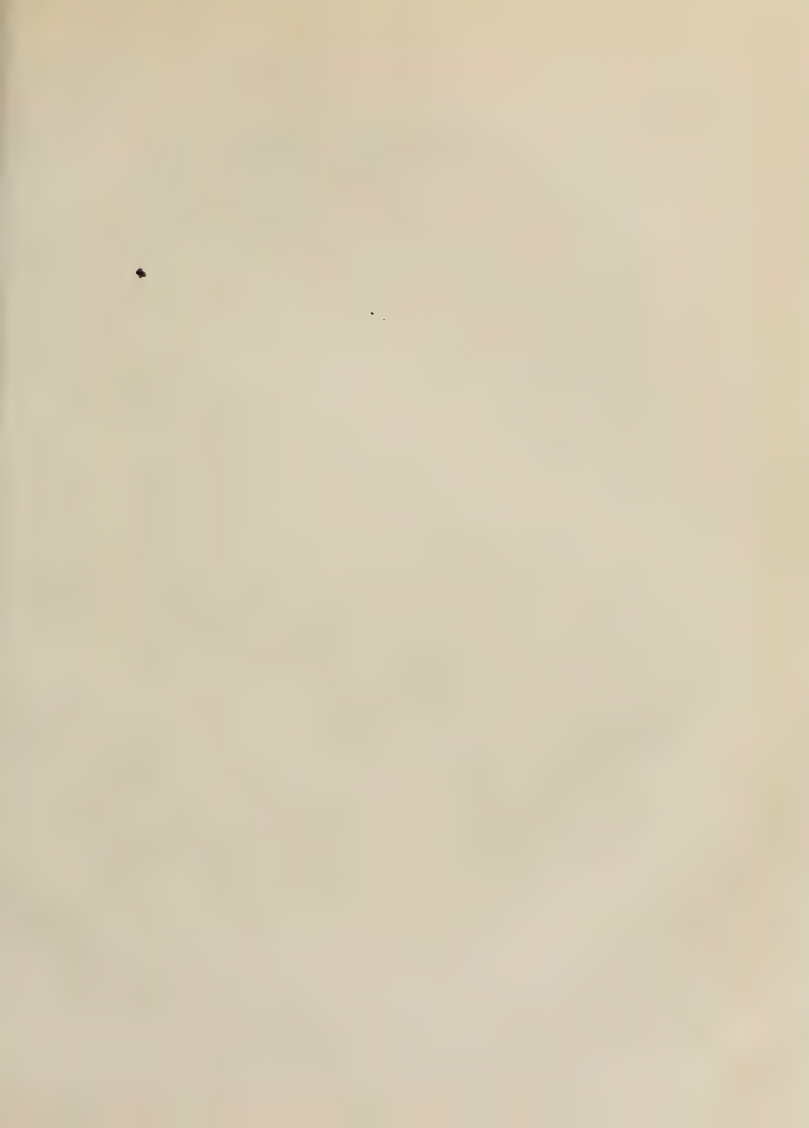
William F. Meyer was one of a large family of eleven children. He received a good education, however, his common school course being followed by attendance at Ripon College, from which he was graduated in 1882. He came direct to Montana after finishing his studies, settling in Billings, soon after which he removed to Park City and there opened a lumber yard. He also filed on a government homestead, which he proceeded to improve, and in the leisure hours devoted himself assiduously to the study of law. Two years later, so well had he applied himself to his task, he was admitted to the bar, and almost immediately he removed to Red Lodge, there engaging in general practice, and continuing to make this city his home until death called him. For a time he was associated in a partnership with J. W. Chapman and Paul Breteche in the banking business, that association having been formed in 1895, but upon the death of Mr. Breteche in 1898 the institution was continued under the name of the Banking House of Meyer & Chapman, these two gentlemen being the sole owners. In 1898 Mr. Meyer erected a magnificent brick building in which the bank found its home, and there also Mr. Meyer maintained his law offices. In later years they established two branch banks—one being a private bank at Belfrey, and the other a state bank at Park City.

Mr. Meyer's public career began in 1895 when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the state senate from his district. In 1900 his re-election followed, and it was during his term of office that he introduced the bill creating Carbon county,—a fact which caused him to be known thereafter as "The Father of Carbon County." Not this bill alone may be laid at his door, but he fathered many of the most important bills that were presented and passed in the state senate in the last decade. He introduced, among many others of equal importance, the bill to prohibit the slag of coal mines being dumped into the streams, and he also introduced a bill imposing a tax on cattle brought in from other states. He was serving his district as senator at the time of his death, and was the candidate of his party for congressman from his district.

On July 1, 1884, Mr. Meyer was united in marriage with Miss Alice C. Adams, the daughter of Thomas Adams, who was born in the north of Ireland, and who was a resident of Fond du Lac county at the time of his death. Mrs. Meyer was born in Ripon, Wisconsin, as was also her husband. One child was born to them: William F. Meyer, Jr., born March 26, 1899.

Mr. Meyer was a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, with affiliation in Bear Tooth Lodge No. 534, and of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch degree.

The *Daily Gazette* of Butte, said in part concerning the funeral of the late senator: "Braving in solemn silence the blizzard of yesterday, an immense concourse of citizens with saddened hearts wended their way through the storm to the open grave on the hill and there witnessed the last ministrations of human hands and hearts as the casket containing the mortal remains of the late Senator William F. Meyer was tenderly consigned to Mother Earth. The funeral took place from the family residence on Hauser avenue and despite the inclemency of the weather hundreds turned out to pay their last respects, and people came in from all over the country silently to honor the memory of the dead legislator. The Masons of Billings and the Bar of Yellowstone county were represented two-score strong. Following out the wishes of the bereaved widow, the services were extremely simple. The obsequies were





H. L. Hatcher

conducted at the house and at the open grave by the Masonic bodies of Red Lodge and Billings, and the local lodge of Elks also turned out in a body. The four Protestant clergymen of the city officiated jointly. Hon. John M. Evans of Missoula, Democratic candidate for congress, attended the funeral, accompanied by Hon. T. J. Walsh of Helena, candidate for the United States senate. Other prominent people in attendance were Mayor W. J. Deegan, of Cody, Wyoming; Col. O. F. Goddard, Judge J. R. Goss, Judge George W. Pierson and A. C. Logan of Billings, and Judge C. L. Crum, of Forsyth. Standing beside the casket of his dead friend and late political opponent, Mr. Evans pronounced a splendid eulogy. It was an oration feelingly delivered and high in the praises of the sterling virtues of the dead statesman. Mrs. Meyer has been deluged with messages of sympathy and condolence from prominent Montana people and from citizens of note abroad, and all Carbon county mourns the demise of its most distinguished lawyer and illustrious public man."

JOSEPH HAGAN. One of the thriving and well managed concerns which add in material fashion to the general prosperity and commercial prestige of the city is that of Joseph Hagan, proprietor of the Model Laundry. Although still a young man in years he has given unmistakable evidence of no small amount of executive ability and the business has experienced a sound and wholesome growth. In the legitimate channels of industry he has won the success which always crowns well directed labor, sound judgment and untiring perseverance and at the same time he has concerned himself with the affairs of the community in an admirably public-spirited fashion.

Mr. Hagan comes of the stock which is generally acknowledged to be among the most intelligent, patriotic, industrious and upright of our great and wonderful cosmopolitan population—the Swiss. His birth occurred in the small, but interesting republic of Switzerland on June 30, 1880. When an infant of two years he crossed the Atlantic with his parents, who came almost immediately westward and settled in Bozeman, Montana. In the public schools of that place he received his early education, and subsequently entered the Montana State University, where he specialized in commercial lines, becoming an expert in bookkeeping and accounting. At the age of eighteen years he secured employment in the building of the Bozeman steam laundry and at its completion he secured work in the establishment and learned the many details of the laundry business. In 1900, he concluded to make an independent venture in this business and organized and built the Model Laundry Company, of Missoula, of which concern he is president and general manager. This laundry lives up to the full significance of its name and is modern and well equipped in every way, the quality of work done being of the highest character. The subject owns the major portion of stock, and also has a half interest in association with his brother John Hagan, in a laundry located in Seattle, Washington. He has made his way unaided and belongs to that typically American product, the self-made man. He is popular in this city, being recommended by his honorable business methods and pleasant, courteous manners.

Mr. Hagan's father, John Hagan, late of Bozeman, is deceased. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Koop, and her father, Joseph Koop, was among Montana's earliest pioneers, having preceded the Hagans to America. The immediate subject of this review is unmarried.

WILLIAM W. WATSON. A man of unflinching energy and enterprise, with a remarkable aptitude for business affairs, William W. Watson, of Lewistown, is keen and

alert to take advantage of opportunities, and as head of the Crescent Electric Company is identified with one of the large and solid concerns of the city. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Madison county, April 30, 1863.

His father, the late William H. Watson, was a native of Geneva, New York, where his earlier life was passed. He subsequently moved to Wisconsin, from there going with his family to New Jersey, which was his home a few years. Returning to Wisconsin, he lived in Milwaukee until the spring of 1882, when he settled in Montana, becoming a pioneer resident of Lewistown, where he was actively engaged in the lumber business until his death, August 17, 1894. A man of intelligence and ability, he became prominent in the public affairs of Montana, and served as a member of the constitutional convention. He married Maria Woodbridge, who was born in Connecticut, and now resides in Lewistown. Five children were born of their union, William W., the subject of this sketch, being the third child in succession of birth. The two daughters are living in Montana, Louise being the wife of L. W. Reeder, of Lewistown; and Alice being the wife of G. M. Stafford, of Helena.

But five years old when his parents removed to New Jersey, William W. Watson then gleaned the rudiments of his education, attending the public schools until ten years old. He subsequently completed his early studies in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, attending the grammar and high schools, and the Spencerian Business College. Beginning his career then as a wage-earner, he worked nights in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Milwaukee, receiving twelve dollars a week salary, and later was connected with the Northwestern Telegraph Exchange. Leaving Milwaukee in May, 1883, Mr. Watson came to Montana, where he has since resided, being firmly convinced that the business opportunities and resources of this state exceed those of any other state in the Union. For a while he was associated with his father in the lumber business, owning and operating a saw mill at Reedsfort. Coming from there to Lewistown, he was for a while engaged in cattle dealing and ranching, but when the opportunity occurred he embarked in the electrical business, becoming connected with the first company organized in Fergus county. In this capacity Mr. Watson constructed the first telephone lines that were introduced into Lewistown, connecting this city with Big Timber and Great Falls, making a good record for himself and revolutionizing business affairs. During this period he was also associated with the first lighting company organized in this section of the county, and installed the city's first electrical light plant. In 1900 Mr. Watson established the Crescent Electric Company, of which he has since been at the head and in its management has been eminently successful.

Politically Mr. Watson is a steadfast Republican and takes a warm interest in local matters. Socially he belongs to the Judith Club, and religiously both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is fond of good reading, music and theatricals, and is especially interested in baseball, a game which he formerly played well, being now a fan and a rooter.

At Bozeman, Montana, June 20, 1908, Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Louise Dawes, a daughter of William G. and Maria Dawes.

ALBERT S. HOVEY, one of the prominent civil engineers of the northwest was instrumental in founding the Montana Society of Civil Engineers, being a charter member of the organization and having served it in the capacity of secretary, treasurer and vice president. Not only is he a leader in his profession, he is in every respect a student and a gentleman, having behind him generations of refinement and culture.

His learned old father was born in Lima, Livingston

county, New York, on the twelfth of August, 1814, but moved with his parents to Le Roy, Ohio, while yet a child. In 1840 and '41, he began the study of law in Cincinnati, of that state. Simeon Hovey was, however, a man of the Abou Ben Adam type. He was one who loved his fellow men and the paltry quibbles of the law did not impress him as a means to the end he so hoped to accomplish. In order that he might be of some real use to mankind he then took up the study of theology and received his degree in Cincinnati. His was the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He taught, in an age made narrow by the iron bands of creeds, that "I myself, am Heaven and Hell" and "As a man liveth, so is he." He was known as a Universalist clergyman and called by those of smaller faiths a disbeliever of the gospel—the good tidings, that he lived and preached. Until 1861 he devoted all his energies, both physical and mental, to the work which he seemed inspired to do, filling charges in several parts of Ohio and Michigan. The strain of his efforts finally told on his strength and he was obliged to seek a life in the open. Hence he moved to Bay City, Michigan, where he engaged in farming, doing a little real estate business on the side.

Before leaving Le Roy, Ohio, however, he succeeded in winning for his wife Mary Whipple, a young lady who was born and raised in that Ohio town. She was the descendant of William Whipple, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Bishop Whipple, who at a time shortly previous to the Civil war, was devoting his life to the Indians of Wisconsin and Minnesota, was a descendant of the same stock. Miss Whipple, whose people, even in that day, believed in education for women, was a graduate of the Le Roy high school. She was married to Simeon Hovey on the sixteenth of April, in 1840. Four children were born to the union. The oldest daughter, Anna Eliza, is now living at Akron, Ohio, the widow of the late Henry Clarke. Permelia, the wife of Oscar Hart, resides in St. Clair, Michigan. The third son died in infancy. The son, Albert S. Hovey, is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Hovey moved their little family from Bay City to St. Clair, Michigan, then to Mentor, Ohio, the home of our beloved president, Garfield, and finally to the city of Cleveland. Here the father passed away on the seventeenth of January, 1895, being laid to rest in the quiet little cemetery of Mentor. Mrs. Hovey survived him but one month, going to join him on the 17th of February, 1895.

Albert S. Hovey, their son, was born on September 8, 1850, in Perry, Lake county, Ohio. After receiving his early and secondary education in the schools of Ohio and Michigan, he entered Willoughby College at Willoughby, Ohio, being graduated from the classical course of this institution in the class of 1872. The next three years Mr. Hovey devoted to the study of engineering at Ann Arbor, the state university of Michigan. In 1876 he obtained employment in the office of the county surveyor in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. This work was at Cleveland under the supervision of Clarence H. Burgess, county surveyor. Shortly after he was engaged to survey the former old canal bed in Cleveland, then occupied by and taken over as the property and right of way of the Valley Railway, being engaged in surveying property lines then in dispute. Following this piece of work, he was offered the position of assistant engineer and inspector of harbor work on the Erie division, under Col. John M. Wilson, major of engineers from 1879 till 1882. Col. John M. Wilson later held the highest position in the gift of the government as chief of U. S. engineers.

In 1882, Mr. Hovey came to Montana to become chief mineral clerk in the United States survey at Helena.

He was in the office of John Harris, the United States surveyor general. For four years he occupied this position but in 1886 received a commission as United States deputy mineral surveyor for Montana with headquarters at Helena. In 1907, he moved to Portland, Oregon, and later to Tacoma, Washington. In 1908 he was appointed resident engineer, Twin Falls North Side Land & Water Company at Jerome, Idaho. On December 30, 1910, he returned to Helena, the town of his choice, and here opened an office of civil engineering. Mr. Hovey took this step that he might be more settled in his private life. He is so well known a civil engineer throughout the entire northwest that his success was assured at the beginning of the new venture and has fully fulfilled expectations.

Albert S. Hovey was married on the 2nd of April, 1895, to Miss Martha Tregonning, a young English woman who was making her home in Montana. The union took place in Butte, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Hovey are attendants of the Unitarian church. Mr. Hovey is a very active Mason in the York Rite and has held most of the offices in that order. His business office is room 9, Union Bank & Trust Company, Helena, Montana.

ERVIN A. RICHARDSON. A prominent merchant, banker and club man of Forsyth, Montana, was born in Steuben county, New York; the only son of Dr. John W. and Elizabeth (Boyer) Richardson. His father was a prominent physician, and a successful business man, who died when his son was but six years old. Five years later his mother passed away, leaving him in the care of his grandmother, who did not long survive the death of her daughter; after which, a married half-sister took him in charge at the age of twelve years.

After being graduated from the high school, May, 1882, he accepted a position with the post trader at Fort Custer, Montana. Here he became acquainted with the various tribes of Indians, and a few years later became an Indian trader at Crow Agency, where, by diligence and frugality during a period of fourteen years, he was enabled to launch the Richardson Mercantile Company at Forsyth. This was conducted on the co-operative plan, and has proven a success, having become one of the largest and most completely stocked department stores in the state. Mr. Richardson has personally conducted the training of a dozen or more men who are now wide awake stock holders in the various Richardson mercantile co-operative stores in Montana.

At the present time, he is not only president of the Richardson Mercantile Company at Forsyth, but also of the E. A. Richardson & Company store at Crow Agency, and of the W. B. Jordan & Sons Company of Miles City. He was one of the organizers and the first cashier of the Bank of Commerce of Forsyth, and is now the vice-president. He is also president of the Rosebud County Fair Association; and likewise a member of the board of education, being a firm believer that the future of Montana depends upon the education of the coming generations.

Mr. Richardson has proven his ability to superintend various enterprises, and safely conduct them to success. He is a wide awake man of the world, and in justice to him, it should be said, that in all his dealings with his fellow men, he is honest and upright; a man of few words, but a deep and careful thinker. He is a loyal member of the Republican party, but displays great wisdom and tact in taking no active part in local politics. He is a member of the Elks order; of the Billings, Forsyth, and Miles City clubs; and of the Pioneers of Eastern Montana. While he is not a member of any religious denomination, his preference is for the Presbyterian church of which his wife is an active member; but he is a loyal supporter of all



G. J. Friedman

branches of religious work, and an ardent admirer of all who endeavor to do good in the community in which he dwells.

He married Miss Lillian L. Woolston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Morgan Woolston, of Beverly, New Jersey, a lady well known as an active worker in both religious and educational circles in Montana, and is also rated as a speaker of ability. She is one of the vice-presidents of the Montana State Sunday School Association.

Mr. Richardson has watched the growth of the west, and has played an active part in its development, being one of the first men in the state to organize the co-operative mercantile plan, which has not only proven conducive to his own prosperity, but has also given opportunity for greater usefulness to his employees. Thereby he is modestly instituting a scheme which will ultimately solve the industrial problems that are now disturbing the whole nation.

ALBERT A. BLETHEN. There are certain staple articles which have been an absolute necessity to the forward march of progress and the advance of civilization. Travel always has been the means of broadening mankind's scope, the medium that has brought about our present civilization and, naturally, travel has always necessitated the use of means of conveyance. The manufacture of carriages and wagons is one of the time-honored occupations and for years has had in its ranks men of the highest character. Albert A. Blethen, proprietor of a blacksmith shop and livery at Harlowton, who for the past twelve years has been engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons, has taken an active part in shaping public sentiment when the welfare of the city has been at stake and is a representative of his community's best type of citizenship. He was born in Waldo county, Maine, March 10, 1865, and is a son of Augustus and Mary Jane (Boothby) Blethen. Augustus Blethen was a native of the Pine Tree state, where he spent his life in farming, becoming a prominent agriculturist and an active worker in his church. He died at the age of seventy-three years, while his wife, also born in Maine, passed away in her sixty-fourth year, and they were buried side by side. They had six children, of whom Albert A. is the youngest.

Albert A. Blethen received his early education in the district schools of his native vicinity, and as a youth worked on his father's farm. Subsequently, he became a hand on neighboring farms, receiving a salary of ten dollars per month, and out of eleven months' salary saved ninety dollars. From that time until attaining his twenty-eighth year he was engaged in working at various occupations, and then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he spent about three years, removal then being made to Portland, Maine, in which city he was engaged in farming and gardening for one year. Returning home, he worked in the lumber woods for one winter, and in 1882 started for Montana, where he arrived during the summer, since which time, with the exception of a few years, he has made this state his home. The greater part of his time was spent in ranching and farm work, but in 1900 he decided to embark in business on his own account, and accordingly established himself in the blacksmith business at Harlowton, although he had never learned the trade and had no previous experience outside of what was picked up by him on the various farms and ranches on which he had worked. This venture proved very successful, and he subsequently added a livery business and also engaged in manufacturing wagons, in which he has likewise proved his skill as a mechanic. He has also made a number of valuable tools, the first being a traverse-drill, which is still in his possession. He is doing business in the oldest building in Harlowton, which has become one of the best equipped and

most complete establishments of its kind in Montana, and the excellence of his work and the absolute reliability which may be placed therein have gained him a wide and profitable trade.

Mr. Blethen may be termed one of Montana's most enthusiastic "boosters." During the past quarter of a century he has seen the vast grazing country and undeveloped territory gradually develop into a flourishing agricultural and commercial community, with large industries and churches and schools that cannot be excelled by any section in the country, and to prove that he is sincere in his belief as to the future of the state, he has invested largely in real estate holdings. He is fond of all out-door sports, and also appreciates good music, being himself a skilled performer on the violin. Although his business has naturally made him partial to the horse, he has kept up with the progress of the times, and owns his own automobile. Politically a Republican, he has never cared to enter public life, but takes a good citizen's interest in matters of the day. He is a member of the Episcopal church, where his wife belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society and for years has been an active member of the Altar Guild. Elected the first fire chief of Harlowton, Mr. Blethen served in that capacity for four years, during which time he did much to build up the department.

Mr. Blethen was married at Castle, Montana, November 29, 1899, to Miss Frances L. Smith, formerly of Hull, Yorkshire, England.

HON. GEORGE J. WIEDEMAN. Among the prominent business men of Montana who have made a decided impression by their personality, not only upon the community wherein they have lived, but upon all other sections of the state where they have become known, none is entitled to more praiseworthy notice than that genial, whole-souled gentleman, the Hon. Geo. J. Wiedeman, of Lewistown, Montana. Leaving home at an early age, and with limited advantages, except those wrung by his own ability and force of character from his environments, he has at all times exhibited an unusual spirit of determination in overcoming obstacles.

A business man of rare judgment and far-sightedness, he has been conspicuous as a mold of opinion and a director of thought in all important matters connected with the city and county in which he resides. A man possessing a most generous and kindly disposition, one whose word is absolutely as good as his bond, his place among his fellow men, in whatever relations, business, political, or social, is one of the highest esteem and confidence.

He was born at New Bremen, Auglaize county, Ohio, on February 22, 1860, both of his parents being German.

His father, Frederick A. Wiedeman, came to America in 1834, settling in New Bremen, where he lived the remainder of his life. His wife was Mary Stroh, who survived him a number of years, remaining at the old home to the end. Their family of four daughters and five sons are all living. Of these George J. was the fifth. His childhood and youth were spent at home where he attended school and performed as much of the labor about the small farm as his age would warrant.

When he reached the age of fourteen, he decided to go out and make his own way in the world, considering that the horizon of the home nest was too small for him. During the succeeding seven years he worked at various occupations and in several different places until the fall of 1881, when he, with his brother John L., who was his senior by six years, determined to follow the famous advice of Horace Greeley and "Go West." They had selected Fargo, North Dakota, as their objective point, but not finding conditions to their

liking they pressed on to Fort Benton, making the journey from Bismarck by steamboat.

From here Mr. Wiedeman continued on to Utica, where he secured employment herding sheep for a year. At the end of that time, he embarked in the sheep business on his own account. He secured a ranch on the East Fork of Big Spring creek, about twelve miles from what is now the city of Lewistown. Here he carried on the business of sheep raising and wool, with marked success, and sold out in 1886 to enter the mercantile business which was really the work he had always desired most to do. He now entered the employ of T. C. Power & Bro., who operated a number of similar establishments in other parts of Montana.

To this occupation he brought the energy, ambition, and ability which have uniformly marked his career and it was but a short time, until Mr. Wiedeman was recognized as an invaluable member of the business force. Continuing there until 1892, he decided to start in business for himself, and organized in November of that year the Montana Hardware Company, which is today one of the best known concerns of its kind in Montana, as well as one of the most successful. Progressive ideas and sane and wholesome business methods have marked the operations of this house, and the growth and present prosperity of the business are a sufficient commentary on the commercial ability and extraordinary powers of application, which have characterized Mr. Wiedeman's life.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, in the departments of blue lodge, Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine, and has filled all offices with credit, in the blue lodge and the chapter. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has served his lodge as exalted ruler. The Judith Club finds in him an enthusiastic and valuable member and he has always been a moving spirit in any cause having for its object the advancement of the best interests of his own home city, county, or state.

As a politician, Mr. Wiedeman has been ever zealous and effective in his efforts in behalf of the Republican party. He is known for a party fighter and it is significant that he has been present at every convention since 1888. He has served his district in the state legislature and was a member of the session that created Sanders county. Besides being the manager of the Montana Hardware Company, he is prominently connected with a good many other business organizations in Fergus county.

On April 8, 1890, Mr. Wiedeman married Miss Anna M. Weydert, the second daughter of Paul and Mary Weydert, of Helena.

Mrs. Wiedeman was born at Helena, Montana, in 1868, attending the public schools until her father removed with his family to the Judith Basin in 1882. At the age of sixteen she taught school and later attended Carlton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Mrs. Wiedeman is widely known as a most energetic and tireless worker in any movement designed to promote the uplift and betterment of the community, and holds a high position in the society of Lewistown. She is equally as sedulous in the labor of the church and charity as her husband is in business.

Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiedeman, and the rearing and education of these boys have been the supreme interest of their lives. William, the eldest, is associated with his father in business, and George, Jr., contemplates joining his brother later in perpetuating the success of their father, while Arthur, aged eight and a half years, is still attending the schools of Lewistown.

ALLAN A. CAMERON. With a genius for public affairs and agricultural pursuits, which has enabled him

to give attention to both with very gratifying success, Allan A. Cameron, the popular and efficient postmaster of Bozeman, has found in the northwest opportunity for full play of his productive faculties. He is a native of Carson City, Nevada, and was born May 2, 1874, a son of Don and Christiana (Blackburn) Cameron.

Don Cameron was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, of Scotch parentage, March 8, 1842, and when a young man, in 1866, removed to California and engaged in the contracting business. Not long thereafter he went to Nevada, following the same line there until the spring of 1882, at which time he came to Montana, locating twelve miles from Bozeman in Gallatin county. He there carried on stock raising and farming until 1906, which year saw his retirement from active business matters. In politics a staunch Republican, he served four years as county commissioner of Gallatin county, being elected first in 1896 and again in 1898. His wife, who was born in Ontario, Canada, January 23, 1852, passed away in 1895, having been the mother of four sons and two daughters, and five children survive at this time, Allan A. being the oldest.

Allan A. Cameron was educated in the schools of Bozeman and the State Agricultural College, and his first experience in farming was on his father's property. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to the office of county clerk, was re-elected in 1904, and after serving two terms, in the fall of 1906 was elected to serve in the state legislature. He was a member of that body in its tenth session, and in July, 1911, returned to the farm and engaged in stock raising and tilling the soil until his appointment, July 23, 1911, to the responsible office of postmaster at Bozeman, in which capacity he has served ever since with universal satisfaction. Mr. Cameron is esteemed and respected by a wide circle of friends, exhibiting towards all a courteous and genial manner, and having the true westerner's considerateness and hospitality for all his fellow men. As an official of the people he is proving, and has proved in the past, a conscientious, public-spirited citizen, faithful and capable in the discharge of his duties. Fraternally, he is connected with Gallatin Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. Bozeman Lodge No. 463, B. P. O. E.

On November 19, 1902, Mr. Cameron was married to Miss Gertrude Morgan, who was born in Leavenworth county, Kansas, daughter of Weckford and Elizabeth (Morgan) Morgan, natives of Virginia. They had five children, Mrs. Cameron being the youngest. Mr. Morgan was a pioneer of the Treasure state, having located in Virginia City, Montana, in 1864, and is now retired from business activities and makes his home in Bozeman, where he is widely and favorably known. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have had two daughters: Kathleen and Mildred.

HON. CHARLES S. HARTMAN. Few men in the public life of Montana have attained a more eminent place in the regard and esteem of their fellow citizens than has been the portion of Hon. Charles S. Hartman, of Bozeman. Throughout a public career that began in 1884, when as a young man he was elected probate judge of Gallatin county, he has remained a type of American statesmanship at its best, an exemplar of intellectual honesty and high-mindedness in political life. As a member of the committee which framed the laws of the state of Montana, and as congressman, his one dominant purpose was to seek out and follow the policies that would best serve the people, and at all times his independence asserted itself and his devotion to conviction caused him to follow only the dictates of his own conscience. Mr. Hartman was born at Monticello, White county, Indiana, March 1, 1861, a son of Sampson and Mary C. (Heckendorn) Hartman. His father, born in 1830, was a carpenter by trade, became a contractor in Monticello, and died January 26, 1861, before the birth of Charles S. Mrs. Hartman, who was born

in Pennsylvania, in 1835, survived her husband many years, and passed away December 15, 1911. Three children were born to them, namely: Walter S., who is a member of the legal firm of Hartman & Hartman, at Bozeman; A. D., who resides in Ohio; and Charles S.

The early education of Charles S. Hartman was secured in the public and high schools of Monticello, and at the age of sixteen years he began to teach school. During the three years that he followed the profession of educator he devoted himself assiduously to his law studies, and after a preparatory course in Wabash College entered the law offices of Owens & Uhl, at Monticello. In January, 1882, Mr. Hartman came to Bozeman, Montana, and for one year acted as bookkeeper for Nelson Story in his banking business, and then entered the real estate business until he was admitted to the bar in August, 1884. In October of that year he was elected probate judge of Gallatin county, and after serving one term of two years refused a re-nomination to engage in the practice of his profession with Judge Francis K. Armstrong, this partnership continuing for some years. In May, 1889, Mr. Hartman was elected a member of the state constitutional convention, and his services in that distinguished body resulted in his nomination for congress in 1892. In that year he was elected, and again in 1894 and 1896, but in 1898 declined the nomination. In 1910 he was again prevailed upon to accept the nomination. During his former terms in congress the people had learned to admire his independence and sound judgment, and he was a conspicuous figure in the group of progressive legislators who represented the aspirations of the mass of the people. His utter fearlessness in denouncing what he considered the unfair methods of various large interests, however, had antagonized certain powerful cliques, and largely through the efforts of the Amalgamated Copper Company, he met with defeat. Mr. Hartman has since devoted himself to the general practice of law, in partnership with his brother, his offices being maintained in the Gallatin block. He is a man of sterling honesty, positive convictions and an aggressive temperament. These qualities, reinforced by marked ability, have made him an active and useful member of his community. His political tendencies are those of Bryan Democracy.

On December 2, 1884, Mr. Hartman was married to Miss Flora B. Imes, who was born in White county, Indiana, the sixth in order of birth of the eight children of William and Malinda (Faris) Imes, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Imes was for a number of years engaged in the insurance business. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have had two daughters: Lois, teacher of domestic science in the State University at Salt Lake City, Utah; and Flora, a music teacher, who was married August 21, 1912, to Roy D. Pinkerton and resides at Glendale, California. The family is connected with the Presbyterian church.

LOREN W. ORVIS. The pioneer merchant of Salesville, Montana, where he has been engaged in business for nearly twenty years, Loren W. Orvis has the distinction of being a self-made man, and one who has so conducted his activities as to redound to the best interests of his community. Miner, farmer and merchandizer, Mr. Orvis has been a busy and industrious workman, but has found time to give to his city as a public official, and through his ability and conscientious regard for duty has won the unqualified esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Orvis was born in Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, March 16, 1853, and is a son of James and Julia (Lawrence) Orvis.

The Orvis family originated in this country in the New England states, whence three brothers came prior to 1600, in which year there was a George Orvis living in Massachusetts. James Orvis was born August 15, 1818, in Vermont, and in 1849 removed to Wisconsin,

locating at Fond du Lac, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Subsequently he became the proprietor of a sawmill, owning the water power and building the mill at Avoca, Wisconsin, and being a pioneer in that line of industry. For a number of years he was also engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fond du Lac county, but retired from activities some time prior to his death, which occurred in 1885. His wife, born in New York state, in 1831, died in 1885, having been the mother of nine children, six of whom survive, of whom Loren W. is the oldest. James Orvis was originally a Whig and later a Republican, served as a member of the school board and in other township offices for many years, and was eventually sent to represent his district in the state legislature.

Loren W. Orvis secured his education in the schools of Oakfield, Wisconsin, and in 1875 removed to Canton, Iowa, from whence he went to Calliope, in the same state. For some time he was an employee of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, but resigned his position to engage in farm work at Eldora, and from there returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he spent about two years. In January, 1879, Mr. Orvis went to the Black Hills and moved on to Bismarck, North Dakota, by stage, spending about two years. On June 1, 1882, he arrived in Miles City, Montana, having traveled overland with his own team, and subsequently went to old Coulson, Bozeman and Cook City. He was engaged in mining and prospecting in the latter place, and later at old Three Forks and Toston on the Missouri river, and in 1885 located near Salesville, where he was engaged in farming. On January 1, 1893, Mr. Orvis became the pioneer merchant of Salesville, establishing himself in a general merchandise business that has become the leading store of its kind in this section. He carries a full line of up-to-date goods, and has every convenience for his customers. A man of the strictest integrity, the confidence in which he is held by the community has been shown by his election to the office of clerk and trustee of the school board for some eight or ten years, where his duties were discharged in an able and faithful manner. In political matters he is an ardent Republican. He is a member of Salesville Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., and was elected noble grand in January, 1912. He has many friends in the order, as he has, indeed, in business and social circles.

On August 17, 1891, Mr. Orvis was married to Mrs. Mary E. Schmidt, widow of Paul Schmidt, and daughter of Robert C. and Lana (Spry) Thomas, and born in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois. Her father, a native of Covington, Kentucky, born in 1830, was three years of age when taken to Illinois by his parents, and on reaching manhood engaged in a general merchandise business at Canton. In 1869 he removed to Carter county, Missouri, where he carried on a general merchandise business and grist mill until 1874, in which year he removed to Jasper county. For thirty-four years he was a resident of Nashville, Missouri, and was one of the leading local preachers of the United Brethren church. He was deputy sheriff in Fulton county, Illinois, and while a resident of Jasper county, Missouri, acted as assessor for many years. In the latter part of his life he came to Montana, where his death occurred in 1903, when he was seventy-three years of age. He was married October 6, 1853, to Miss Lana Spry, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1831, and she died January 4, 1902, having been the mother of ten children, of whom five are still living, Mrs. Orvis being the fourth in order of birth. Mrs. Orvis was appointed postmistress in January, 1893, and acted in that capacity for a period of eight years. She had two children by her first marriage, Otto and Zulu, and she and Mr. Orvis have had four children: Lora May, who died in infancy; and L. Worth, R. Keith and Lyle B.

FRANK FOSTER has been a resident of the state of Montana since 1882. He came here in his young manhood, being about eighteen years of age at the time of his advent in these parts, and he has been more or less prominent in the county since that time. He has acquired a nice ranching property in the vicinity of Paradise, and adds surveying and prospecting to his other activities, so that he is easily one of the busiest men in the county.

Born in Santa Cruz, California, on June 18, 1864, Frank Foster is the son of Franklin B. and Annie (Miller) Foster. The father was a native New Yorker who came to California with the pioneers of that state in the days of "forty-nine" and he followed mining there until his death, which occurred in 1864, when he was in his young manhood, being but thirty-five years of age at the time. His widow survived him until 1906, and was sixty-six years of age when she died. She is buried at Plains, Montana. Two children were born to these worthy parents.—Frank of this review and an elder sister, Mary, who is married to Carlton R. Perrine and resides in Buffalo, New York.

Frank Foster was an infant less than a month old when his father died, and when he was about four years old his widowed mother went to Buffalo, New York, and there they lived until the subject was about eighteen years old. They came to Montana in 1882, and settled first in Chouteau county, there remaining for a year, during which time Mr. Foster gained some ranching experience as a "hand" on a cattle ranch. He then went to Philipsburg and the Deer Lodge valley, where he gave his energies and time to the business of mining for something like ten years. He was reasonably successful in the work, but at the end of that time gave it up and came to Plains valley where he engaged in farming for another decade. Although he no longer is actively engaged in ranching, he still owns his place in the valley near Paradise, which is admitted to be one of the finest in that vicinity. He has in later years devoted himself to surveying and prospecting, and has been deputy county assessor, an office which he has filled with all satisfaction to the people. In the recent election he was elected to the office of county clerk, and it is safe to predict that he will discharge the duties of that office in a manner consistent with his usual methods, thus further proving his fitness for public service. He was elected on the Democratic ticket and has long been a faithful adherent of the party, in whose interests he has taken an active part. Other public offices have claimed his services, and he was at one time a member of the school board, as well as having served as justice of the peace, while he has served as county surveyor in recent years.

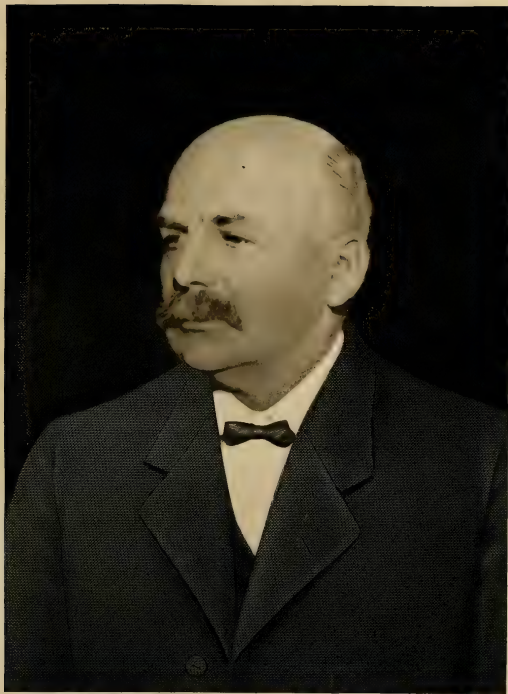
No more enthusiastic Montanian may be found in these parts than Mr. Foster, and he is well qualified to speak of the possibilities of the state for the future, in consideration of his work in its various sections in his capacity of surveyor and prospector. He believes the development of the state, great as it has been, to be still in its infancy, and points out the magnificent resources of the state in her water power alone, which he avers will continue to attract capital and industries for many years to come, while the town of Thompson Falls he believes will one day be a beautiful city. Mr. Foster is unmarried.

HON. GEORGE MCCONE. The day of the open range in Montana is now a thing of the dim and distant past, and the great herds of cattle that once roamed the plains, unmolested save for an occasional attack by the hostile red-skins, have been replaced by bunches confined to their owners' properties by the barb-wire of civilization. Along with the customs and usages of the early days of the battle industry of the state are passing the

pioneers who came to this section to overcome the hardships of frontier existence, to give battle to the wild animals and wilder men, and to blaze the trail that those who came afterward might lay the foundations for the upbuilding of a mighty center of commercial, industrial and educational activity. Among those who still remain to relate as an eye-witness the thrilling experiences of early Montana life, and whose connection with the cattle industry for many years has made him one of the best known business men of his part of the state, is the Hon. George McCone, of Burns, now serving his second term as a member of the state senate. Mr. McCone was born April 4, 1854, in Livingston county, New York, and is a son of Isaac and Polly (Griswold) McCone. His father, a native of the Empire state, moved in 1855 to the vicinity of Herricksville, Michigan, there dying in 1863. His wife was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1823, and still makes her home at Herricksville, having reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

After receiving a common school education, George McCone began working for himself at the age of seventeen years, devoting his time to farming in the summer months and to working in the pineries during the winters. He first came to the west in 1877, locating in Indian Territory, where he carried mail from Fort Reno to Fort Sill for one year. During the following spring he came to Bismarck, and began carrying mail from that city to Fort Keogh, continuing therein until the fall of 1881 and having at the same time charge of the United States government hay, wood and grain teams between those two points. In 1882 he embarked in the cattle business on Burns creek, forty miles north of Glendive, and was the first man to bring cattle into that locality, which at that time was not organized. In July, 1882, he secured the contract to carry the mail from Glendive to Fort Buford, and from there to Wolf Point, and so continued six years, or until the advent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. During this time he had continued to carry on his cattle business, to which he added sheep and horse raising, and for this long stretch of years has been one of the leading stockmen of eastern Montana. Mr. McCone recalls numerous reminiscences of the early days of the state; days fraught with peril to the hardy pioneers who faced the dangers of the wild country with that indifference to hardship and privation that only the true American pioneer can show; the days of deeds of violence and deeds of valor; the days the like of which have hardly a parallel in history. Through those days men's souls were tried, and those who have lived through them are not wanting in courage; neither can they be said to be lacking the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens. Mr. McCone is the owner of 4500 acres of land, about one-half of which is tillable, and in 1912 he had three hundred acres in wheat, flax and oats. Although his cattle no longer roam the open range, he still keeps large herds, and finds a ready sale for his animals in the large markets.

In 1884 Mr. McCone was married at Sidney, Montana, to Miss Mattie Newlon, a native of Peoria, Illinois, and daughter of W. W. Newlon, who came to the Yellowstone valley in 1879. Three children were born to this union, namely: LeRoy, born in 1886, was married in 1906 to Mida Finley, a native of Michigan; Lydia, born in 1890, married Charles Lorenzo Hood, and has one son, Milton Lorenzo; and Alice, born in 1896, residing at home. On October 1, 1908, Mr. McCone was married to Miss Viola Bowers, a native of Michigan, and daughter of Henry H. and Orrissa (Rosencrants) Bowers, natives of Michigan. Mr. Bowers, who has been engaged in farming throughout a long and honorable career, now resides at Grand Rapids. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowers: Mrs. McCone and Mrs. Colin P. Campbell, the latter the wife of a prominent Grand Rapids attorney and politician, who



Geo. M^{rs} Cone

at one time was speaker of the Michigan house of representatives. Mr. and Mrs. McCone have had one child, George Henry, born November 15, 1910.

In his political belief a stalwart Republican, Mr. McCone was appointed a member of the first board of county commissioners, and in the first general election, in 1882, was elected to that office, being re-elected each succeeding year until 1900. In that fall he was selected to represent his district in the general assembly, and after serving that term was sent to the senate, being subsequently re-elected. A prominent Mason, he is a member of Glendive Lodge, Yellowstone Chapter and Damascus Commandery, all of Glendive, and in each of these he has numerous warm friends. Mrs. McCone is a member of the Episcopal church. A lady of culture and refinement, she presides over the Glendive home with gracious hospitality, and is a general favorite in social circles of the city. Her husband spends his time between the city home and the ranch, in the vicinity of both of which he is widely known and most thoroughly esteemed.

GEORGE W. BAKER. Now living in comfortable retirement after many years spent in successful agricultural operations, George W. Baker, of McLeod, Sweet Grass county, enjoys the respect and esteem of his community, and is recognized as one of the men to whose progressive spirit this section owes much of its prosperity. More than a quarter of a century ago he introduced the growing of alfalfa into this locality, braved the ridicule of those who claimed this product not be produced with success here, and vindicated his judgment by building up a large and prosperous enterprise. Mr. Baker, like many of the successful residents of Montana, is a product of the New England States, having been born in Essex, Chittenden county, Vermont, December 28, 1840. His father, Nahum Baker, was born in the same county in 1812, and in 1852 removed to the state of New York, where he was engaged in farming until 1856, then going to Fillmore county, Minnesota. He there took up a government tract, the deed for which was signed by Abraham Lincoln, and continued operations until 1885, then removing to Gallatin (now Sweet Grass) county, Montana, where his death occurred in 1889. Originally a Whig, he later joined the ranks of the Republican party and was steadfast in his support of its principles and candidates. Mr. Baker married Clarissa Cutting, who was born in 1813 and died in 1890, and they had three sons: George W.; Leslie, who died at the age of thirty-seven years; and Holloway, who was thirty years old at the time of his death.

George W. Baker was educated in the public schools of Vermont, New York and Minnesota, and was nineteen years of age when he left the parental roof. On March 24, 1859, he started overland from Spring Valley, Minnesota, with an ox-team, bound for California, and arrived at Wyreka, September 21st. There he secured employment working on a ranch, where during the next three years he received thirty-five dollars a month, and then went to Red Bluff, California, and engaged in farming for himself. Subsequently he followed teaming to different points for two years, and in 1867 removed to Silver City, Idaho, with a freight team of his own, carrying goods purchased in California, and arriving in Idaho disposed of his goods and mule teams and for about five years was engaged in mining with varied success. Going thence to Minnesota, he was married in 1875, after which he went to Nevada and resumed the teaming business, working between Carson City and Bodie and from Wordsworth south to the mining camps, and to Silver City, Idaho. In 1882 Mr. Baker came overland to Gallatin county, Montana, and, locating at Boulder, engaged in railroad contracting, getting out ties for the Northern Pacific. In conjunction with this he engaged in hauling supplies from Columbus to his camp on the Boulder river, a trip of

sixty-five miles by wagon, after which the goods were packed twenty-five miles to the camp. Later he was engaged in getting out logs, having entered land on the government reservation, and in 1885 brought his family out from Minnesota to the new home, Mrs. Baker being the first white woman to locate on the Boulder river. Mr. Baker then engaged in the cattle and horse business, and later added sheep, and each year added to his landed holdings until he now owns one thousand acres in Sweet Grass county, and has control of five thousand acres for his range. In 1886 he was the first to introduce alfalfa into this section of the country, and the success which has met his efforts is ample proof of the good judgment that prompted this innovation. The Natural Bridge of Montana, which is known all over the civilized world, is located on Mr. Baker's ranch. Several years ago, feeling that he had earned a rest from strenuous activities, Mr. Baker retired, and is now living in McLeod, where he is often visited by his children, who all live in Sweet Grass county, within a radius of fourteen miles. Since 1874 he has been a member of the Odd Fellows, and his political views are Independent, he exercising his right to vote rather for the man than the party. In 1870, Mr. Baker visited Minnesota. On the return trip, he left Omaha in time to be at Promotory, Utah, at the laying of the last tie and rail of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, thus being a passenger on the first through train from Omaha to Sacramento in 1871. In 1883, he was present at the driving of the Golden Spike of the Northern Pacific near Garrison, a station in Montana, half way between St. Paul and Seattle.

On April 24, 1875, Mr. Baker was married at Creston, Iowa, to Miss Emma B. Cowles, who was born in Wisconsin, and they have had four children: Pearl born in Nevada, wife of Primus Bruffery, partner of Mr. Baker in the stock business; Mabel, born in Minnesota, wife of Elmer McConnell, a ranchman in Sweet Grass county; Ralph, born in Nevada, also engaged in ranching in Sweet Grass county, married Mamie Knight, and Edna, born in Nevada, widow of Thomas Brather. Christmas is always celebrated at the parent's home in McLeod, and on these occasions the children and eleven grandchildren are present. The family is one of the best known and most highly esteemed in this part of the county, its members all being honest, industrious people who are making their influence for morality and good citizenship felt by their community. Although advanced in years the father is still in excellent health and spirits and, surrounded by his children, may look forward to many years of contented enjoyment of the fruits of his early years of labor.

JAMES R. GOSS. One of the best-known attorneys practicing at the Montana bar is James R. Goss, a man whose ability and profound learning as an attorney has been demonstrated in the trial of many important suits, as well as in sound counsel and legal advice, and who has been called upon to fill various important positions of honor and trust. Mr. Goss is a native of the Empire state, and was born near New York City, April 17, 1848. His early education was secured in Lorain county, Ohio, and he later attended Oberlin College. In 1873, Mr. Goss turned his attention to the study of law, and after prosecuting his studies for some time, entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1876.

After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Goss engaged in practice in Jackson county, Michigan, but in 1881, removed to Bismarck, Dakota, (now North Dakota) where he remained for one year. The year 1882 saw Mr. Goss's advent in Billings, Montana, and this has since been his home and field of practice. In the practice of his profession Mr. Goss has met with a large measure of success and has become one of the most

prominent members of the profession in this section of the state. He has served his fellow citizens as county attorney and probate judge of Yellowstone county, with unquestioned success, and has been president of the Yellowstone Bar Association since its organization. As president of the school board and as a member of the building committee and one of the first trustees of the Farnly Billings Memorial Library, which was erected in 1900-1901, Mr. Goss has done much toward the betterment of the schools and the general improvement of this side of the city's civil life.

In politics, Mr. Goss has always been a staunch Republican, and he is recognized as one of the leaders of his party in Yellowstone county. He has been a well-known stump speaker and has acted as a member of the county central committee on various occasions. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. During the year of 1911, Mr. Goss was the president of the Eastern Montana Pioneer Association, an organization which included all of the eastern counties of Montana, and whose requirements for membership were that the applicant must have been a resident of Montana before 1884. He has been one of the leading citizens in Billings in the establishment and growth of the Billings Polytechnic Institute at Billings, a young but growing institution of the state of Montana, with a most brilliant future. He has been a member of the board of directors of this institution since its organization, and takes a great and active interest in all its affairs and great pride in its development.

Mr. Goss was married in Michigan to Miss Florence E. Lord, a native of that state and they have one child, Marion, now residing in Billings, a graduate of Oberlin College.

Mr. Goss has always aimed to advance the best interests of the city of his residence, believing that the community in which he has lived, and which has liberally contributed to whatever success he has attained, deserves on his part a reciprocal obligation. His career as a lawyer has been a long and honorable one. He has achieved and maintained an exalted position in his profession, and is held in confidence and high esteem by all who know him.

FRANK W. KINNEY. In the beautiful and picturesque hills overlooking the Yellowstone river in Dawson county, Montana, is situated the cattle and horse ranch of Frank W. Kinney, an enterprise that stands as a monument to the courage, perseverance and ability of the youth who, some thirty years ago, arrived in the city of Glendive with a capital of ten dollars borrowed money, and who today is one of the leading stockmen of eastern Montana. Frank W. Kinney was born in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, November 23, 1857, and is a son of Horace and Elizabeth (Darling) Kinney, the former a native of New York and the latter of Wisconsin. His father migrated to Minnesota in 1855, and the remainder of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits in that section, where he died in 1879, his widow surviving him until 1894. They had a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and of these Frank W. Kinney was the second in order of birth.

Frank W. Kinney received his education in the common schools of Blue Earth county, and grew up on his father's farm, remaining under the parental roof until the older man's death. He then began operations on his own account in Minnesota, but a desire to see more of the country, and a belief that he could find a wider field for his abilities in the west, brought him to Glendive in 1882, at which time he had ten dollars, this having been borrowed. He began his career on a cattle ranch in Dawson county, entering the employ of Charles Krug, and later worked for Griffin Brothers for five years. Having been reared to habits of in-

dustry and economy, Mr. Kinney carefully conserved his earnings and gradually invested them in cattle, finally being able to buy a carload of animals, but this auspicious start was nipped in the bud by the disastrous storms of the severe winter of 1886-7, when almost every ranchman in this section lost the greater part of his stock. Mr. Kinney did not allow himself to become discouraged, however, but sold what little stock he had been able to save and invested the result of his sale in horses. In 1887 he secured employment with the ferry company at Glendive, and after three years bought the interest of the owners, continuing to conduct the ferry until the bridge was built across the Yellowstone river. In the meantime he had continued to carry on horse raising, and eventually became one of the leading horsebreeders of eastern Montana, usually owning from 300 to 400 animals at a time and shipping to all parts of the country. At this time he is starting to breed pure Percheron animals, and is determined to accumulate one of the best droves in the northwest. His fine ranch is five miles west of Glendive, where he has 2080 acres, some of which is under the plow, although Mr. Kinney is not a farmer, but devotes all of his time to raising horses. On this land is situated a fine cement block house, with ten rooms, modern in construction and appointments, which he erected in 1911, and a modern, well-equipped cement barn, 40x100 feet, which would do credit to any community. Mr. Kinney also owns a winter home at Glendive, where he has a brick block rented for a meat market business.

On February 14, 1895, Mr. Kinney was married to Miss Ella Kennedy, at Mankato, Minnesota, she being a daughter of E. R. and Lydia Kennedy, and a native of Massachusetts, born near Boston. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, aged as follows: Agnes, sixteen; Harold, fourteen and Horace, ten years, and all are attending school in Glendive, where the family makes its home during the winter months. Mr. Kinney is a great admirer of ex-President Roosevelt, but, outside of having cast his vote and taken a good citizen's interest in matters that affect the welfare of his community, has not been active in public life. He is a member of the Odd Fellows at Glendive, and Mrs. Kinney is a member of the Baptist church. At all times temperate himself, Mr. Kinney has believed in temperate living, and his long and honorable career is absolutely without stain or blemish. In all of his dealings with his fellow-men he has shown the strictest integrity and uprightness of character, and as a result has the unqualified esteem of all who know him.

ELI V. RUBOTTOM. The largest business of its kind in the northern part of Montana, and the oldest in the state, the Como Company of Great Falls was founded as a small retail paint store something more than twenty years ago and has been developed to its present large proportions through the ability of its president, Eli V. Rubottom, a business man of the foremost rank, whose prominence in the commercial life of his adopted community has come as a result of long years of steadfast endeavor. Mr. Rubottom was born in Parke county, Indiana, February 5, 1856, and is a son of Laban and Anna (Hill) Rubottom.

Mr. Rubottom's paternal ancestors were natives of Germany and early settlers of North Carolina, while his maternal progenitor, who also settled in the Tar Heel state at an early day, came from England. The great-uncle of Mrs. Anna (Hill) Rubottom, General Mercer, was a noted Revolutionary general, and others of the family have distinguished themselves in various fields of endeavor. Laban Rubottom was born in North Carolina, and in early days traveled over the old Daniel Boone trail to the forests of Parke county, Indiana, where he spent the winters in cutting poplar,



Frank W. Kinney

which in the spring and summer he fashioned into pumps, gaining a wide reputation in his vicinity for the excellence of his work. Although he was a Quaker and as such did not believe in war, during the struggle between the states he was so firmly convinced of the justice of the North's position that he enlisted in the home guards. His death occurred when he was only forty-seven years of age, in 1871. He was married in Bloomingdale township, Burke county, to Anna Hill, a native of North Carolina and daughter of farming people of that state, and she survived her husband only two years, passing away in 1873 when forty-seven years of age. Of their eight children, Eli was the fifth in order of birth.

Eli V. Rubottom received a public school education, and then entered Bloomingdale Academy, but at the age of fifteen years, when his father died, he left school to become apprenticed to a house painter, it being necessary that he should begin to do something toward his own support. When he had spent three years as an apprentice, he began to work at his trade as a journeyman, and as such, in 1877, removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he continued to reside for some time. Subsequently he went to Colorado, where he spent the greater part of the next five years working for the Union Pacific Railroad, on the Kansas Division, but on August 6, 1882, arrived at Glendive, Montana, to take charge of the painting department of the Northern Pacific, under S. R. Ainslie. He continued in that company's service until December 15, 1883, when he removed to Helena, and on May 8, 1885, made removal to Butte, which city was his field of endeavor until January 24, 1886. At that time, with Fred Avery, Mr. Rubottom started on one of the most interesting trips he has ever made, a journey of seven days in a four-horse team, to a sheep ranch situated thirty-five miles northwest of Choteau, owned by Mr. Rubottom. He continued to stay in that locality until disposing of the property, in the middle of August, 1886, at which time he came to Great Falls to establish himself as a contractor, a business to which he devoted his interests and energies until 1890. On February 20, 1890, Mr. Rubottom went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and was there married to Miss Julietta Carter, daughter of W. S. Carter, a pioneer of that city, and on his return from his wedding journey established himself in business in a rented store at No. 123 Central avenue, as proprietor of an establishment for the sale of paints, wall paper, window glass, brushes and all kindred articles, the first store of its kind established in the state. Building operations were proceeding with great activity at that time and the establishment filled a long-felt want, the business proving a success from its inception. From a small though enterprising venture, it grew rapidly year by year, and in 1893 the Como Company was organized, the firm being incorporated during July of that year with Mr. Rubottom as president. This is the largest wholesale and retail business of its kind in the northern part of the state, and the success which has marked its growth is but a just reward to the poor orphan lad who reached Montana with a capital of a little over four dollars thirty years ago. Mr. Rubottom is a stalwart Republican in politics and takes a great deal of interest in public matters. His activities, however, have been more in the line of directing than in active participation as an office holder, as on several occasions he has refused the nomination for the mayoralty. He is a member of the Electric Club and of the Merchants Association, and has passed through the chairs of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the A. O. U. W., in all of which organizations he is deservedly popular. His religious connection is with the Congregational church, of which he has acted as treasurer and trustee for a number of years. He has evidenced his faith in the future of Great Falls by investing heavily in real estate, and in addition to the company's store,

at 319 Central avenue, owns a handsome residence at No. 924 Third avenue, North.

Mr. and Mrs. Rubottom have had two children: Carter V., born November 24, 1890, and now in his third year as a student in the Agricultural College, at Bozeman; and Anna L., born September 3, 1892, who is attending a young ladies' school at Washington, D. C.

BERNARD L. POWERS. For thirty-one years Bernard L. Powers has practiced his profession in Havre and Fort Benton, Montana, and no lawyer in the district has found more secure place in the confidence and esteem of the public than has he in the passing years. Coming to Fort Benton in 1882, almost immediately after being admitted to the bar, he soon found favor in the community, and Chouteau county has since that time given him a sufficient field for the practice of his profession. He has occupied a number of offices of prominence in the county, and was elected to the office of county attorney at the general election in November, 1893, and was reelected for two successive terms. At the general November election, 1903, was elected to the office of county auditor and served as the first county auditor of Chouteau county, in November, 1910, was again elected to the office of county attorney and served in that capacity during the period in which the counties of Hill and Blaine were carved out of the territory comprising Chouteau county. His reputation is built upon solid accomplishment, backed by the splendid attributes of character which have ever been his, and no citizen of Fort Benton has been more active in communal life of the city than he has.

Born in Pittsfield, Maine, on July 26, 1857, Bernard L. Powers is the son of Philip and Sophronie (Mathews) Powers, both borne and reared in Maine, and both now deceased. These worthy parents reared a goodly family of eleven children, of which number the subject was the ninth in order of birth, and of which eleven, nine are yet living. The names of the family in the respective order of birth, are given as follows, with slight mention of present residence and circumstances: Hannibal resided in Pittsfield, Maine, and now deceased; Jacob M., of Great Falls, Montana; Frank, of Canton, Montana; Winnifred, now deceased; A. T., of Seattle, Washington; Inez, the wife of Harvey Kene, of Townsend, Montana; Vesta E., the widow of John Walker, of Townsend, Montana; Etta, the wife of C. F. Kennedy, living in Ohio; B. L., of this review; Araminta S., unmarried, and living in Seattle, Washington; and Philip K., of Dillon, Montana.

When he was five years old Bernard L. Powers began attending the public schools in Pittsfield, and there he lived until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, and entered the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal College, and in 1881 was duly graduated from that well known institution. He was admitted to the bar soon thereafter, and his first move was in a westerly direction, bringing him to Fort Benton, Montana, where he promptly settled down and opened an office. That was in 1882, and it is significant of the foresightedness of the man that he saw in the primitive towns of that early day sufficient of promise to justify him in continuing there in practice. It is a fact however, that for thirty years he has confined his professional activities to Chouteau county, in the towns of Havre and Fort Benton.

As mentioned previously, a number of offices have been admirably filled by Mr. Powers in the years of his residence here, among them the office of justice of the peace which he held, being first elected in 1882; the office of county attorney in which he has served four terms in all, and that of county auditor.

On December 18, 1887, Mr. Powers was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Johnstone, the daughter of Samuel J. Johnstone, of Fort Benton. The children

born to them are three in number: Anna M., attending school in Bozeman; Philip A., of Fort Benton, and Bernard L., Jr., who died in infancy. The wife and mother died in 1892, and is resting in Riverside cemetery, in Fort Benton. She was a member of the Methodist church of Fort Benton, and was active and prominent in all the various departments of its work.

Mr. Powers is a member of the Benton Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., and of Chouteau Chapter No. 19, and the Royal Arch Masons at Havre, Montana. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Havre Lodge No. 1201, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He is a Republican in his politics and active and prominent in the party ranks of Chouteau county.

FREDERICK LOUIS COLE, the proprietor of the Cole Plumbing Company, is the son of James Edgar Cole of Coeur d'Alene City, Washington. This gentleman is now eighty-three years of age, and is in charge of the water and electric light works of the city where he resides. This town has been his home since 1891, when it had just begun its existence as a municipality, so he is numbered among its early settlers. Previous to going to Coeur d'Alene, Mr. Cole had lived in New York, Wisconsin, Dakota, Iowa and Helena, besides serving three years in the Civil war. New York was the state of his birth, and from there he moved to Wisconsin. It was from this state that Mr. Cole entered the army, in which he served as a teamster. About 1870, he and his family, which then consisted of his wife, Jane Elizabeth Stanley Cole, and two children, Frederick Louis and an older sister, left Wisconsin for Iowa. This journey was made overland in a covered wagon, and none of the vicissitudes of pioneer travel and life were lacking. Frederick Louis Cole was an infant at the time of this journey, as he was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, on January 30, 1869. When the family reached their destination in the far country, Iowa, which was then quite "west," they settled on a farm between Marshalltown and Trayer.

Iowa was the home of the Coles until Frederick, the only son in the household of five children, was seventeen years of age. During this period, he attended the district school, and the high school in Marshalltown, from which he graduated. After this, Mr. Cole worked with his father in the livery business until they left Iowa and moved still further westward, settling in Dakota upon government land near White Lake. Here the father spent five years, from 1877 to 1882, on the farm and his son remained with him. Together they came to Helena, and here Mr. Cole went to work on the city water works. He was a part of the force that installed the system in Helena and he worked until it was completed. Subsequently, he went to work for Mr. Arthur O'Brien, with whom he remained for two and a half years.

In 1886, Mr. Cole set up for himself. His shop was small and his start very modest indeed. However, his business grew steadily, and his equipment kept pace with its enlargement. Hard work and good workmanship enabled him to gain a foothold, and at present his concern is one of the city's solid establishments.

Fraternally, Mr. Cole is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Rebekahs and with the Modern Brotherhood of America. In the second-named lodge, he is vice-president. Mrs. Cole, too, is a member of the Modern Brotherhood organization. The Methodist church is the denomination of their choice, and Mr. Cole is a Republican but not active in the affairs of the party.

Mrs. Cole is a native of Helena, and began her life there as Miss Helen Keefe. She became Mrs. Cole in December, 1891, and her six children were all born in this city. These are: Pearl May, born in 1892, a graduate of the high school and also of the business college;

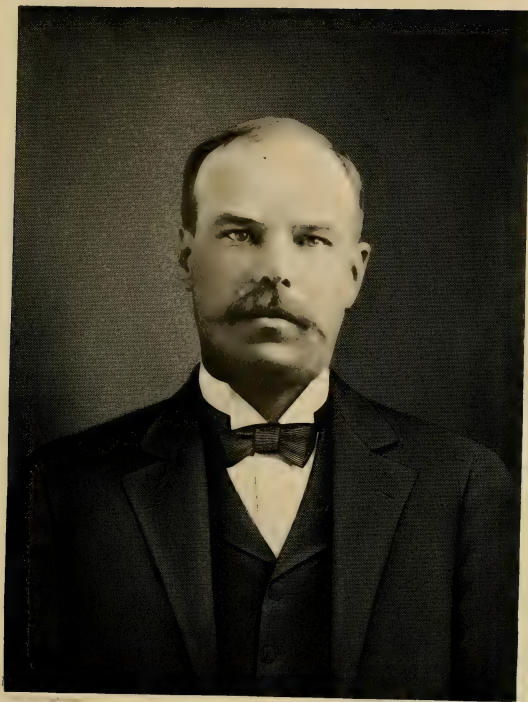
Ruby Estelle, born in 1894 and now attending high school, as is also Garnett R. Cole, two years her junior. Emerald Glen, born in 1898; Rolla Bertrand, 1901, and Fred Juell, 1903, are all pupils in the Jefferson school.

Mr. Cole, having spent three decades in Helena, feels that he has grown up with the city, even if he did not arrive until after it had advanced from a mining camp to a settled community. He knows the city and the most of its citizens, among whom he counts a pleasingly large company of friends. There his mother passed away in 1908 at the age of eighty years. She was born in South Carolina, and was very well known and much beloved in Helena, the city of her adoption. Mr. Cole combines the inheritance of southern sociability with that of "Yankee" enterprise and both in business and in a social way, he is one of the men who give Montana her reputation for enterprise and open-heartedness.

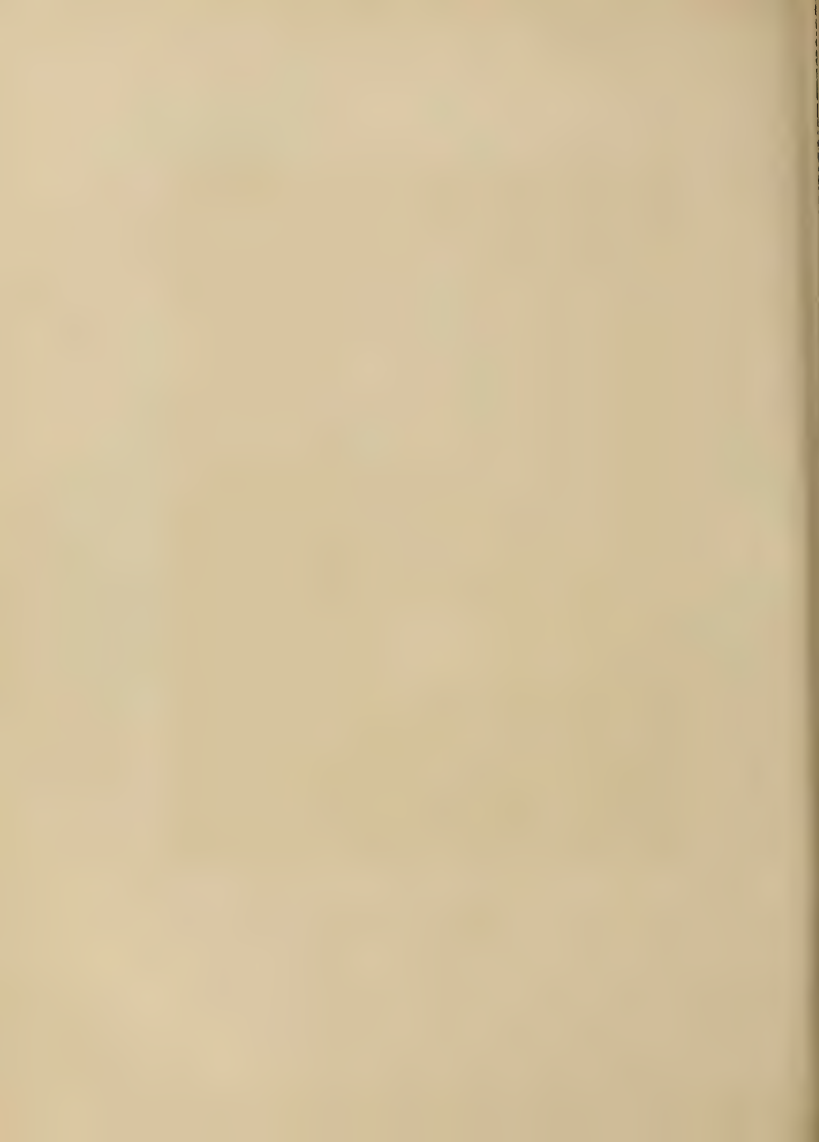
BERKLEY J. PARSONS. A well known resident of Wibaux who is deserving of being classed among the enterprising men of Dawson county, and one who has identified himself with the stock business here for a number of years, is Berkley J. Parsons, recognized as an authority on horse breeding. Mr. Parsons is a native of Somersetshire, England, and was born October 17, 1871, a son of James William and Agnes (Game) Parsons, both of whom were born in the mother country. Mr. Parsons' father, who died in 1893 at the age of fifty-four years, was a farmer in England, and preceded his family to the United States in 1874, locating at Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota, where his wife and children joined him during the following year. He was there engaged in farming up to 1883, when he removed to Glendive, Dawson county, Montana, and embarked in the horse and cattle business. For three years he successfully carried on this business on the range, but sold his cattle and horses to raise sheep. He had about 1000 head when the terrific winter of 1886-7 came on, and like many others in the same business he suffered heavily from the storms, losing about 400 head. Resuming the horse and cattle business, he took his two sons, Berkley J. and Arthur G., into partnership with him, and this association continued up to the time of his death. The sons continued the business until 1897, when the partnership was dissolved, Berkley J. taking the horses, while Arthur G. continued in the cattle business. He and his wife, who survives him and makes her home in Oakland, California, had four children, three of whom are living. Besides the sons mentioned, there is a daughter, Mabel Agnes, the wife of J. H. Ferrall, of Oakland.

Berkley J. Parsons has gained and maintained a position of prominence among the horse breeders of Montana. Having about 1500 head on the range in Dawson county, he does a large business with eastern concerns, buyers coming from Boston, New York City and points in Pennsylvania. He also has had numerous profitable transactions with Canadian parties. In business circles his name stands for absolute integrity, and as a man who has identified himself with only legitimate lines of industry he is known and esteemed by his associates. In political matters Mr. Parsons is a Republican, but the exacting demands of his business have made it inadvisable for him to enter the public arena.

On March 12, 1901, at Oakland, California, Mr. Parsons was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Robertson, who was born in New York City, daughter of Alexander and Martha (Seyffert) Robinson, the former born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1845, and the latter in Berlin, Germany, in 1855. Mr. Robertson, a painter and decorator by trade, now lives in Oakland, California; his wife died in February, 1912. Of their seven children, four are living, Mrs. Parsons being the second in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have had three children, namely: Ruth, Austin and Florence.



B. J. Parsons



HON. O. F. GODDARD. Biographical sketches of those who have attained merited distinction in American law have a charm and force in them that commend them to every sound thinker. Interest is naturally felt in tracing the footsteps of those who have reached elevated positions in public confidence and have wielded their influence for public good. Records of this kind are calculated to raise the ministrations of law in public estimation, and are guides for the junior members of the profession in their pursuit of reputation, distinction and position. In this connection it is eminently fit that a sketch of the life of the Hon. O. F. Goddard, one of the leading members of the Montana bar and an attorney of thirty years' standing in Billings, be given.

The Goddard family, the progenitor of which emigrated early from England and settled in the American Colony of Virginia, has had many worthy representatives of the various professions and have been prominent in both military and civil life, and among them O. F. Goddard holds a place of distinction. Born in Davis county, Iowa, in 1853, he is a son of Richard T. and Elizabeth (Tannehill) Goddard, natives of Ohio who removed to Iowa in 1842, where the father was a successful farmer and where he died in 1892, the father of four sons and three daughters. The early education of O. F. Goddard was secured in the public schools of his native vicinity, and at an early age he chose the profession of an educator. While teaching school at Centerville, Iowa, however, he turned his attention to the study of law, and under the direction of his uncle, Judge Tannehill, fitted himself to take the examination that admitted him to the bar in 1880. After three years spent in the practice of his profession at Corydon, Iowa, he came to Billings in March, 1883, and since has won for himself a distinguished place among the leading legal luminaries of the state. Mr. Goddard is known as one of the leading corporation lawyers of the middle west, but is absolutely independent in his actions and unhampered by restricting ties. His genial, wholesome personality has made him numerous friends, even among his opponents, while the unbounded vigor and action of his movements denotes the highest type of healthy American manhood. In addition to his extensive corporation work, he has a large general practice, but has found time to devote to the general public welfare. A staunch and influential Republican, he is recognized as a leader of his party in the state, and since the territorial days, when he served as prosecuting attorney and assistant district attorney under Judge Blake, he has been prominent as a public official. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention which gave the state its present constitution, and in that body displayed great parliamentary and legal ability. During 1890 he was sent to the state senate, where he was wisely chosen a member and chairman of several important committees, one of which was the judiciary committee, upon which he served during both sessions of his term. In the session of 1893, by his ability as a parliamentarian, he prevented the election of a Democratic United States senator, and thus earned the applause of his party in all sections of the state. He was also chairman of the joint caucus of his party, and as such rendered it important service in both houses of the legislature.

Mr. Goddard was the gold standard candidate of the Republican party for congress in 1896, when three-fourths of his party deserted its candidate for president, Mr. McKinley, and went over to Bryan and free silver. Mr. Goddard made a campaign of the state alone and at his own expense leading a forlorn hope in order to maintain and uphold his party, and the wisdom and courage of his stand in this time of political turmoil and free silver craze, have long since been demonstrated. This campaign in Montana, and the heroic part played by Mr. Goddard is a part of his history.

Mr. Goddard in the year (1912) of kaleidoscopic aspects of politics stood like a rock for President

Taft and the policies of the old Republican party without shadow of wavering or turning.

Fraternally, Mr. Goddard belongs to the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine of Masonry.

On January 20, 1881, Mr. Goddard was united in marriage with Miss Alwilda Stephenson, who was born in Ohio, although the marriage took place at Centerville, Iowa. Three children have been born to this union: Lora, a graduate of Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa, and Michigan University of Ann Arbor, who later took a special course in voice culture in Chicago, is now the wife of William P. Rixon, a prominent real estate dealer of Billings; Helen, a graduate of Montana University, class of 1909, now living at home; and Wilbur F., named for Mr. Goddard's old friend, Col. Wilbur F. Sanders, now attending the Billings high school. No words of fulsome praise are necessary to embellish the life and character of O. F. Goddard. He is a patriotic citizen, a scholarly and able lawyer and a dignified gentleman. No higher eulogium can be bestowed upon any man.

OLIVER T. CRANE. A man of high mental attainments, cultured and accomplished, Oliver T. Crane, of Helena, is prominently identified with the administration of the legal affairs of the state, being standing master in chancery of the circuit court of the United States, district of Montana. He was born, November 14, 1855, in Wayne county, New York, of early colonial descent, the immigrant ancestor of the Crane family having settled in New Jersey in 1636. His father, Rev. Oliver Crane, was born, April 12, 1822, in New Jersey, in what is now known as Montclair. A Presbyterian clergyman, he held pastorates in different places in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, continuing in the ministry until toward the close of his life, when he became engaged in literary pursuits. He was the author of several well-known works, among which may be mentioned a translation of the "Æneid" of Vergil, and a History of the Class of 1845, Yale University, of which he was a member, a work that became very popular, being considered a masterpiece. He lived to a good old age, passing away in 1893.

Rev. Oliver Crane married Mary D. Turnbull, who belonged to a family prominent in the early history of the country. She was born in New York City, and died in 1890. Of the four children that blessed their union, one died in infancy, the others growing to years of maturity.

Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of the east, Oliver T. Crane, following in the footsteps of his father, entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1879. Three years later he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and in 1884 to the bar of Montana. In 1882 Mr. Crane, foreseeing the development of the northwest, visited Dakota. Coming thence to Montana in 1883, with a partner he was for four years engaged in sheep raising at Miles City. Disposing then of his ranch and stock, Mr. Crane returned east, and for sometime thereafter traveled in the far east, visiting places of importance and interest in Europe, Asia and Africa. Returning to Montana in 1890, he located in Helena, and during the same year accepted the position of reporter for the supreme court of Montana, at the same time filling the office of marshal of the supreme court. In 1902 Mr. Crane was appointed librarian of the State Law Library, and served in that capacity, also being reporter for the supreme court, until the autumn of 1905. Since that time Mr. Crane has held his present position as standing master in chancery of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Montana. Mr. Crane is financially interested in the mining resources of the state. He is a Republican in politics, and, with his family, is affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

On January 6, 1892, Mr. Crane was united in mar-

riage with Gertrude N. Boyd, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Gertrude, born October 30, 1893; and David Boyd, born September 26, 1895. Miss Gertrude is now attending Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and the son is at a preparatory school in Hudson, Minnesota.

CHARLES P. NEVIN. A former mayor and influential and popular citizen of Montana's metropolis, Mr. Nevin is one of the most enterprising and substantial business men and here he has won large and definite success through his own well directed efforts. He is a young man of sterling character and is a native son of the west, so that he is naturally inspired with its progressive spirit and is loyal to its interest. He is a scion of one of the pioneer families of Nevada and was born at Virginia City, that state, on the seventh of February, 1881. He is a son of Dennis and Winifred (Donohue) Nevin, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland. Dennis Nevin came to America when a young man and he established his home in Nevada in an early day, having been engaged in the mercantile business at Virginia City for a number of years. In 1883 he removed with his family to Montana and established his home in the city of Butte, and here, his death occurred on the 15th of September, 1885, as the result of a tragic accident in the mine of which he was superintendent, two other men meeting death at the same time. He was a man of admirable character and much ability, and he ever retained the inviolable confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His wife came from the Emerald Isle to America in company with her sisters, and all settled in Nevada, where was solemnized her marriage to Mr. Nevin. It is worthy of special note that her three sisters married three brothers of her husband, so that the kinship of the respective families in America became one of the closest possible order. Mrs. Winifred (Donohue) Nevin continued to reside in Butte until her death, and was summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of December, 1900, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew her. She was a devout communicant of the Catholic church, as was also her husband. They became the parents of eight children, concerning whom the following brief record is given: Dennis died in childhood, before the removal of the family from Nevada; Mary is the wife of Patrick S. Sullivan and they reside in Butte; George F. is likewise a resident of this city, where he holds the position of assistant master mechanic of the Anaconda Mining Company; Martha became the wife of Thomas F. Sheehan and both are deceased; Margaret is the wife of Oscar B. Comstock, of Butte; William H. is identified with mining operations in Butte and formerly served as street commissioner of the city; Charles F., of this review, was the seventh in order of birth; and Winifred is the wife of John Donnelly of Butte.

Charles B. Nevin was about two years of age at the time of the family removal from Nevada to Butte, and to the parochial and public schools of this city he is indebted for his early educational advantages, which included those of the high school. In pursuance of higher academic studies he completed the classical course in All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, Utah, and in this institution he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as a member of the class of 1899. After being variously employed for some time Mr. Nevin became associated with his brother-in-law, Patrick S. Sullivan, in the purchase of an interest in the Southern Hotel, in Butte, and this they conducted about eighteen months, at the expiration of which they disposed of their interests in the enterprise. Mr. Nevin next turned his attention to the produce-commission business, with which he has since continued to be identified and through which he has gained prestige as one of the substantial young business men of the Montana

metropolis. At the initiation of his operations in this line he became one of the interested principals in the firm of Rabbit, Nevin & Company, which continued under this title until the 1st of January, 1910, when a change was made and the business was incorporated under the title of the O'Meara Fruit and Produce Company. Later Messrs. Nevin and O'Meara effected the organization and incorporation of the Montana Produce Company, of which Mr. Nevin is president and general manager and Mr. John O'Meara is secretary and treasurer. The office and general business headquarters of the company are at 749 South Wyoming street, in the Olson building, and the enterprise is one of broad scope and importance, with operations based upon ample capital and honorable business policies. This is one of the largest wholesale produce establishments in the state and the business is handled with utmost discrimination and ability. Mr. Nevin is also president of the Cooney Brokerage Company, which controls a substantial business in the handling of merchandise products, and is president of the Silver Lake Gold Mining & Milling Company, representing another of the important industrial enterprises of the city of Butte.

Mr. Nevin has been an active and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party and has been a zealous and an influential factor in public affairs in his home city. The strong hold which he has upon popular confidence and esteem was significantly shown in 1909, when he was elected mayor of Butte when but twenty-eight years old. He gave a most admirable administration, marked by progressive policies and careful regulation of all departments of the municipal government, and he retired from office with an excellent record in May, 1911. He has also been the candidate of his party for other offices of public trust, notably that of state railroad commissioner, but has met defeat with the rest of the ticket, owing to normal political exigencies. Mr. Nevin enjoys unqualified popularity in both the business and social circles of his home city, and here he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, and the United Commercial Travelers' Association, besides which he holds membership in the Silver Bow Club. He and his wife have one baby boy, John Charles. They reside at the Naptan Apartments.

On the 24th of April, 1902, Mr. Nevin was united in marriage with Miss Matilda O'Malley, of Butte. She was born in the state of Nebraska and is a daughter of Mrs. William F. O'Malley, who is now a resident of Spokane, Washington. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nevin are devout Catholics.

JOHN ROTHWELL REED, one of Butte's representative business men and the real head of Sherman & Reed, Incorporated, one of the leading undertaking and livery firms in Montana, was born in Audrain county, Missouri, on December 7, 1866, and lived there until he reached the age of seventeen. His parents were John Wesley and Elizabeth (Rothwell) Reed, the former a native of Boone county, Missouri, and the latter of Audrain county in the same state. The father was a dentist and came to Butte in 1881. Two years later he moved his family here, and he remained and practiced his profession in the city until 1906. Then, on account of the state of his wife's health, he took her to Texas, and later they located again at their old home, Mexico, Audrain county, Missouri, where the mother died. She came of an old and prominent Kentucky family.

Their son, John R. Reed, was educated in the schools of his native state. He began his academic training in the public schools and completed it at William Jewell College, which is located at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri. When he came to Butte he was a slender youth of seventeen and not in very robust health. He



R. A. Carnochan

determined, therefore, to rough it for a while and gather strength from an outdoor life.

Accordingly he turned his attention to herding cattle on Montana ranges and the wild life that occupation involved. His choice was a wise one and he profited by it, gaining health and strength. The work in which he was engaged was fraught with difficulties, but his constitution was hardened to meet them.

Imbued with the spirit of the occupation and trained in its requirements, he determined to engage in it on his own account. He went, for this purpose, to the Big Hole country and took up a ranch comprising about 3,000 acres, which he still retains and now, at any time that he can leave the Butte business for a few days, he can be found at the ranch. In 1888, having accumulated some capital, he returned to Butte and bought the livery business of Charles Shinn at 224 South Main street. This business he conducted, making steady improvements in it, until 1900, when his property was destroyed by fire. He then formed a partnership with E. H. Sherman, and afterward the business was incorporated under the name of Sherman & Reed. Plans were at once formed for extending the operations of the company and securing a complete equipment for the purpose.

In 1901 the company erected the commodious and convenient building it now occupies, and since then it has been carrying on the most extensive business in undertaking and livery service in the city, and enjoys, as has been noted, the patronage of the most prominent citizens, as well as that of all other classes. Mr. Reed owns the greater part of the stock of the institution, and he gives the business his whole attention. He is well qualified to conduct it on an elevated plane of completeness and excellence, and nothing below the highest standard in every particular is tolerated by him in its management and operations.

Mr. Reed has never taken more than a good citizen's practical interest in politics. His business occupies all his time and employs all his faculties, and he has no political ambition. But he is interested in the welfare of his community, and he aids all he can in promoting that. He was first married in March, 1896, to Miss Martha Shields, who was a well known school teacher in Butte. She died on March 17, 1902, leaving one son, Wesley R., born July 11, 1899. Mr. Reed married in June, 1906, Mrs. Laura McGarry, a native of Illinois.

Mr. Reed was the third in order of birth of a family of three sons and one daughter. His sister Rosie married with F. T. McBride, for many years a well known member of the bar of Butte, and highly esteemed as such. Mr. McBride is now a retired capitalist living in Portland, Oregon.

ROBERT A. CARNOCHAN. Born in Canada, reared and educated in Illinois, and having passed the whole of his mature life to this time (1912) in Montana, in the service of the Northern Pacific Express Company and in connection with the mining industry, Robert A. Carnochan, of Butte, has had an experience in life that has been instructive and developing in the way of physical and mental training, interesting and spectacular in incident and adventure, trying and exacting in danger and privation, and sternly and thoroughly useful in preparing him for large affairs and success in business.

Mr. Carnochan's life began on April 2, 1862, in the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, but before he was two years old his parents moved into the United States and located in Springfield, Illinois. He is a son of Peter and Maria Jane (Petit) Carnochan, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Canada. The father came to this continent from his native land in 1858. His British birth and sympathies took him to Canada, and he lived there until 1863. Then, as has been stated, he moved his family to

Springfield, Illinois, and there engaged in the dry goods trade until 1897. In that year he retired from business and all active pursuits and came to Butte, where he has since been living with his son, Robert A. The mother died in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1893. The father is now seventy-eight years of age.

Robert A. Carnochan was educated in the public schools of Springfield, Illinois, remaining there until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then, in 1883, came to Helena, Montana, in the service of the Northern Pacific Express Company. While he remained in the employ of this company he filled a number of different positions on its force, but most of the time held that of route agent. His connection with the company lasted five years and gave him an extensive and accurate knowledge of this state, so that when he came to desire other business connections it was easy for him to make a choice advantageous to himself.

In 1888 he became associated in the mining business with Messrs. Downs & Allen, of Helena, and moved to Spotted Horse Mine in Fergus county to take charge of the mine as manager. His residence at the mine was filled with all the wildness of an unsettled expanse into which the march of civilization had not yet sufficiently advanced to make a very deep impression. It embodies also all the raciness, excitement and personal peril appertaining to the mining camp remote from other human habitations, and gave him a real feast of the wilderness, which, rough, harsh and inexorable as it is, has charms more potent in their seductive influence than all the lures of luxury and sloth. In it Nature opens a theatre of boundless life, and holds forth a cup brimming with redundant pleasure, from which one may fearlessly drink, gaining new vigor and a heightened zest with every draught, and finding no dregs of bitterness at the bottom.

Mr. Carnochan was too much in touch with the spirit of the place in his own adventurous nature to fail to enjoy its spice for a period in full measure. But he was also too much of a man of duty to be willing to pass the remainder of his days in it. So he sought again the haunts of men in another sphere, coming to Butte in 1897 to take a leading position in the employ of F. A. Heinze. Mr. Heinze knew his ability, his integrity and his fitness for large business enterprises. He therefore gave him free opportunity for the exercise of his faculties, and he has ever since his arrival in Butte been prominently identified with the Heinze interests.

From his advent in the city he has also taken a warm and helpful interest in public affairs, and his risen to a position of prominence and influence among the people. Although he has never held or sought, and has never even desired a political office of any kind, he is a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party and a diligent and effective worker for its success in all campaigns. The welfare of the city and county of his home have at all times commanded his close attention and his active efforts for its promotion. No undertaking of value for their advancement or improvement has ever gone without his earnest support, and intelligence and breadth of view have guided and governed all his endeavors in this behalf.

In the social life of his community he has mingled freely as a member of the Silver Bow and Butte Country clubs, greatly to their advantage and the enjoyment of their other members. He has also taken part in the general social life of the city and been accorded high rank in it as a sunbeam in disposition, a genial and companionable element in all its activities, and an ornament to it in grace, culture and resources for entertainment. A genuine gentleman at heart, he has been a courtly one in manner at all times. He is well known throughout the state as one of its best citizens, and is highly esteemed in every

part of it as such. On February 24, 1904, in Waterloo, Iowa, he was united in marriage with Miss Grace McStay, a native of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Carnochan are well known in the best social circles of the city.

ANDREW JACKSON WILKINSON. In naming the prominent men of the Yellowstone valley preference should be given to those whose activities have tended to advance their communities, for it is to the efforts of this class that the credit for the present prosperous condition of this section is due. A resident of the vicinity of Billings for nearly thirty years, during which time he has achieved success as a breeder of stock and assisted materially in promoting the interests of his district, Andrew Jackson Wilkinson is also honored among his fellow citizens as a veteran of the great Civil war. Mr. Wilkinson was born September 2, 1837 in Lincoln county, Missouri, and is a son of James and Temperance (Knight) Wilkinson, the former a native of Virginia, who died when he was fifty years of age. James Wilkinson came to Missouri when a young man with his father, William Wilkinson, and was a pioneer farmer and stock raiser in Lincoln county. He developed a farm of 160 acres, became an influential citizen of his locality, took a keen interest in Democratic politics and was active in the work of the Baptist church. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Temperance Knight, a native of the Blue Grass state, who died at the age of seventy-seven years. They had eight children, of whom two are living: Lucy, who is the wife of Isaac Cannon, living in Lincoln county, Missouri, within two miles of the place where she was born; and Andrew Jackson.

Andrew J. Wilkinson spent his boyhood much the same as other farmers' sons of his day, the summer months being devoted to work on the home farm, while his education was secured in the district schools during winters. On September 2, 1862, he went to Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, and enlisted in Company A, Third Missouri Cavalry, receiving his commission as second lieutenant, and almost immediately thereafter the regiment was ordered to Mexico, Missouri. Subsequently it was sent to Jefferson City, Rolla, Pilot Knob and Patterson, where engagements took place, and after a fight at Morse Mill, located near the Arkansas state line, the organization returned to Patterson, where Mr. Wilkinson fell ill with the measles. He was taken to Pilot Knob and then to St. Louis, in which city he received his honorable discharge on account of disability. He then went to the home of his mother, at Clarksville, Missouri, where he remained until he had regained his health. Farming and stock-raising demanded his attention until 1883, on May 3rd of which year he located on the open range in Montana to engage in the cattle business, this occupation, in conjunction with butchering in Billings for nine years, occupying his attention up to 1901. At that time he settled on his present ranch, a finely cultivated tract of 160 acres, located two and one-half miles south of Billings, on the south bank of the Yellowstone river. Mr. Wilkinson has always approved of the most modern methods and his property compares favorably with any in the valley. His cattle bring the highest prices that the market affords, and his standing among business men is accordingly high. He is a Progressive Republican, but has never cared for public office. His army service entitles him to membership in McKinley Post, No. 28, G. A. R., in which he is deservedly popular.

On October 22, 1860, Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Henry, who was born in Pike county, Missouri, daughter of John D. and Nancy (Walker) Henry, natives of Kentucky, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Henry was a pioneer farmer and stock raiser of Missouri, in which state the last years of his life were spent. He and his wife were faithful

members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and were the parents of three sons and two daughters, Mary being the fourth child in order of birth. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, as follows: Fleda, the wife of G. G. Corthran; Leath, deceased, who was the wife of J. W. Vaughn; Viola, who married George Cannon; Bessie, wife of William Polley; Roy, Roscoe, and one who died in infancy.

EDWARD P. BALDWIN. The career of Edward P. Baldwin, of Glendive, is one which should hold out encouragement to the aspiring youths of the country, who are endeavoring to get a foothold on the ladder of success and feel themselves handicapped by lack of capital or influential connection. Mr. Baldwin engaged in the cattle business in Montana some thirty years ago, and had just succeeded in getting well established when he lost his stock in the heavy snows that caused the failure of so many ranchmen during the severe winter of 1886-7, and was compelled to make a new start. At once accepting the first opportunity that offered itself, he started to rebuild his fortune, and his courageous and persistent industry has eventually won him a place among the front rank of stockmen of Dawson county. Mr. Baldwin is a product of New England, having been born at Antrim, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, December 11, 1850, and is a son of Isaac and Nancy (White) Baldwin.

Isaac Baldwin was born in 1818, in Hillsboro county, and was a farmer and manufacturer of shoes at Antrim, finding a market for his product in Boston, and during the early days hauling his goods by teams a distance of seventy-five miles. A typical Yankee farmer, he worked industriously and thriftily all of his life, and at the time of his death, in 1876, was one of his section's highly esteemed citizens. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and adhered faithfully to the belief of the Congregational church. For his first wife he married a Miss Osgood, by whom he had three children, all of whom are deceased, and his second wife, Nancy White, a native of Hillsboro county, died at the age of sixty-six years, having been the mother of seven children, five of whom lived to maturity. Two are still living: Benjamin P. and Edward P.

Edward P. Baldwin received his education in the public schools of his native vicinity, and until twenty-one years of age was engaged in assisting his father in the work of the home farm. In 1876 he went to New York City, where he secured employment as a clerk in a dry goods store for about two years, and in 1878 removed to Clinton county, Iowa, and began work for his brother, Benjamin P., who was a contracting mason. After about one year Mr. Baldwin went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in June, 1883, left that city and located in Glendive, bringing a bunch of cattle by rail. Establishing himself in business on the range, Mr. Baldwin was successfully following his chosen vocation at the time of the great snows of 1886-7, at which time his cattle were wiped out and with them his modest capital. Although this sudden destroying of the work of years was a bitter discouragement, Mr. Baldwin did not allow himself to become disheartened, and soon started to recuperate his lost capital by clerking for A. M. Coleman. From time to time, as his finances would allow, he added to his little band of cattle until it began to assume respectable proportions, and also purchased sheep and horses, finally giving all his attention to this business. He not only regained the position which he had lost, but became one of the extensive dealers in live stock in Dawson county. In 1901 he sold his interest in the sheep industry, and is at this time devoting all his time to cattle and horses. He is a stockholder in the Glendive Heat, Light and Power Company, and has served as the first alderman from the First ward of this city, where he owns a handsome



Helen, Almy



J. S. Almy

residence at No. 614 Mead avenue. Politically he is a Republican, and is prominent fraternally as a member of Glendive Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Yellowstone Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; and Damascus Commandery, No. 4, K. T., and he and his wife are valued members of Yellowstone Chapter, No. 5, O. E. S., in which he is past worthy patron. He has numerous friends throughout this section, drawn to him by his genial manner and strict integrity of character.

On December 28, 1888, Mr. Baldwin was married to Miss Theoda A. Boylan, who was born at Wolcott, Wayne county, New York, daughter of John and Harriet Boylan, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Baldwin, who was the fifth in order of birth of her parents' six children, lost her mother when she was seven years of age. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, namely: Anna W., who died in infancy; Curtis W., a student at Purdue University, Indiana; and H. Madge, who attends the schools of Glendive.

ARTHUR G. PARSONS. The career of Arthur G. Parsons, an enterprising and progressive cattleman of Wibaux, is typical of the pluck, energy and superior business ability which have made the Treasure state noted for its successful men of the younger generation. Commencing business in a humble way fifteen years ago, he has so conducted his affairs that he has become recognized throughout Dawson county as a man thoroughly representative of his community's best interests. Mr. Parsons was born at Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota, February 7, 1877, and is a son of James William and Agnes (Game) Parsons.

James William Parsons was born in England in 1839, and was there engaged in farming. In 1874 he came to the United States and located at Hawley, Minnesota, and during the following year he was joined by his wife and children. Farming occupied his attention until 1883, in which year he came to Dawson county, making his home at Glendive and engaging in the horse and cattle business. His sons, Arthur G. and Burkley J., were associated with him until his death in 1893. During the memorable winter of 1886-7, Mr. Parsons was one of those to lose heavily, his capital at that time being invested in sheep, and out of a flock of 1,000 head he lost about 400. However, he recuperated his losses, and at the time of his death was in comfortable financial circumstances. He was well known in Dawson county, and his death was mourned by a wide circle of friends. He and his wife had four children, of whom three are living—Burkley J., one of the leading horse breeders of Dawson county; Arthur G.; and Mabel Agnes, who married J. H. Ferrall, of Oakley, California. Mrs. Parsons, also a native of England, survives her husband and lives with her daughter at Oakley.

Arthur G. Parsons received his education in the public schools of Belle Prairie and Dawson county, Montana, and as a youth became associated with his father and brother in the horse and cattle business. He received a thorough business training, and when only twenty years of age embarked in an enterprise of his own, having at that time about 150 head of cattle and forty horses. Each year since that time he has added to his stock, and has had at times as high as 2,500 head of cattle and 1,000 horses running on the range in Dawson county, Montana, and McKenzie and Billings counties, North Dakota. Mr. Parsons states that the winter of 1911-12 was the worst that he has experienced, he being compelled to break up the crust on the ground in order that his stock could feed. He owns about 125 saddle horses and has his own round-up outfit, employing from seven to fifteen men. During the months of May, June and July, he gives his full attention to his horses on the range, and then starts his round-up on the cattle, branding his calves and shipping his beef

cattle to the Chicago market during August, September and October. During the summer of 1911 he put up about 500 tons of wild hay, and at this time is feeding 600 head of cattle. Alert, progressive and energetic, Mr. Parsons has taken a foremost place in the front ranks of stockmen in Dawson county, and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by his business associates.

On February 21, 1901, Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Lila Foster, who was born in Saginaw, Michigan, daughter of John and Eliza (McCraight) Foster. Mr. Foster was born at Charlotte, Prince Edward Island, and died January 4, 1900, when sixty years of age. His wife, a native of Nova Scotia, survived him until 1908, and was seventy-three years of age at the time of her demise. They had three children: John, who lives at Oakland, California; Isaac, also a resident of that city; and Lila. Mr. Foster came to the United States as a young man, was married in Boston, Massachusetts, and drifted to Michigan. Later he went to Oakland, California, where he was successfully engaged in the real estate business for a number of years.

Mr. Parsons was made a Mason in 1909, when he joined Glendive Lodge No. 31, and in 1911 transferred his membership to Wibaux Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M. He is also connected with Yellowstone Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., Glendive; Dickinson Lodge No. 255, B. P. O. E., Dickinson, North Dakota, and Yellowstone Chapter No. 5, O. E. S. Mrs. Parsons is also a member of the last named order, and belongs likewise to Absit Vidier Lodge of the Rebekahs, Oakland, California.

JAMES S. ALMY. A residence of thirty years in Montana, during which time he has been identified with the agricultural interests of this section with such success that he is now known as one of his community's prosperous citizens, entitles James S. Almy to a place among the representative men of the Treasure state and to the respect and esteem which are undoubtedly his. When Mr. Almy arrived in Montana he was in very moderate circumstances, but in the new west he found the opportunity he had long been seeking, and, through to a successful conclusion. It is this type of quick to grasp it, demonstrated his ability to cope with the new conditions and to carry his undertakings men who have cultivated the undeveloped resources of Montana and brought the industrial interests of the commonwealth to their present state of importance.

James S. Almy was born at Middletown, Rhode Island, July 9, 1844, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Macomber) Almy. His father was a native of Rhode Island and his mother of Massachusetts, and with their two sons and three daughters they migrated to the state of Illinois in 1856, residing there until 1875, when they removed to the vicinity of Moorhead, Minnesota. There the mother died in 1897, and the father subsequently removed to Oregon, where his death occurred in 1903. James S. Almy was the oldest of his parents' children, and in 1873 preceded the family to Minnesota, where he proved up a homestead of 160 acres, living thereon for ten years. The year 1883 saw his advent in Montana, and in the following year he brought his family here, settling on Redwater, where he embarked in the cattle business. The disastrous storms of the winter of 1886-7, however, wiped out his little capital, and he secured employment with a railroad, and continued in its service for seven years, at which time he moved back to a ranch on Sand Creek. In addition to ranching on three sections of land, in partnership with his son-in-law, H. L. Johnson, Mr. Almy has bought of the railway company 320 acres, where he has a comfortable modern home, substantial barns and well-appointed outbuildings, and sixty acres of his property are under cultivation, being devoted to the raising of wheat, hay and

oats. He is known as an excellent judge of stock and an able agriculturist, and each year has found his land and personal property increasing in value.

Mr. Almy was married at Dwight, Illinois, March 16, 1870, to Miss Helen M. Winsoer, youngest of the three children born to Horace W. and Sabra (Gallup) Winsoer, natives of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Almy have had four daughters: Alice, wife of H. L. Johnson, who is associated in cattle raising with his father-in-law; Helen, the wife of E. C. Cain, of Hotchkiss, Delta county, Colorado; Olive, wife of H. V. Robinson, of Bloomfield, Montana; and Grace, who married A. C. Zolman, of Glendive. Mrs. Almy and her daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Almy is a Republican in his political views, but has not cared for public life, preferring to give his time and attention to the furthering of his business interests. A hard worker, thrifty in his habits, he has been able to accumulate a good property and to bring up his family comfortably. He and his wife are now enjoying some of the comforts their industry has brought them, and they are happy in the possession of the esteem and friendship of all who know them.

GEORGE ALBERT GRIGGS. It is unusual to find a man of a quiet, reserved personality who has made a success of his life and who has become a leader in the community of which he is a member. When such is the case no one doubts but that he is a man of uncommon strength of character and ability above the average, for not being of the pushing, aggressive type other hands than his own must have shoved him into the front ranks. Such a man is George Albert Griggs, of Butte, Montana. His success in the business world is due to his ability, his painstaking care, his thorough knowledge of banking, and the wholehearted interest which he has always manifested in any concern with which he happened to be connected. He has never been a man to thrust himself before the notice of his superiors or of the general public, therefore the positions of responsibility which he has held both in public life and in the business world have been given him, not because he sought them but because his qualifications made him the only man for the place. He stands for the best in the civic, social and business life of Butte. His ideas are progressive, and he believes that although much has been accomplished toward making Butte an attractive and healthful city, much more remains to be done. He himself is very public spirited, ready to give of his services or of his time to any movement which would aid in the development of his home city. Knowing his disinterested attitude the people of his city accord to him the highest respect, and there is no one in the city more popular than is Mr. Griggs.

George A. Griggs was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, on the 9th of August, 1859. He is the son of George Henry Griggs and of Abigail (Smart) Griggs. Both his father and grandfather were famous engine builders of Boston. His grandfather, George Smith Griggs, was one of the first to take up this form of manufacturing, and he was regarded with great respect as being one of the men who were willing to venture into a comparatively new and untried field. His name was well known throughout the east, not only as a pioneer builder but for the strength and fine quality of the engines he constructed. Most of the engines of the Boston and Providence Railroad were built by him. His son, George Henry Griggs, followed in his footsteps and likewise became an engine builder. During the Civil war good engineers were very hard to find, and the government was at a loss for competent men to fill that very important post on board men of war. In this capacity in warships it was very important that only the best men in the

country should be given an opportunity to serve, therefore it was a great honor when George Griggs was called to Washington, and there commissioned as engineer, serving at different times on the "Rhode Island," "Lenapee," and "Genesee." He was not, in respect to years, qualified to serve, but the President waived this fact and he continued in the service and took part in many affairs with the Confederate forces.

The naval experiences of the father inspired the son with the burning desire to enter the navy, consequently as soon as he was graduated from the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts, he received an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and departed thence to prepare for his naval career. He was doomed to disappointment, for upon examination it was found that his eyesight did not measure up to the standard, and he was thus debarred. It was a bitter disappointment, but the lad was not made of the stuff that succumbs to the first blow, so he then determined on a new career, to become a banker was now his purpose, and to that end he went to Hornellsville, New York, and entered the Bank of Hornellsville. He later went from this institution to Cranes Bank in the same town.

In 1883 the instincts of his pioneer ancestors led him westward and he came to Montana, locating in Billings. Here he entered the banking house of Stebbins, Post & Mund, and became a valuable man to the firm, for he had had splendid experience in the eastern banks, and his employers could easily see that he was by nature adapted to the business he had chosen. When this firm became the First National Bank of Billings, Mr. Griggs opened up the books for the new concern. In 1887 he went into Mexico with the American Development Company. He spent one year in their employ, his headquarters being at Piedras Negras. In these tropical wilds he came into contact with many different types of men and added to his powers of judgment human nature to a large extent. He only remained here one year, but the experience was a valuable one to him. When he returned to Billings he entered the banking house of Bailey & Billings, and when in 1891 this institution was reorganized as the Yellowstone National Bank, he was made cashier and became a stockholder. He remained in this position during the remainder of his stay in Billings, which lasted until 1904.

In this year the old banking house of Yegen Brothers established a branch house in Butte, and Mr. Griggs was invited to accept the post of manager. He consequently removed to Butte, and since that time has had charge of this very prosperous financial institution. He is recognized as one of the leading financiers in the state of Montana, and his advice is highly valued in all financial matters. No bank in the city is on a firmer foundation than that with which he is connected, and his reputation for trustworthiness and for sound business principles has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the splendid business now enjoyed by that institution. He has had nearly thirty years' identification with the banking interests of Montana.

Mr. Griggs is not a politician in any sense of the word. He is too straightforward and clean a man to take a share in that kind of politics that requires questionable practices, and eyes that sometimes see not and ears that hear not. In the higher and better kind of politics he has always taken a keen interest, but has never considered that he was himself fitted either by nature or by education for a position in the governmental forces of his home city. In spite of this fact he was three times elected mayor of Billings, Montana, and perhaps at no period of the city's life has she had a more able administration. The people who, judging from his quiet manner, thought that they could wind him around their fingers found themselves



W. A. Singer

sadly mistaken, for he had "the iron hand in the velvet glove," and while he was in power the city was going to have a clean government free from taint of any sort.

Mr. Griggs has always been a great athlete, and is devoted to sports of all kinds. He has won many honors on the athletic field, perhaps the most unique of these dating back to his years in New York state. He was here a member of the Maple City Hose Team of Hornellsville, and in competition for the amateur hose running team championship of America, the team came out victor, establishing a world's record. He is a good runner, delights in long, rough tramps, is a skillful and tireless bicyclist, and is a fine oarsman. He rowed for the amateur championship of the United States, and has never lost his fondness for this sport. His devotion to the out door life and the unusual amount of exercise that he takes has probably had a large share in keeping him in the fine health and splendid physical condition which he enjoys. Other men, who like himself have their working hours spent in sedentary occupations, should profit by his example. When he lived in Billings he was captain of the Billings Company of the First Montana Regiment, and was greatly interested in the affairs of this company.

Mr. Griggs was married on the 6th of September, 1892, to Lucy Lee Boyd, who was born in Bader, Illinois. Mrs. Griggs, like her husband, is interested in the affairs of the day and is thoroughly progressive. She is a member of the Butte Woman's Club. Mr. Griggs is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Country Club of Butte and of the Montana Society of Engineers. In all of these organizations he is a leading spirit, trusted and admired by his fellow members.

FRED BOWEN. Among the wide-awake young business men of Philipsburg, Mr. Fred Bowen, of the Bowen Hardware Company, is one of the most successful. He has spent all his life since infancy in this state, and by many strong ties is identified with its business and social welfare.

Mr. Bowen was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 27, 1881, a son of William and Charlotte (Parfitt) Bowen. His father has long been a prominent citizen of Philipsburg, where he conducts the electric light plant and the foundry. He was born in Wales, coming to America in boyhood, and after a residence of some years in Ohio came west to Montana, where he has spent about thirty years. His wife, whom he married in Ohio, was born in England, and died in Philipsburg in 1898, aged forty-two years. The seven children of the family, of whom Fred is third in order of birth, all reside in Philipsburg or Granite county, namely: Thomas, who is married; Lizzie, wife of C. T. Huffman; Lottie, at home; Annie, wife of William Metcalf; William C., member of the firm of Bowen Hardware Company; and Charles, in school.

Mr. Fred Bowen was about two years old when the family moved to Montana, and after a residence of four years at Butte they all settled at Philipsburg, which has since been his home and scene of his career. In Butte he attended a kindergarten, and later the public schools of Philipsburg, finishing the high school course. Having arrived at the age of nineteen, he first began earning money regularly by working in the local foundry under his father's supervision. From this he went to the mills, and then to the electric light plant. In 1910 Mr. Bowen established the well known hardware business conducted by himself and brother, William C., and they have built up a large trade in a very short time.

Mr. Bowen was married at Grant's Pass, Oregon, August 4, 1909, to Miss Eunice Plumley, daughter of Albert M. and Sadie M. Plumley, of that place. One son has been born of their marriage, named Harold.

An active worker in the Democratic party, Mr. Bowen has always refused the pleas that he run for office. He is a church attendant but not identified by membership with any one denomination. He is also a member of the Philipsburg Chamber of Commerce. His interests in life are varied. Hunting and fishing make strong appeals to him, and he is an enthusiastic baseball "fan," supporting the national game wherever played locally and being a player himself on occasion. He is a member of the Philipsburg Mandolin Club, and handles that instrument and the guitar and violin with skill. He finds much pleasure in music and the theater, and in general literature, possessing a nice library to gratify his tastes in the latter direction.

In one who has identified himself so thoroughly with the life and affairs of his community and state, it is not strange that he should be an admirer of Montana. He says: "If you are looking for a home, if you have anything definite in view and if you can back it up with sincere energy, come to the Treasure state and you will not be disappointed. Don't be afraid of changing locations, as Montana is the best place in the world."

CHARLES A. THURSTON, proprietor of the Thurston Horse Ranch, and president of the First National Bank of Glendive, the Glendive Land and Irrigation Company and the Timber Investment Company of Seattle, Washington, may be justly termed a representative self-made man, one who in his early life received little if any financial aid. Mr. Thurston was born at Natick, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, June 25, 1851, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Austin) Thurston, natives of New England. His father was a clergyman of the Unitarian faith and died in 1873, while his mother survived him many years and was ninety-three years of age at the time of her demise.

Charles A. Thurston was reared at West Newton, just outside of the city of Boston, and his education was completed in an English and classical school. During his early manhood he was engaged in a warehouse business in Boston, but in March, 1883, he came to Dawson county, where the Indians still made their homes, and buffalo were yet to be found roaming the prairies. Embarking in the cattle and horse business, he had just begun to feel that he was making a success of his undertaking when the terrible storms of the winter of 1886-7 broke across the country, playing havoc with all manner of livestock, and Mr. Thurston, like many others, found himself once more without capital. Nothing daunted, he secured a small band of sheep and started to recuperate his fallen fortunes, soon adding cattle and horses, and taking up a tract of land thirty-two miles west of Glendive, where he leased five sections, this being known throughout the west as the Thurston Horse Ranch. During some of his largest years he had as many as 500 horses on this property, including Percheron, Clydesdale and Kentucky saddlers. For his sheep, in which he still deals extensively, he has a ranch covering four sections in the Red Water country. Mr. Thurston is president of the First National Bank, a position which he has held since the organization of that institution, which was promoted in 1904. In all of his dealings he is recognized as one of the most fair and honorable of business men, and as a citizen he is held in such a high degree of regard that he has been urged to accept public office at the hands of his fellow-townsmen. He is pre-eminently a business man, although he has been the Democratic nominee for state representative and senator, but has always been defeated. He is unmarried.

JOHN G. HOLLAND is a decidedly prominent citizen of Butte, Montana, where he has resided for many years and where he is well known as president of the thriving business concern known as the Holland Commercial Company, with offices at Nos. 301-5 North Main street.

At Virginia City, March 19, 1871, occurred the birth of John G. Holland, who is a son of Patrick J. and Mary (Sullivan) Holland, both of whom were born in County Cork, Ireland, the former on the 17th of September, 1842, and the latter on the 17th of March, 1842. The father came to America in 1860 and located at Hancock, Michigan, where he continued to reside for the ensuing five years and whence he eventually removed to Virginia City, Nevada. While a resident of the latter place he was associated with the late Marcus Daly, in the contracting business and after his arrival at Butte, in 1883, he continued to be allied with Mr. Daly in various business projects until the latter's demise, in 1900. He was specially interested in mining affairs at Butte and was financially connected with the Anaconda and the Orphan Boy mines until his retirement from business in 1902, and his subsequent removal to Oakland, California, where he is now passing the declining years of his life in comfort and happiness. Patrick J. Holland was united in marriage to Mary Sullivan, at Virginia City, May 27, 1870. To this union were born seven children, as follows: John G., the immediate subject of this review; Mollie, who died December 1, 1910, and was a teacher in the Butte schools prior to her death; Daniel, who died at the age of one year, in 1876; Patrick Henry, born in 1877, who is a resident of Butte and is secretary and treasurer of the Holland Commercial Company; Margaret, who was born in 1879, and is a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of Butte; Katherine V., born in 1881, and a teacher in the Oakland, (Cal.) schools; and Edward M., born in 1884, who is vice-president of the Holland Commercial Company, at Butte. Six of the above children were graduated in the Butte high schools.

In politics Mr. Holland is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and has long been an active factor in the local councils of that organization. In 1897 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of city clerk of Butte, retaining that incumbency for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he was elected county treasurer of Silver Bow county. In 1908 he was elected county commissioner, serving one term. Since 1909 he has been a valiant member of the Butte school board and in every way has done his utmost to forward the good and improvement of the city. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Robert Emmett Literary Society. In his religious belief he is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared.

On June 17, 1896, at Butte, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Holland to Miss Mamie Medin, a daughter of Marco and Sarah Medin and a native of Hamilton, Nevada, where she was born August 28, 1874. The Medin family resided in Virginia City, Nevada, prior to coming to Butte, in 1889. Marco Medin was called to eternal rest June 20, 1901, and Mrs. Medin now resides in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Holland are popular and active factors in connection with the best social affairs of their home community and are everywhere honored and esteemed for the exemplary lives and genial personalities. They have had four children, as follows: Marie S., born June 20, 1897, who died January 17, 1904; John M., born December 12, 1899; Edward T., born February 12, 1903; Sarah M., who was born May 24, 1905, and died January 23, 1912.

HON. CHARLES AMOS WHIPPLE. When General William Whipple, one of three representatives from New Hampshire, subscribed himself as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he performed an act that fixed his name indelibly in the minds and hearts of the American people, and well may Charles Amos Whipple be proud of the distinction of this lineage. This inheritance, rich as it is, is not the only one Gen-

eral Whipple gave to those of his name, for, by a long life of activity in behalf of his state and the new nation, he left to them the example of full and true citizenship. It was General Whipple and his brigade who supported General Stark in his memorable victory over Burgoyne at Bennington, and after independence was established there followed long years of devotion to the public good in different state and national official capacities. Though the character of the conflicts and the great problems of our nation has changed from that of the Revolution and the construction period following, yet to-day there is equal opportunity for intrepid endeavor, of victories in other than military fields, and in patriotic and useful citizenship.

Hon. Charles Amos Whipple, state land agent of Montana, who has inherited the energetic spirit of his New England ancestry, was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, November 25, 1859. In his youth he attended the public schools of his community and began life for himself as a telegraph operator. It was not long until he had advanced to the position of train dispatcher, in which capacity he came to Montana in 1883, for the Northern Pacific Railway Company which was then constructing its road through this state. Mr. Whipple was first stationed at Livingston, but later was transferred successively to Helena, Wicks, Townsend and Billings, his service with the railway company having covered a period of twelve years. Meanwhile Mr. Whipple had from time to time invested his surplus capital in real estate and ranches, much of his holdings being near Townsend, and these he still retains.

In 1896, Mr. Whipple was elected a member of the house of representatives, and in 1901 he was appointed secretary of the senate. From 1903 to 1905, he served as state senator from Broadwater county. During these ten years of political life he spent a large part of his time actively engaged in mining operations in Jefferson and Broadwater counties. In 1907 he took up business life again, engaging in contract work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company and continuing in that line of business until his appointment as state land agent by Governor Edwin Norris in the latter part of 1909, which office he now holds.

The parents of Mr. Whipple were Amos P. Whipple and Amanda Emeline (Heath) Whipple, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire and became a prominent contractor and builder in that state, where he died in 1863 at an early age. The mother was born in 1837, and was married in New Hampshire. In the later years of her life she had taken great delight in visiting her children in the far west, but passed away at the old New Hampshire homestead at the age of seventy-two, her death having occurred in 1905. The Whipple family is one of the oldest in the United States, having been established here by Joseph Whipple who was one of the earliest of English emigrants to Massachusetts. He settled on land where the city of Bangor, Maine, now stands—Maine at that time forming a part of the Massachusetts colony and remaining under its jurisdiction until its admission to the Union in 1820. He turned his attention to shipbuilding, one of the two principal occupations of that section and time, and attained success and prominence. General William Whipple, the patriot, was born in Kittery, Maine, in 1730. The family is marked for the number of noted men it has given to America, especially during the colonial and Revolutionary periods of its history. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Solomon Heath, a native of England who settled in New Hampshire and there spent his life as an agriculturist.

On November 6, 1884, at Wicks, Montana, Mr. Whipple was married to Miss Nan L. Sheriff, a daughter of William and Anna Sheriff, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have two children, both born at Townsend:—Miss Gertrude Aletta Whipple,



C. A. Whipple.

born July 12, 1891, who was graduated from the University of Montana at Missoula, with the class of 1912; and Charles Amos Whipple, Jr., born February 24, 1894, a high school graduate and now a sophomore in the State College at Bozeman, Montana. While Mr. Whipple's official duties require his presence in Helena much of the time, he and his family maintain their home at Townsend. His religious creed is that of the Methodist denomination, and in politics he is a Democrat. He affiliates fraternally with Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and with the Knights of Pythias at Townsend. During the nearly thirty years that Mr. Whipple has been a resident of Montana he has ever been known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen whose energies have been directed toward the development of the commonwealth, and whose service in official capacities has been one of efficiency and of credit and honor both to himself and to those he represented.

ASHBURN KENNETT BARBOUR is a Kentuckian by birth, his native town being Falmouth in Pendleton county, where he opened his eyes upon this mortal scene on January 7, 1856. His father, James H. Barbour, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on February 29, 1824, thus having only a fourth of the number of birthdays which come to ordinary individuals. He died on September 8, 1912, at the age of eighty-eight years and six months, but not of senility, for the sturdy old gentleman practiced his profession up to the date of his last illness. He was a man of literary attainments, and wrote and published a book of poems. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. James Barbour went from Ohio to Falmouth in 1846 and there began his medical studies, which he completed in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. His father, the grandfather of Ashburn Kennett Barbour of this review, was a veteran of the Mexican war, and a descendant of those Barbours who settled in America in 1630, being among the oldest families in America. Every male Barbour in New Jersey who was able to carry a musket, participated in the War of the Revolution, and Colonel Barbour, a member of the family, was on the staff of General Washington during that struggle.

On his mother's side Mr. Barbour traces his ancestry to the Moravians, of Holland, who came to America with Oglethorpe's colony. Mrs. James H. Barbour was in her maiden days Emelyne Hauser, of Falmouth, Kentucky, and an account of the Hauser family may be found in the history of Oglethorpe's colony. From Georgia this branch of the Hauser's removed to Winston, North Carolina, where they became the owners of extensive plantations.

Ashburn Kennett Barbour attended a private academy in Falmouth and later attended Centre College of Danville, Kentucky, now known as Centre University. He finished his studies in this institution when he was twenty-one years of age, and then began the study of law. His studies in this line he pursued in the office of Hon. A. E. Clark, state senator of Kentucky, and one of the distinguished members of the bar of that state. Mr. Barbour finished his preparation in the office of Mr. Clark, and after passing his examinations, was associated with him in the practice of the profession for one year. In 1879 Mr. Barbour removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he formed a partnership with Wesley J. Edwards, and with whom he stayed until August, 1882. Ill health caused him to seek a change of climate, and after some months spent in travel, he came to Helena on April 1, 1883. This city appealed to him, as possessing both a desirable climate and an advantageous location for one of his profession. He formed a partnership with Messena Bullard, under the firm name of Bullard & Barbour, and the association lasted until 1889. They had an extensive clientele

and were known among the most able members of the Helena bar. After the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Barbour practiced alone for a number of years, giving up his practice in 1905, when he was appointed state law librarian. He is still filling this office, and the wisdom of selecting him for this post becomes more apparent with each year he spends in the service. Since he has been librarian the number of volumes has been doubled and the appropriations for the library have been substantially increased. This has come about largely through Mr. Barbour's own efforts, and the advantage to the public can not be readily estimated. A great deal more than money is required to get together a fine law library, and it is in the selection of the books and the systematizing of the reference works that Mr. Barbour has performed his greatest service to the legal profession in Montana; greater, even, than in securing the increased appropriations. His years of experience as a lawyer enable him to choose unerringly such publications as are the most essential to a good working library, and consequently the best of the latest works in legal literature are being constantly added, together with an ever growing collection of classical law and collateral history.

Like most successful lawyers, Mr. Barbour has always taken an interest in politics, and he has worked not a little for the success of the Republican party. His interest in his profession, however, always prevented him from being willing to hold public office. The position which he now holds by appointment by the justices of the supreme court is one which exactly suits his tastes and temperament, giving him opportunity for study and investigation, and he is using his long experience at the bar in assembling a law library which he hopes and expects will, within a very brief period, be the best selected and most complete collection of law books and legal literature within the northwest. He feels that no member of the bar can do a better work for the state of Montana. He belongs to no lodge, club or secret society, but spends all his leisure in study and in his own home circle, which he finds more attractive than any other gathering.

Mrs. Barbour, too, is a Kentuckian. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Barbour on June 24, 1884, she was Miss Lily Menzies, of Pendleton county, Kentucky. She is the daughter of Judge John W. Menzies, born in Fayette county, Kentucky, and a lawyer of note in northern Kentucky. He was chancellor of his judicial district for twenty-three years. During the Civil war he was a member of Congress, being one of the southern Democrats and a Union man, upon whom President Lincoln depended to help keep Kentucky within the Union during that struggle.

Mr. and Mrs. Barbour have three children, all born within the state of Montana. Katharin married Dudley N. Hartt, of Boston, Massachusetts; Ashburn Kennett, Jr., is a journalist, employed upon various publications within the state; John Menzies, the youngest of the three, is now a student at the University of Wisconsin.

While Mr. Barbour has devoted the best years of his life to the study and practice of law, he has been extensively interested in mines, ranch lands and city property. He remembers very keenly the disastrous effects of the panic of 1893, and its cause, as he suffered severe financial reverses, together with many of his friends. He did not, however, yield to gloom and despondency on that account, but by virtue of his courage and unyielding will he has been able to recover to a considerable extent from those losses.

Mr. Barbour and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of Helena, which they generously support in all its projects for the general uplifting of the community and humanity.

JOSEPH E. FARNUM. The numerous movements for the improvement and development of Custer county,

and more especially of Miles City, during the past decade owe much of their success to the energetic efforts and support of Joseph E. Farnum, who has been a resident of this county for nearly thirty years, and during this time has been one of the most important factors in the community's growth and development, as well as taking an active interest in public matters. Mr. Farnum is a native of Concord, New Hampshire, and was born June 14, 1853, a son of Hiram and Lucretia (Ramsdell) Farnum.

Hiram Farnum, who was also a native of Concord, was born April 16, 1810, and spent his whole life in his native state, where he was engaged in farming and contracting. He was also prominent in Whig and Republican politics, serving as superintendent of the county poor farm for six years and as a member of the state legislature for two terms, and for many years was known as a member of the state militia. He belonged to the Congregational church all of his life, and died in that faith in 1882. His wife, a native of St. Johnsbury, Caledonia county, Vermont, was born in September, 1810, and died in May, 1882. Of their six children, two are now living: Abner, a stockman living in Shirley, Custer county, and Joseph E.

Joseph E. Farnum secured his education in the public schools of Concord. As a youth he learned the trade of carpenter, and remained in that business until the spring of 1883, in which year he came to Montana as bookkeeper for the Concord Cattle Company. He was an interested principal in this concern, which had ranches on Cottonwood creek and Powder river, and conducted an extensive business in high-grade cattle, but in 1908 he disposed of his interests in this company. In 1886 Mr. Farnum removed from the ranch on the Tongue river, where he had first located, to one on the Powder river, and there resided until 1893, when he located in Miles City, and has since made this place his home. For a time he was engaged in attending to the office work of several large cattle outfits, but in April, 1901, purchased the real estate and insurance business of C. A. Wiley, to which he has given his entire attention since severing his connection with the Concord Cattle Company in 1908. In Republican politics Mr. Farnum occupies a high position, and in the fall of 1895 his clear-cut methods and business and accuracy gained him the nomination and subsequent election to the office of county commissioner, in which he served for four years, during a part of which time he acted as chairman. During this time numerous improvements were made, including the construction of the new wagon road across Tongue river, a new superstructure on the bridge across Powder river, a steel bridge across Mizpah river and the contract for a fine new bridge across the Yellowstone river. The three commissioners of Custer county were appointed by the legislature to adjust the boundaries of Custer and Rosebud counties, the latter having been established in 1901. Mr. Farnum has held the office of city clerk since 1905, and since 1908 has been collector of city water and light bills. He also served four years as a member of the high-school board of Custer county, and was connected therewith at the time the high-school building was erected. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, trustee and treasurer thereof in Miles City, and superintendent of its Sunday-school. His fraternal connection is with Crusader Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias, of which he is acting as trustee, and in which he is very popular.

On November 19, 1885, Mr. Farnum was united in marriage with Miss Minnie E. Parmenter, who was born in Pittsfield, Vermont, daughter of Truman and Theodosia (Holt) Parmenter, natives of Vermont, the former of whom died at the remarkable age of ninety-seven years, while the latter passed away when forty-nine. They had a family of ten children, of whom four are living: Lorenzo, Minnie E., Angeline and

May. Mr. Parmenter, who was a farmer in Vermont all of his life, was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and first a Whig and later a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Farnum have had three children, namely: Lucretia, born December 16, 1887, married J. Christian Evens, June 14, 1911, and they have one son, John Farnum Evens, born on the 22nd of June, 1912; Guy E., born July 26, 1893; and Scott H., born September 10, 1898.

MONTGOMERY M. DUNCAN. The activity and enterprise of any growing center of population is perhaps as clearly indicated in the class of professional men who look after its legal interests as in any other respect, and it is with pleasure that we here refer to Montgomery M. Duncan, a prominent lawyer in Virginia City, Montana, and present incumbent of the office of state senator from the second district. He conducts a general law practice and in all his cases has demonstrated ability beyond the ordinary. His accuracy and familiarity with the law is well known and his library consists of the highest legal authorities, territorial, state and federal court reports. His practice is a large and lucrative one and his cases are prosecuted with persistency and tenacity of purpose which defies all just cause for defeat.

A native of New Bloomfield, Callaway county, Missouri, Montgomery M. Duncan was born November 11, 1869, and he is a son of William S. and Helen (Cave) Duncan, both of whom were born in Missouri, the former in 1843 and the latter in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were married in their native state in 1867 and in 1883 came to Montana, where he followed mining during most of his active career. Prior to coming to Montana, William S. Duncan was a soldier in the Confederate ranks of the Civil war, having served with all of valor and distinction in a number of important engagements under General Price. He was prominent in Democratic political circles but never sought office for himself. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1909, at the age of sixty-six years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1904, aged fifty-eight years. They are buried side by side in the cemetery at Pony, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan became the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this review was the second in order of birth. There are five Duncan brothers in Montana, namely: Harry C., of Camas; Montgomery M., of this notice; Argyle P., of Norris; Paul S., of Virginia City; and Orrick O., who is engaged in the mercantile business at Harrison, Montana. There are two other brothers in the family, Stuart L., who lives at Prescott, Arizona; and Cave, a resident of Medford, Oregon.

Montgomery M. Duncan was educated in the public schools of New Bloomfield, Missouri, to the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents to Montana, where he has since maintained his home. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Madison county, this state, he was matriculated as a student in Woodland College, at Independence, Missouri, where he studied for three years. He thereafter studied law in the law office of Shely & Ott at Independence, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1895. He was admitted to the bar of Montana in the year 1896 and immediately initiated the active practice of his profession at Pony, this state. He came to Virginia City in 1899, and here has gained recognition as one of the ablest attorneys in Madison county. He controls an extensive practice and has figured in many of the most prominent litigations tried in the courts of this section. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat and he has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to a number of important public offices, among them being that of county attorney, in which capacity he served for three terms. He was



William Lindsay

a member of the state legislature during the Ninth and Tenth sessions and he is now state senator. For one term he was a member of the city council of Virginia City. In 1904 and 1905 he served his party as chairman of the Madison county central committee and he is a potent factor in all matters projected for the good of the Democracy. He is likewise interested in educational matters and served for nine years as a member of the Virginia City school board.

Mr. Duncan is a prominent fraternity man, being a Mason of good standing and being likewise affiliated with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In line with his professional work he is connected with the Montana State Bar Association. In lauding Montana he says: "I wouldn't live here for thirty years if Montana was not all right. In my opinion you cannot praise it too highly. The opportunities here are greater today than in any other place that I know of, at least it looks so to me."

At Twin Bridges, Montana, June 21, 1904, occurred the marriage of Mr. Duncan to Miss Hortense E. Miller, a native of Ohio and a popular and successful teacher in Madison county, Montana, prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have two children, as follows: Philip C., born in 1906, is attending school in Virginia City, as is also Hortense C., whose birth occurred in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, though not formally connected with any religious organization, attend and give their support to the Presbyterian church. They are prominent in the social life of Virginia City, where they are held in high regard by all who know them.

HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY. One of Montana's foremost citizens, and a man whose identification with the upbuilding and development of the state extends through a period of thirty years and includes various channels of progress, the influence, progressiveness and public spirit of Hon. William Lindsay have been keenly felt and have been important factors in the wonderful advancement achieved. Few men in the state, and none in eastern Montana, are better or more favorably known, not only from his high standing as a business man and citizen, but from the conspicuous character of his identification with the lines of industry affected by his interests.

Mr. Lindsay came to Montana in 1883, from Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and located in what is now Dawson county, where his residence has since been maintained and in which section of the state he is extensively interested in agricultural projects, owning irrigated farms near Bridger and being largely engaged in sheep ranching. He is interested in a large and valuable fruit ranch near San Diego, California, as well as other interests of a diversified character in different sections of the country.

Mr. Lindsay has long been one of the staunch members of the Republican party and a hard worker for its success in the Treasure state. Always active in the furtherance of that party's principles and one of its leaders in this section of the state, he has been called upon to serve in positions of honor and trust, which have all been filled with the same ability and zeal that have characterized the management of his own personal affairs. He has been the party's candidate for governor of the state, and enjoys a wide acquaintance among Montana's leading citizens and public men.

Mr. Lindsay is an excellent type of the high class citizens which the Buckeye state has given to the commonwealth of Montana. His birth took place in Poland, Ohio, on April 20, 1852, and is the son of James M. and Elizabeth J. (Bebout) Lindsay. The father was a native of New Jersey, born in 1828, and the mother was born in 1834 at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Both of these worthy people are now deceased. The father, who was a manufacturer of barrels and similar pro-

ducts, died in Fostoria, Ohio, in August, 1898, and the mother in Poland, Ohio, in 1867, where both are interred. Of the nine children born to this union, William is the second born.

The schools of Poland gave to Mr. Lindsay his early education up to the age of thirteen years. That was a crucial time in the life of the boy, for the mother died and the household was to some extent disorganized. The family was in humble circumstances, and William was thrown upon his own resources. He was apprenticed to learn the tinsmith's trade and, after serving an apprenticeship of a year and a half, was appointed manager of the hardware business of A. F. Wolf & Company, at Beaver Falls, continuing in that capacity for three years. He then resigned and engaged in business on his own responsibility in Beaver Falls. Until 1883 he remained thus occupied, and in that year was seized with a violent attack of "western fever," and in April closed out what had been a very successful business and answered the beckoning finger of opportunity from Montana. He settled about seventy miles north of Glendive and engaged in sheep ranching, in which business he is interested to the present day. His Dawson county property is a valuable one and his other holdings have already been mentioned.

Mr. Lindsay is of that fine, public-spirited type of citizenship which is soon recognized. He served four years as county commissioner of Dawson county, being elected in 1892, and before the expiration of his term of office was elected to the legislature, resigning the former office to take his seat in the lower house of the assembly, being a member of the Fifth and Sixth state legislatures. In May, 1911, he was appointed United States marshal and is now serving a four year's term. In 1900 he was a candidate for the state senate but was defeated, and in 1904 was the Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated by a narrow margin. His appointment as United States marshal was unasked and unsought, and was thus the greater compliment. He is an able exponent of the progressive spirit and strong initiative which have caused Dawson county to forge so rapidly to the fore. His services to the people have been of the highest character and with him patriotism is more than a mere rhetorical expression.

In addition to his services in official capacities and his interests, previously mentioned, he is identified with other enterprises of considerable importance. He is president of the Montana Eastern Telephone Company, a long distance line, and was one of the organizers of the corporation. He has been president of the Dawson county high school board ever since its organization and none here demonstrated more vividly their realization of the importance of securing the best possible educational advantages.

Mr. Lindsay stands high in Masonry and exemplifies in his own living the ideals of moral and social justice and brotherly love for which the order stands. He belongs to Glendive Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., the Chapter, Commandery, and Shrine, and has passed all chairs in the Knights Templar. He is a member of the Dawson County Club. He is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church of Helena and for two terms served as lay delegate to the general conference.

In August, 1886, Mr. Lindsay was married in Glendive to Miss Alice M. Reehl, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Cornelius and Ellen Reehl. Mrs. Lindsay died on May 5, 1907, at Battle Creek, Michigan. She was the mother of two children, William LeRoy Lindsay, born August 12, 1887, at Glendive; and Grace M., born May 12, 1893. Mr. Lindsay was married a second time on January 1, 1912, Mrs. Audrey Hughes becoming his wife. She was a resident of Indiana. They maintain a hospitable and elegant home at Glendive, where they are prominent in social and philanthropical work. Mr. Lindsay's offices are in the Federal building, at Helena.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Lindsay came from Scotland and were among the first settlers of New Jersey, while his maternal grandparents came from Scotland and Germany, and were early Pennsylvania settlers.

GEORGE MILLER HAYS. A man who has for more than a quarter of a century been prominently identified with official life in Montana, having started in 1883 as a deputy county clerk and county treasurer and steadily climbed up until in 1900 he was elected secretary of the state, is Mr. George Miller Hays, at present assistant cashier in the Merchants National Bank of Billings. Mr. Hays first came to Montana in 1883, arriving here on the 30th of May and was then a young man who had just attained his majority. He had a short time previously completed his education in the high schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and worked for a short time there as bookkeeper for the Dieterich Oil Company. Upon his arrival in Billings he was immediately given a position as deputy in the office of Dr. H. H. Bole, county clerk, and at the same time was appointed to a similar position in the office of the county treasurer of Yellowstone county. The work proved to be very congenial to his tastes and adapted to his talents, and he continued to discharge the duties devolving upon the offices he occupied for three years. In 1886, at the regular election held that year, his efficiency was fittingly recognized by the voters of the county by their election of him to the office of county clerk in his own right and authority. After the expiration of his term in that office he was next, in 1889, given the nomination by the Democratic party, of which he was a member, to the office of clerk of the district court of Yellowstone county, and his election was easily achieved. Mr. Hays was the first incumbent of that office in the county. He made a splendid record as an official in that position, as he had in all others that he had held, but at the expiration of his term decided to retire from official life and engage in private business. He accordingly accepted a position as assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Billings and retained that connection during the four years between 1892 and 1896.

In the last named year those in official authority again sought his services for the public and this time it was state business which invited him and he accepted an appointment as deputy in the office of the state treasurer of Montana. This necessitated his removal to Helena, the state capital. Mr. Hays made friends wherever he went and was quick to demonstrate his fitness for large responsibilities. It was natural that his party should recognize his strength, and in 1900 he was further honored by election to the office of secretary of the state of Montana. This important office he held for four years and then he made his second retirement from officialdom to private life and returned to his old home in Billings. Many important items of government business were consummated during his incumbency in office, one of these being the purchase of necessary furniture and office equipment for the new state capitol, and he was a member of the committee that had this particular matter directly in charge. He again allied himself with financial interests, becoming secretary of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Billings, and until 1910 retained that connection. He then severed his relations with that institution to accept a position in the Merchants National Bank. He possesses the knowledge, experience and natural endowments which make him an especially valuable acquisition to the personnel of any financial institution and his reputation and standing for high moral integrity, honesty and conservatism make for added confidence by the public in any such organization with which he is connected in any capacity.

Mr. Hays is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, March 12, 1862, the oldest of a family of four children. His sister Maude,

wife of Horace S. Williston, a prominent real estate dealer here, lives in Billings; another sister, Jennie, married B. K. Beecher, and died in 1904; the third sister, Mabel, is the wife of C. C. Bever and lives at Hardin, Yellowstone county, Montana. Mr. Hays' mother, who was before her marriage Sarah E. Miller, is also a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and is now in her sixty-seventh year and is still living, making her home in Billings. His father, John L. Hays, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and was educated for the ministry in a Baptist theological seminary of that state. He followed this calling for some years, but finally resigned and engaged in secular pursuits for the remainder of his life. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the fire insurance business, in which he remained continuously for over thirty-five years. After retiring from active participation in business life he removed his home to Billings in 1908, and spent the remainder of his days here, his demise occurring August 5, 1910, in his seventy-third year. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was politically a Republican.

The marriage of George Miller Hays to Miss Jennie Jones, a native of Llangeini, Wales, occurred November 12, 1886, and they have four children, namely: Donald L., John L., Ethel Maude and George Miller, Jr.

Mr. Hays is a prominent lodge man and holds membership in a number of the leading fraternities of the country. He belongs to Ashland Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; to Billings Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; to Aldemar Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templars, and is past eminent commander of the commandery and past grand commander of Montana, also past potentate of Algeria Temple at Helena, and belongs to Billings Lodge, No. 394, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In whatever capacity Mr. Hays exerts himself he wins success and his past record is one of which any man might well feel proud. His public spirit is conspicuous and he takes a keen interest in all matters that tend to promote the best development of the city and state in which he has so long resided.

FREDERICK H. EBERSCHWEILER, S. J. Other men's services to the people and the state can be measured by definite deeds, by dangers averted, by legislation secured, by institutions built, by commerce promoted. The work of a priest is along entirely different lines. His efforts are all devoted to man's spiritual welfare—to the salvation of souls. He whose name forms the caption for this review is member of the Society of Jesus and is pastor of St. Jude Thaddeus Catholic church, at Havre, Montana, where he has resided since 1903.

The Rt. Rev. Frederick H. Eberschweiler was born at Wachsweller, Rhine province, Prussia, June 19, 1839. He is a son of Franz and Margaret (Noeren) Eberschweiler, both of whom were born and reared in Germany and both of whom are now deceased. The father was an educator in his native land and received a gold medal from the Kaiser for his long and faithful service as such. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1884, at the age of seventy-four years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1891, aged eighty-four years. Professor and Mrs. Franz Eberschweiler became the parents of seven children—five sons and two daughters, the third son, John Baptist, died at the age of seven. All the other sons became Jesuit priests and two of them are still living (in 1912), namely: William, who resides in Holland, and Frederick H., whose name initiates this article.

To the Catholic College of Treves, Germany, Father Eberschweiler is indebted for his preliminary educational training. On September 30, 1858, at the age of nineteen years, he entered the Society of Jesus and

July 15, 1870, was ordained a priest. About the time he completed his studies and entered the priesthood a law went into effect in Germany expelling all Jesuits from the country. Father Eberschweiler immediately left his native land and sailed for America, arriving in New York City, August 29, 1872. He proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became a professor in St. Mary's Priest Seminary, teaching there for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he became assistant pastor of St. Mary's church. He resided in Toledo for eight years and in 1882 went to Burlington, Iowa, where he became assistant pastor in St. John the Baptist church. In August, 1883, he came to Montana, making the trip hither on one of the first trains run over the Great Northern tracks, which had just been completed to Helena. The day after his arrival in Helena Father Eberschweiler was met by Bishop Brondel, who had just come from the west and who established him as the first resident priest at Fort Benton. As a Jesuit Father Eberschweiler belonged then to St. Peter's mission. He remained at Fort Benton, the headquarters of the district, from 1883 to 1886. His district covered a large area in fact all the country east to Fort Belknap, the same including parts of Cascade county and Teton counties, and all of Meagher, Fergus and Chouteau counties. During the early days he was obliged to travel over the territory assigned to him by stage and the trips from fort to fort were filled with hardship and danger of every description. On one occasion he traveled from midnight to midnight when the weather was forty-eight degrees below zero. From Fort Benton he established a mission at Fort Belknap and he also did the first Catholic missionary work in the Fort Peck reservation.

Father Eberschweiler lived in St. Paul's mission in the Little Rockies from 1886 to 1890, and in the latter year took charge of all the new stations on the Great Northern railroad along the line of Milk river from Big Sandy to People's creek. Father Feusi succeeded him at St. Paul's. For a number of years he lived near the mouth of People's creek, at a place then known as Dodson station, and there he had charge of the Indians on Milk river and in the Fort Peck reservation. In 1895 he moved to a point opposite Fort Belknap, remaining there until 1900, when he made his headquarters at Chinook, Montana, whence he came to Havre in 1903. Since the latter year he has been resident pastor of St. Jude Thaddeus Catholic church at Havre and there he has accomplished a remarkable amount of good in the way of constructing churches and helping the poor and needy. He has been instrumental in the erection of church edifices at Glasgow, Culbertson, Malta, Chinook, Harlem, Havre, Great Falls, Lewistown, Oswego and Hindsdale. He also selected the site, secured the grounds and established the Sacred Heart Hospital at Havre, where he managed to have the sisters of St. Francis assume charge. Recently his efforts have been expended along the line of securing parochial schools at Havre and in that connection he has procured the grounds and building plans are under way.

During his leisure time Father Eberschweiler is engaged in literary work. He wrote a drama entitled "Three Holy Kings," originally in German, and another drama entitled, "St. Vitus." He has written a number of theological articles and has had published articles on music and a number of poems, and is altogether an author of note.

Father Eberschweiler exercises a commanding influence over men, not as the result of a conscious ambition or a studied purpose, but rather from an instinctive homage the world awards men of exalted character and incorruptible principles. He is wholly wrapped up in his work and it would be impossible to make a reckoning of the good he has accomplished

for mankind. His convictions are solid as adamant and he tries to estimate human character in the light of that charity which "hopeth all things, which beareth all things, which is not easily provoked, which thinketh no evil."

THOMAS J. BOOHER. Rising to his present station through a variety of duties in other lines of activity, in all of which he demonstrated his efficiency, ability and high sense of personal responsibility, Thomas J. Booher, the present capable and esteemed police judge of Butte, has advanced by reason of his genuine merit, and it is to the credit of the people of the city of his present home that they recognize his worth and demand his services in behalf of the general welfare of the community.

Judge Booher was born in Livingston county, New York, on April 19, 1857, and is a son of Henry and Martha (Updegraff) Booher, the former a native of Geneva, Switzerland, and the latter of Canada. The father came to the United States with his parents when he was but four years old. The family located in the state of New York, and when he grew to manhood he engaged in farming, in which he has been occupied ever since, or was as long as he was able to attend to active business. The mother died when her son Thomas was an infant.

He obtained a good common school education in his native county, on which he has since enlarged by diligent study and extensive reading. Designing to follow teaching for a livelihood, he pursued a course of special training for the purpose at the Genesee State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1879. He then taught three terms of school in his native state and three in Missouri. At the end of this service he went to Virginia City, Nevada, making his change of residence to the farther west in 1880. But he did not immediately change his occupation. During 1880, 1881 and 1882 he was principal of the First ward school in Virginia City, and found his work so well appreciated by the people that he intended to remain there longer. But circumstances changed his purposes.

On January 19, 1883, he came to Butte, and for about one year after his arrival in this city worked at whatever he could find to do, employing himself at teaming and other laborious occupations, but all the while cherishing his aspirations toward a more elevated standard of living and working in the direction of it. His diligence and fidelity attracted attention, his superior mental training became widely known, and in 1884 he was elected county superintendent of schools for Silver Bow county. His term in this office began on January 1, 1885, and lasted two years.

When he retired from the county school superintendency he turned his attention to mining, not only as a man desirous of making a strike and so rendering himself comfortable for life, but as a delver in the mines themselves. He wrought in them for a number of years, with his eyes ever open for opportunities that might come his way, but with no abatement of his industry while waiting for them. In April, 1911, he was elected to his present position, the people having long known him as a man of superior education, broad intelligence and high character, and having reached the conclusion that he was well fitted to dispense justice in their city police court, an opinion in which he has proven they were not mistaken. He has performed the duties of his responsible and trying position in a manner that has won universal commendation from the law-abiding class of the population, and compelled the respect even of the unlawful. Being of a kindly disposition, he tempers justice with mercy, and where there are mitigating circumstances, is lenient with wrongdoers. But for incorrigibles and the chronically criminal he has no softness of heart,

deeming it his duty to the community to keep them from following their natural tendencies as much as he possibly can.

On December 21, 1884, the judge was married to Miss Martha C. Sheppard, a native of Missouri. They have three children, their son Cecil H. and their daughters, Georgia A. and Catherine L. The father is a warm friend of the laboring classes, and has shown it by a long and consistent membership in the Miners' Union. He is interested, in fact, in every phase of the life of the plain people who make up the bone and sinew of the country, and are its productive force in times of peace and its most reliable defenders in periods of war. Being thus devoted to the welfare of the great mass of the people, it follows as an inevitable result that he is cordially and serviceably loyal to the best interests of the country. Wherever he is known he is esteemed to a marked degree as a high-toned and intensely patriotic American citizen, and a representative of the best manhood of our country, which has had so tremendous an influence for betterment on the public opinion and trend of action in all parts of the world.

HARRY MORTIMER ALLEN. Among the leading business men of Billings, Montana, none are more worthy of being commemorated than the one whose name here appears. For nearly thirty years he has been a resident of that city, during which time he has been a prominent factor in its fraternal, business and public life, fairly earning a reputation for honorable dealing with his fellow citizens to such a degree as to make his name a synonym for all that is honorable in business and correct in morals. He was born April 26, 1856, in Roxbury, now Boston, Massachusetts, a son of Henry Clay and Hattie L. (Gray) Allen.

Mr. Allen traces his ancestry back to Charles Allen, who was born in England in 1625, the year Charles I ascended the throne. In 1640 he was married to Susanna Huggins of Hampton, New Hampshire, but there is no record of the year he emigrated to America, although the town records of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, show that he lived in Strawberry Point, and he is mentioned as a participant in the distribution of lands to the inhabitants. For a number of years the family resided in Maine, and Henry Clay Allen was born at Ellsworth, Hancock county, that state, November 9, 1829. There he received a public school education, and when a young man removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he first followed carpentry and subsequently became a contractor and builder, following these vocations for more than forty years. He was also prominent in Masonry. In politics and at the time of his death, October 1, 1905, was serving as treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, an office which he had filled for over thirty years. He was also prominent in Masonry. In political matters he reserved the right to vote independently, regardless of party. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church.

Henry Clay Allen married Miss Hattie L. Gray, who was born in 1833 in Portland, Maine, and died in 1868, leaving two children: Harry Mortimer and Frank Walter, the latter a resident of Greenville, Maine. For his second wife Mr. Allen married Addie M. Blodgett. She survives and has a daughter, Hattie M., who is the wife of Frank Gardiner and lives in New York state.

After receiving his education in the public schools of Boston, Harry M. Allen engaged in various enterprises until he was twenty-five years of age, and in April, 1881, went to Topeka, Kansas, where he was identified with the lumber business. In June of the same year he went to Iowa City, Iowa, to be married. After his marriage, which took place on the 22nd of June, he returned to Topeka, and continued in business there until April 26, 1883. May the 6, 1883, saw

his advent in Billings, and there he has since continued to carry on operations in the lumber line. The firm of H. M. Allen & Company, of which he is the head, has its headquarters in Billings, with branch offices and yards located at Columbus, Forsyth, Rosebud, Hardin, Bear Creek, Big Timber, Bridger, Bark City, Livingston, Reedpoint, Absarokee, Clyde Park and Wilsall, Montana. Long years of experience in his chosen vocation have given him a comprehensive knowledge of the vast and intricate problems which the conduct of such a gigantic business involves. Of liberal views and public spirit he has served for a number of years as a school trustee, but it has been to his business and fraternal connections that he has given the greater part of his attention. He has served as president of the Montana Retail Lumberman's Association for a year. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; of Billings chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; of Glendive Council No. 5, Royal and Select Masters; of Aldemar commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander; of St. Peter's Conclave No. 8, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine; of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena; and grand standard bearer of the Grand Commandery of Montana. He was elected, on September 19, 1911, grand high priest of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Montana and represented this grand body at the thirty-fifth triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on September 11 to 13, 1912. He was a member of the building committee which erected the handsome Masonic Temple. Mr. Allen is past chancellor of Rathbone lodge, No. 28, Knights of Pythias, and has served as delegate to the grand lodge. He is a member of the Elks, being a charter member of Billings lodge No. 394. Since its foundation he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was a member of the committee that erected the association's building at Billings—the first one to be erected in the state.

It is not because of special prominence in matters before the public that Mr. Allen has justly earned the respect and confidence of his fellow men, nor is it solely because he has acquired wealth, for some do that who have neither the respect nor confidence of others; but it is because, in a comparative, pre-eminent degree, he is a representative man of a class, to whom, more than any other, is due the continued growth and prosperity of the many thriving cities of the west.

On June 22, 1881, Mr. Allen was married at Iowa City, Iowa, to Miss Abbie L. Adams, who was born at Ellsworth, Maine, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Lord) Adams, natives of that state, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Adams was a millwright and farmer in Maine, where he spent his whole life. Abbie was the eighth of his ten children, of whom six now survive. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had five children, namely: Lillian, the wife of Carlin M. Talcott, of North Yakima, Washington, who had one son, Allen Gray; Harry M., Jr., who met his death in an accident, July 25, 1893, when eight years of age; Frank Herbert, who is associated with his father in the lumber business at Billings; Edwin Gray and John Henry, who reside at home. The family is connected with the Congregational church, and its members are well known in church and charitable work.

LORENZO WINCHESTER STACY. Among the bankers of Montana, a large proportion have been recruited from the ranks of the cattlemen who did such an extensive business on the open range before the farmers came to force the stock raisers from the field



Harry M. Allen.

that they had so long occupied. The very nature of their business demanded that they become borrowers of large amounts of money, and in this way they secured a comprehensive knowledge of financial methods and a training that no amount of study could have equalled. Thus, instances of cattlemen, entering the field of finance are by no means rare, and an example of this class may be found in Lorenzo Winchester Stacy, president of the Commercial National Bank, and a business man whose career stands today without a stain or blemish. He was born in Athens county, Ohio, August 24, 1850, the fourth in a family of five children born to Joel and Sally A. (Elston) Stacy, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The father was a pioneer agriculturist of Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life, the date of his death, as well as that of his wife's, occurring in the early sixties. Of their five children, three are now living, namely: Mary Frances, the wife of W. H. Vorhes, of Nelsonville, Ohio; Orinda, the wife of N. I. Dixon, of Longstreth, Ohio; and Lorenzo Winchester.

Lorenzo W. Stacy descended from early residents of the American colonies who came from England and settled in Massachusetts, and the family furnished a number of soldiers for the Revolutionary war. He was but twelve years when he completed his educational training, and at that time accompanied his brother, Webster, to the state of Kansas, where on the great plains the brothers did an excellent business in hunting buffaloes, being the owners of their own outfit. Living the free and open life of the prairies, young Stacy grew up a strong and self-reliant man, and when still a youth in years was engaged in trading with the Indians, establishing himself at a post in the Panhandle of Texas. It may be of interest to here note that Mr. Stacy secured a buffalo calf which he raised, making it a pet. After it was a year old the animal traveled with the party, and when camp was made it would often find its way during the night to Mr. Stacy's head and waken him by its grunting, not being satisfied until it had accomplished this result. It would follow him any distance and if strangers approached would put its head under his arm and resent emphatically any attempt to touch him. He kept this buffalo until he reached Dodge City, Kansas, when it caused trouble by uprooting and despoiling the gardens of the settlers, and it was necessary to picket it with a rope, with which it finally became entangled and was thrown so as to break its neck. Mr. Stacy successfully traded with the Indians in the southwest, and effected a personal treaty with the Arapaho and Cheyennes, which was known as the Stacy Treaty, the circumstances being: His trading party was surrounded by about 2,000 Indians at Paladora Canon, in 1873, and the United States marshal warned Mr. Stacy to fly, but with six employees he had come especially to trade with the Indians, and his tenacity and intrepid daring led him to carry out his object. After he had been thus warned, Mr. Stacy determined to immediately have a talk with the chief, Powder Face, made his way to the Indian camp and passed through the entire band of howling savages to the chief's tepee. Here he dismounted and was immediately attacked by the chief's dog, which bit his left leg nearly to the bone. Mr. Stacy, however, explained his situation and intention to the chief, who called a council. At this time the Indians sat in a circle, and finally the chief handed Mr. Stacy the pipe of peace, which he puffed with due solemnity, being much encouraged by this action. He invited Powder Face and his squaw to dinner the next day and gave them a good meal, and the doughty chieftain then made a treaty to this effect: That his people would thereafter trade with the brave white man without molesting him. Powder Face further manifested his good will by tanning robes for him.

When the Indians left that section in the following spring, Powder Face and his wife presented Mr. Stacy with a fine suit of Indian clothes, a big shawl, a pair of shoes, and a silver finger ring. The chief always continued a strong friend of Mr. Stacy, and lived to a venerable age, dying about 1892.

After trading with the Indians for three years, Mr. Stacy engaged in the cattle business in the Indian territory, and had an extensive range under fence. He disposed of his interests in that section in 1882, and during the next year came to Montana. In the fall of 1883 he went south and purchased cattle, which he trailed through to Montana, arriving in August, 1884. Locating on the range between the Powder and Tongue rivers, he often ran 5,000 head of cattle, handled thousands each year until selling out in 1889, and often paid as much as \$30,000 in a lump sum to the railroad companies for freight charges. Subsequently he utilized the range between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, in Custer county, being connected with the Swifts of Chicago, South Omaha and Kansas City, the Custer county brand bearing the brand of "L. U." He was one of the organizers, a stock holder and director of the State National Bank of Miles City until 1904, was interested in the mercantile business of Lakin & Westfall until 1909, and is the owner of improved business and residence properties in Miles City, where he makes his home in a commodious and attractive residence of modern architectural design and conveniences, one of the best in the city. In 1906, at the time of the organization of the Commercial State Bank, Mr. Stacy became president thereof, a position which he has held to the present time, the greater part of his attention now being given to banking enterprises. East Main street runs through his eighty-acre property at the city limits. Personally of a genial and courteous nature, Mr. Stacy is never too busy to make a visitor comfortable or to provide him with a pleasant visit. His politics are those of the Republican party, but he has always preferred to give his attention to his business interests rather than to affairs of a political nature, and has steadfastly refused to allow his name to be used for public office.

On December 6, 1888, Mr. Stacy was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Hotchkiss, who was born in Connecticut, the daughter of Steven G. and Augusta (Stevens) Hotchkiss, of old New England stock. To this union have been born five children: Edward W., Florence, Lorenzo Winchester, Jr., Frances May and Alvin Webster.

GEORGE H. ULMER. For nearly thirty years a resident of Miles City, and during that time contributing to the advancement of its commercial interests as a member of one of its leading business concerns, George H. Ulmer may not inappropriately be considered one of the forceful and productive men who have made the history of the northwest and redeemed an immense section of the country from savage wilderness. Mr. Ulmer was born at Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1858, and is a son of David and Mary (Fielding) Ulmer.

David Ulmer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829, and immigrated to the United States in 1857, locating at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. In 1862, when the emergency call came for volunteers, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and subsequently, March 28, 1864, he enlisted in Company M, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. In one of his engagements the color-bearer of his regiment was killed and Mr. Ulmer seized the flag and carried it throughout the action. For this act he was promoted on the field by one of his superior officers. At the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 30, 1865, Mr. Ulmer lost an arm, and was thereupon honorably discharged on account of dis-

ability. Returning to his farm, he resided there until 1867, at which time he moved to South Canaan, where, as a good and true soldier, he was buried in the colors of his adopted country, March 4, 1906, by W. H. Davies Post, No. 187, Grand Army of the Republic, his death having occurred two days before. Mrs. Ulmer, who was a native of England, died when fifty-five years of age, George H. Ulmer being their only child.

George H. Ulmer secured his education in the schools of Carbondale, and when only thirteen years of age began to make his own way in the world, accepting a position in a market at Scranton, Pennsylvania. Later he took a course in the Gardiner Business College, Scranton, and in 1876 he became bookkeeper for the Scranton Stove Works. In 1880 he removed to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he was a bookkeeper for the Star & Bullock Hardware Company until the spring of 1883. At this time he first came to Miles City, looking for an opening to locate in business, but after traveling all over the northwest returned to Miles City and became bookkeeper for Miles & Strevell, hardware merchants. In 1888 he purchased an interest in the business, the firm name becoming Miles, Strevell & Ulmer, with branch stores at Buffalo, Wyoming and Ogden, Utah. Mr. Ulmer purchased Mr. Strevell's interest in 1892, the firm being subsequently incorporated under the style of Miles & Ulmer Company, Mr. Ulmer being vice-president and manager of the business, while the other members of the firm are George M. and J. D. Miles and F. W. Woolsey. The firm deals in hardware, farm implements, wagons and buggies, and has an enormous trade throughout the northwest. Mr. Ulmer is also a stockholder in the Smokey Butte Sheep Company, of which he is secretary. He is recognized as a reliable and straightforward business man, and thus objective esteem and confidence are his portion. Fraternally he is connected with Crusader Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias; and Miles City Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E. In political matters he is a Republican.

In September, 1890, Mr. Ulmer was married to Miss Flora Brown, who was born in Sioux City, Iowa, daughter of Charles and Fredericka Brown, both of whom are deceased, and sister of Adolph Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer have one son and one daughter: Wallace and Marian.

SAMUEL O. N. C. BRADY. The "North of Ireland!" What a wonderful race of men has been sent to all parts of the civilized world from the region to the northward of a line drawn through the bays of Dublin and Halway, and more especially from the district embraced in the Province of Ulster. How familiar are the names!—Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim Down, Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Cavan, counties comprising the province named. The sturdy Scotch-Irish element, which has peopled numerous localities in the United States, has proved the loyalty of its blood through many a conflict where the right was assailed, and almost without exception has arrayed itself on the side which readers of its history might be led to expect. The Scotch-Irish are a proud race, and they have earned the privilege. The state of Montana has had its full share of settlers from the Emerald Isle, and today many of its leaders in business, political and social activities claim Erin as their birth place. The present representative from Park county in the state assembly, the Hon. Samuel O. N. C. Brady, of Livingston, was born in Dunleavy House, County Donegal, Ireland, June 1, 1861, and is a son of George F. and Fannie (Russell) Brady.

Dr. George F. Brady was born at Lifford, County Donegal, in 1810, and was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England. For a number of years he was physician to the coast guard of the English navy, served ably for a long period as justice of the peace,

and in his later years became an agent for the great marine insurance firm of Lloyd's, a position which he held at the time of his death in 1877. He was a well-known Mason and active in its work. In the city of Dublin, Ireland, he was married to Fannie Russell, a native of London, England, who was born in 1820, and her death occurred in 1903. Of their thirteen children, seven are living: James R., a sea captain, whose home is in London, England; Thomas C., who lives at Rahway, Union county, New Jersey; Francis F., a well-known physician of Carnew, County Wicklow, Ireland; Samuel O. N. C.; Lydia; Josephine, the wife of E. N. Sellors, living at Fort Worth, Texas; and Eveline, the wife of Thomas Cragg, of Bray, County Dublin, Ireland.

The education of Samuel O. N. C. Brady was secured under private tutorage in Donegal and at Halpin's school, Dublin, Ireland. On reaching his majority he turned his face toward the United States, and in July, 1882, landed at New York City, whence he went to Lemars, Plymouth county, Iowa, there working on a farm for nine months. In May, 1883, he came to Livingston, where he found employment with the firm of Myers Brothers, and during the next five years worked on their ranch in Gallatin county, then engaging in farming on his own account on the Shield's river, now in Park county. In 1894 he took up sheep raising, in which he has been extensively engaged to the present time, and each year has seen the business expand. Mr. Brady built a handsome residence at No. 330 Yellowstone street, Livingston, in 1909, and now makes his home in that city, although he still personally superintends the work on his ranch, and acts as president of the Brady Collins Sheep Company. A Democrat in his political views, he first held office as road supervisor in 1888, in which capacity he acted for four years, and in November, 1910, was the successful candidate for the office of representative from Park county in the general assembly. In spite of the heavy demands made upon his time and attention by his numerous business interests and political duties, Mr. Brady has not denied himself the companionship of his fellow men, and has taken an active interest in fraternal work, being a valued and popular member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., St. Bernard's Commandery No. 6, K. T., Particular Consistory of Eastern Montana No. 1, and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Helena; and Livingston Lodge No. 246, B. P. O. E.

On January 19, 1904, Mr. Brady was married to Mrs. Sarah C. (Cooper) Gassett, who was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and they have four children: Violet, Fannie E., Samuel O. N. C., Jr., and Elizabeth R. Mr. Brady's activities in the world of business have been such as to advance the industrial importance of Park county, and as representative his services have been of undoubted value to this section. With an earnest desire for the advancement of Livingston, Park county, and Montana in every way, exerting his influence in behalf of every movement which he feels will bring about this advancement, he is recognized as one of his community's progressive and useful citizens and as such is worthy the unqualified esteem and enthusiastic support that is undoubtedly his.

DANIEL DAVIS. In the election of Daniel Davis to the mayoralty chair of Red Lodge, the citizens of that community secured an executive who, although in office for only a short time, has proved himself fully capable of handling the municipal affairs of this progressive community, and is giving his fellow-townsmen an effective, clean and sane administration. An experienced and successful business man, with conscientious regard for the responsibility placed in his hands, he has devoted himself to his new duties with the same enthusiasm and energy that characterized his



Chas. F. Bean

business career, and the result has been the introduction of much-needed reforms and the assurance that Red Lodge will benefit materially by his activities. Mayor Davis was born in Staffordshire, England, April 28, 1861, and is a son of William and Eliza (Daniels) Davis, natives of that shire, where the father is still living, being seventy-one years of age, while the mother passed away in 1883. There were four children in their family—Daniel, John, Sarah Ann and George—all but the first named living in England. William Davis followed mining throughout his active career, but at this time is living a retired life.

Daniel Davis was educated in the public schools of his native country, and as a youth engaged in working in the mines near his home. He was there married in February, 1881, to Miss Mary Ann Richards, also a native of England, and soon after their marriage left the land of their nativity on their wedding journey to the United States, landing in New York City. From that metropolis they went to Limestone, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, where for about two years Mr. Davis was engaged in mining, and then removed to Carbon, Montana, where he continued to be employed as a miner until the fall of 1889. That year saw his advent to Red Lodge, where he first worked in the mines, but subsequently engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business. To this he added the operation of an ice plant, and after a few years he sold his interest in the liquor business and gave all his attention to the new venture, with which he is still connected. In 1910 he was one of the organizers of the Red Lodge Brewing Company, of which he is a stockholder and traveling sales manager, and he also is a member of the directing board of the United States National Bank of Red Lodge.

A staunch and active Democrat, Mr. Davis has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of his adopted community, and after serving one term as alderman from the Second ward, was, in April, 1912, elected to the office of mayor. Red Lodge is now considered an exceedingly prosperous and well-governed city. Its municipal prosperity must be attributed in a great degree to the business-like and economical administration of the city's affairs, and its good government to the enforcement of law and the preservation of order, so essential in every well-regulated community. Mr. Davis has proven that the same principles that have been at the bottom of a successful business career are equally valuable when applied to the affairs of a large municipality, and by so doing has vindicated the belief of his fellow men in his ability. He has interested himself in fraternal matters, being a member of Red Lodge Aerie No. 742, F. O. E. Believing in the broadening influence of travel, he has spent much of his time in visiting various points of interest, and in 1904, with his family, made a journey to his old home in England. He and his wife have two children, William and Emrich.

CHARLES F. BEAN. Prominent among those who are rendering efficient service in positions of trust and responsibility in Dawson county is Charles F. Bean, county assessor, who has brought to his important office excellent business and executive ability, while his sturdy integrity of character has gained for him the confidence and respect of the general public. Mr. Bean belongs to an old and honored New England family, members of which have held high stations in every walk of life, and especially in military circles, where they have assisted in making history. Mr. Bean was born in Brownfield, Oxford county, Maine, December 17, 1849, and is a son of Sylvanus B. and Sally (Hadley) Bean.

Mr. Bean's grandparents were General Daniel and Ruhanna (Bangs) Bean, the former born in Limerick, York county, Maine, February 17, 1793, and the latter

in Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, February 16, 1795. General Bean was one of the early settlers of Brownfield, a soldier in the defense of Portland during the War of 1812-14, and subsequently brigadier-general of militia in Oxford county. He was a member of the state legislature in 1829, when Portland was the capital of the state, and was one of the foremost men of his day and locality. He and his wife had a family of eleven children.

Sylvanus B. Bean was born in Brownfield, Maine, June 12, 1814, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted as first lieutenant of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. He was later promoted to the rank of captain, was brevetted major, and served as acting quartermaster of volunteers. He was on detached service under General Rufus Ingalls at Denver, Colorado, and was subsequently ordered to Fort Halleck, then in Dakota territory, but now in Wyoming, and was mustered out in 1866, after a service of nearly five years. He then engaged in farming in Oxford county, Maine. Before the war he was engaged in the mercantile business at Brownfield, Oxford county, under the firm name of S. B. and E. B. Bean, and after returning from the conflict acted as postmaster of Brownfield for eighteen years. He spent his last days on the old homestead. He was a staunch and active Republican, and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married (first) to Sally Hadley, also a native of Brownfield, who died in 1860, having been the mother of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, while three are now living: Charles F.; Eliza, the wife of Fred W. Spring, residing in Westbrook, Maine; and Jennie Hadley, the wife of Alpheus S. Leighton, living in Portland, Maine. Mr. Bean was married (second) to Mrs. Sabrina Cram, who died in 1863, and his third marriage was to Mrs. Julia Wentworth in 1881.

Daniel A. Bean, brother of Charles F. Bean, was born May 20, 1846, and in the battle of Fort Darling, in June, 1864, gave up his young life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country. This young hero, one of the 147 men who enlisted from Brownfield during the Civil war, and the first to be killed from that city, was buried in Virginia soil. On September 26, 1911, the citizens of Brownfield, led by Elias P. Morton, of Augusta, dedicated the Daniel A. Bean Memorial Monument, a magnificent bronze statue representing the young recruit being sworn into the service. It stands seven feet, six inches high, and rests on two huge boulders taken from the hills of Brownfield. The memory of the young soldier has also been perpetuated through the naming of Daniel A. Bean Post, No. 160, Grand Army of the Republic.

The education of Charles F. Bean was secured in the schools of Brownfield, North Bridgeton Academy and Limerick Academy, and when he was eighteen years of age he left home and traveled west to New Sharon, Mahaska county, Iowa. There he clerked for a time in a general store, but subsequently removed to Michigan and accepted a position with the Michigan Air Line Railroad, acting as conductor during the years 1875 and 1876. In 1877 he removed to Carbon county, Wyoming and secured employment as a clerk in a general store, but in 1879 engaged in the cattle business, and during the summer of that year went overland with his cattle, following the trail from southern Utah to the Laramie Plains. During this trip he was constantly harassed by the Indians, but managed to complete his journey in safety. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Bean came to Glendive, Montana, and here was engaged in the cattle business until 1890, when he disposed of his interests. He was elected clerk of the district court in 1892 and re-elected in 1896, and also served as postmaster of Glendive, having been appointed by President McKinley to that position, which he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He again

engaged in the cattle business until 1907, when he disposed of his stock, and took up sheep raising, but in 1909 re-entered public life when he was appointed county assessor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. H. Johnson. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Bean was his party's choice for this office, and he was returned to the office by a handsome majority. In his official capacity he has done most excellent service, combining rare executive powers with a truthful and tactful administration. Fraternally he is connected with Glendive Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master and secretary, having held the latter office for the past ten years. He is a Republican in politics, and during 1911 acted as journal clerk of the senate for the Eleventh session of the state senate.

On April 30, 1879, Mr. Bean was married to Miss Henrietta Bangs, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, daughter of William C. and Catherine (Bartholomew) Bangs. Mr. and Mrs. Bean have had four children: Sylvanus B., Fredericka, Jennie and Grace.

William C. Bangs was born in Brownfield, Oxford county, Maine, and as a young man moved to Bureau county, Illinois, but later removed to Bourbon county, Kansas, locating on government land three miles north of Little Osage and eight miles north of Fort Scott. This was during the troublous times just preceding the outbreak of the Civil war, and Mr. Bangs soon discovered that free state men were an undesired quantity in that section. He was under constant surveillance by the southern sympathizers, his life was threatened on a number of occasions, and matters came to a climax when twelve pro-slavery men called at his home to attack him. He had been warned in time, however, and during the time that they searched his house he was safely hidden in the wild sunflowers. After they had given up the search and ridden away, he mounted his horse and went ten miles up the Osage river to a free state settlement, there joining a party of six men who were starting for Fort Scott with the intention of liberating one of their companions, one Ben Rice, who had been captured by slavery men and chained to the floor of the jail. Of this party, John Brown, and two others, Montgomery and Jameson, were the leaders. They secured a twelve-pound mounted mortar rifle, and, the river being high at the fort, went up to Winsitt Ford, crossed the river and attacked the fort, and in the fight which followed one of their number was wounded, while their antagonists had several men wounded and one man killed, a deputy United States marshal whom it was supposed had been implicated in the murder of Captain R. P. Brown. After bringing their errand to a successful conclusion the little party gathered in a number of negroes, whom they took to Topeka, and then managed to transfer them, through the famous Underground Railroad, to Canada. Later Mr. Bangs returned to the east, and when the war broke out, in the spring of 1861, enlisted in the First Indiana Cavalry, and was later a member of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry. On completing his war service he drove a band of cattle across the plains 800 miles to Fort Garland, Colorado, where he remained several years in the stock business, and then moved his cattle to Wyoming on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He subsequently visited the states of Utah and Oregon, spent five years on his old ranch in Wyoming, was also engaged in the cattle business in Montana and Dakota, and eventually went to Louisiana and located near the mouth of the Sabine river. From that point he went to Monterey, Mexico, where his death occurred in March, 1907. Mr. Bangs married Catherine Bartholomew, a native of New York state, and they had a family of three children, of whom two are living: William, who resides in Monterey, Mexico; and Henrietta, who married Mr. Bean.

GRANVILLE GIBSON COLTHRON is a native Missourian who early in life became so attracted by the charm of western life that he has made his home in the state of Montana for the past thirty years or thereabouts, and is now successfully engaged in the stock breeding business, which industry he carries on at his ranch in the vicinity of Billings. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, May 11, 1860, being the son of Thomas and Sarah Jane (Todd) Colthron, both of whom were natives of the state of Virginia. Thomas Colthron was born January 25, 1836, and he still lives. Of his union with Sarah Jane Todd eight children were born, six of whom are living, and Granville Gibson Colthron, our subject, was the second child.

Thomas Colthron was a pioneer of Calumet township, Pike county, Missouri, and literally hewed for himself a farm out of the wilderness of that section, and his early pioneer days were marked by unceasing toil and many hardships. He built himself a two-story log house on his farm in the early days of his residence there, and so well did he build and so firmly that the old house stands there today in a splendid state of preservation, and is occupied by one of his children.

With the opening of the Civil war Thomas Colthron enlisted in a Missouri regiment and served his full term in the service of his country. At the conclusion of his term of enlistment he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Pike county, where he once more took up the old familiar rounds of daily life on his farm in Calumet township. As a citizen for many years of Pike county, he has occupied a place of prominence and has always ranked high in the esteem and trust of his fellow men. He is of Democratic persuasion, and has always been more or less interested in the political activities of his district. In 1900 he retired from active business, and since that time has spent his time variously with his children.

Granville Gibson Colthron spent his boyhood in the family home in Calumet township, and attended the village school. When he reached the age of nineteen years he became engaged in farming on his own responsibility, which occupation he followed for a few years. He became dissatisfied with the conditions there, and in 1883 when he was twenty-three years old he went to Billings, Montana, arriving there on May 3rd. For six months he was driver of the stage coach carrying the mail between Billings and Bull Mountain, in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Following this, he went to Bozeman, Montana, where he followed the care-free life of the "cowpuncher" for a period of ten years. It was then that he learned the ranch business in its smallest detail, while employed by the well-known Ranch 79 and the 3-V-Ranch. During these years he lived carefully, saving his wages and buying cattle of his own, and in 1894 he engaged in the butcher business with his father-in-law, Andrew J. Wilkinson, at Billings, Montana. This occupation held him for about two years after which he bought a ranch in Stillwater and took up farming. The move was unsatisfactory, however, and he shortly returned to Billings after selling his ranch, and became actively engaged in the ice business. In the space of a year he changed his interests from the ice business to the livery trade, and he remained in that occupation for five years. Later he sold out the entire business and put the proceeds into a ranch of one hundred and seventy-five acres of farming land seven miles from the city of Billings. He went into the business of breeding fancy horses and cattle, and thus far his efforts in that line have been rewarded with a very pleasurable degree of success. He has on his place about a hundred head of thoroughbred horses of different strains, and a handsome herd of standard Hereford cattle in goodly numbers.

In addition, Mr. Colthron has built himself a fine home in Billings where he lives with his family, the

close proximity of his ranch making it possible for him to make his home in the city.

On February 16, 1892, Mr. Colthron was married to Miss Flora Wilkinson, who, like her husband, was born in Pike county, and who is a daughter of Andrew J. Wilkinson, with whom Mr. Colthron later engaged in the meat business in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Colthron are the parents of two children—a daughter, Helen, and a son, Thurston.

ALBERT BOURBONNIERE. Among the successful business careers in the commercial records of Montana, one that receives unequivocal recognition and admiration is that of the well-known wholesale and retail merchant of Anaconda, Albert Bourbonniere. One of the most prosperous men of the state and head of the Bourbonniere Wholesale and Retail Meat Company, he has made his success as the result of his own well-directed efforts. He has been a business builder, has worked on substantial lines, and has attained a position of influence and esteem wherever known.

Born on a farm at St. Tysant, Canada, on the 29th of July, 1858, he had the advantages of the public schools up to the age of thirteen, and then went to work, following various occupations in Canada until he was twenty-five years of age. He then came west and for two years was a grocer's clerk in Butte, Montana, during the following year was in the livery business for himself at Walkerville, and then returned to Butte and established a grocery business, which he conducted successfully until 1888. In February of that year, having sold his business in Butte, he established in Anaconda a wholesale meat concern, which was the beginning of the business which has been developed under his management to the present large and important establishment among Anaconda's largest mercantile houses. This is not the only enterprise to which he has given his time and energies since taking up his residence in Montana. He has been interested in mining, owning some valuable properties in the mining districts, and also has ranch lands and city real estate. Along with material prosperity he has won many friends, and both in private life and business affairs enjoys a wholehearted esteem.

In politics a Republican, in the fall of 1910 he was called upon by his fellow citizens to serve a six years' term as county commissioner, an office in which he is giving efficient service to the people. In Masonry he has taken twelve degrees, and is also affiliated with the Elks. In earlier years he was much given to the sports field.

Mr. Bourbonniere was the son of Demas and Vitaline (Morin) Bourbonniere, both natives of Canada. His father, now deceased, was a substantial farmer, and his mother still resides on the old home farm. Their children, besides Albert, were as follows: Louis, of North Adams, Massachusetts; Alexander, who is a farmer in Canada; Joseph, deceased, who was a prominent publisher at Fall River, Massachusetts; Charles, also a resident of that city; Eulalia, now Mrs. Daudlin, of Connecticut; Rose, the wife of Louis Elbert, of North Adams, Massachusetts; and Marian, married and a resident of Rockston Falls, Canada.

GEORGE W. HUSTED. By reason of more than 15 Husted is entitled to be named as the oldest druggist in Livingston, where he is also known as a man of the highest integrity and business probity, and a citizen who has ever had the welfare of his municipality at heart. Practically the whole of Mr. Husted's career has been spent in the line of endeavor in which he is now engaged, and his years of experience have made him thoroughly conversant with every branch of pharmaceutical work, thus assuring his patrons of expert attention. Mr. Husted is a native of Sauk Center, Stearns county, Minnesota, and was born April 21, 1865, a son of Wilson and Abigail (Pease) Husted.

Wilson Husted was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1821, and there assisted his father in his farming and woolen mill operations. In 1852 he made his way to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, locating near the present site of Garden City, where he was a pioneer. Subsequently he removed to Douglas county, Minnesota, and while there enlisted in the First Minnesota Volunteers to repulse the attacks of the hostile Indians. He was later at Fort Ripley, Kansas, under the command of General Sibley, and for a time was detailed to take horses north to recuperate after the close of the war. When his service was completed he returned to his Douglas county home, but in 1869 went to Pennsylvania, where he spent two years, then again locating in Douglas county, and there he died in the faith of the Baptist church, in 1874. He was a stalwart Republican in politics, but never held office. His wife, born in Porter county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, died in 1909, having been the mother of seven children, of whom George W. is the only survivor.

The early education of George W. Husted was secured in a log schoolhouse near his father's farm in Douglas county. He was but nine years of age when his father died, and as a youth started to learn the drug business in Alexandria, Minnesota. He was only eighteen years old when he first came to Livingston, and after he had worked for a time in a brickyard was able to send for his mother. In 1884 they located on a tract of land three miles up the canyon from Livingston, where they engaged in dairying and gardening, although a part of the youth's time was spent in working in a drug store in Livingston. After about seven years Mr. Husted and his mother removed to the Crow Indian reservation, where they had a drove of cattle, but he still gave the greater part of his attention to the drug business, having formed a partnership with Judge Bender in the spring of 1875, under the firm name of Bender & Husted. This association continued until July, 1895, when Mr. Husted purchased the interests of his partner, and since that time has carried on the business alone, thus being the oldest pharmacist in Livingston. He has a well-equipped, fully stocked establishment at No. 119 W. Park street, where may be found all articles usual to a first-class pharmacy. In the filling of prescriptions he has built up a large trade, his absolute accuracy having won the confidence of the people. Although the drug business demands the greater part of his time, he still engages to some extent in stock raising and has been successful in exhibitions of an agricultural nature. In his political views, Mr. Husted is Republican. He takes an active interest in fraternal work, and belongs to Livingston Lodge No. 245, B. P. O. E., and Yellowstone Lodge No. 10, K. P.

Mr. Husted was married March 24, 1894, to Miss Gertrude Lewellin, who was born at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles E. and Elizabeth (Henry) Lewellin. Her father, who is now deceased, came to Montana in 1889, and was associated with Marcus Daly in surveying the Aldredge mines. His widow survives him and resides in Livingston, being a well-known member of the Episcopal church, as are also her three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Husted have two daughters: Wileta G. and Mildred W.

ROBERT DAVIS ALTON, M. D., is a native of Carbon-dale, Pennsylvania, and was born February 9, 1860, a son of Davis and Helen Caroline (Williams) Alton. His father, a native of New York, and a graduate of Williams College, removed to Pennsylvania as a young man, and prior to the outbreak of the Civil war was engaged in railroad building in Kentucky. When hostilities began he joined the Union service, in the paymaster's department, and at the close of the struggle removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he

was engaged in the practice of his profession until his death in 1867. His wife, a native of Connecticut, survived him until 1884 and died at the age of fifty-four years. They had two children: Jesse W., who at the time of his death, when forty-four years old, was engaged in business in Cleveland, Ohio; and Robert Davis.

The early education of Robert D. Alton was secured in the schools of Burlington, New Jersey, and in 1882 he was graduated from the medical department of Wooster College, Cleveland, Ohio. Subsequently he took post-graduate work in Chicago and New York City, and in 1883 came to Livingston, Montana, where he has since been engaged in a general practice. He has a large and representative practice, and as a close and careful student has advanced in his profession along with the progress made in the science of medicine. He takes an active interest in the work of the Park County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, of all of which he is a valued member, and has also shown himself an advocate of education by serving as a member of the school board. Fraternally, the doctor is connected with Livingston Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., Livingston Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and St. Bernard Commandery No. 6, K. T. His politics are those of the Republican party, but he has not cared to enter the public arena as an office seeker.

On February 15, 1888, Dr. Alton was married to Miss Anna Mintie, who was born in Wisconsin, daughter of Fergus L. and Elinor (Russell) Mintie, natives of that state, the former of whom died at the age of sixty years, while the latter still survives and makes her home in Livingston. Mrs. Alton has one brother, Arthur. Mr. Mintie served as a lieutenant in a Connecticut volunteer regiment during the Civil war, after the close of which he removed to Wisconsin and engaged in the lumber business. He subsequently followed the same line in Kansas, and his career was finished at Oswego, Oregon. A prominent Republican, he represented his district in the Oregon legislature, and was also well known in Masonry, having reached the Shriner degree. Dr. and Mrs. Alton have had one son: Robert M., who is now a law student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

COLONEL FRANCIS M. MALONE. With an unblemished record for integrity in his business dealings, and holding prestige as a veteran of the Civil war, Colonel Francis M. Malone, of Miles City, is one of those whose names are indelibly associated with the progress of Montana since the commencement of its phenomenal development in recent years. Colonel Malone was born at Toronto, Vermilion county, Indiana, July 31, 1838, and is a son of William L. and Nancy (Winn) Malone. His father was a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1803, and when a young man removed to Health township, Vermilion county, Indiana, where he took up government land and spent the remainder of his life, dying in May, 1878. Mrs. Malone, mother of the Colonel, was born at Zanesville, Stark county, Ohio, and died at the age of thirty-five years, having been the mother of a large family, Francis M. being the second in order of birth.

Colonel Malone spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, attending the district schools in winter and working on the home farm in summer until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he went to Moweaqua, Shelby county, Illinois, and secured employment as a farm hand. There, on August 12, 1861, he enlisted in a company which tendered its services to Governor Yates, but the quota then being full, it was sent with three companies from Chicago and one from Bureau county, Illinois, to Quincy, where it was enrolled and mustered into the service of what

was then the First Kansas Cavalry, afterwards changed into the Seventh Kansas, known as the John Brown, Jr., Regiment, Captain Brown, of Ashtabula, Ohio, commanding a company in the regiment. Subsequently the company was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and there the regiment was organized as the First Kansas Cavalry, Colonel Malone being mustered in as captain of Company F, September 14, 1861. The regiment took part in the campaign along the borders of Missouri, and in the early part of 1862 was ordered to Shiloh, but its destination was subsequently changed to Columbus, Kentucky. It participated in the opening of the railroad to Corinth, Mississippi, reporting to General Rosecrans, and being assigned to a brigade commanded by Colonel Philip Sheridan. The organization was in many hard-fought battles with the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by General A. J. Smith. They re-enlisted as veterans November 19, 1864, being the first regiment in the brigade in Mississippi granted a furlough to return home, and from Fort Leavenworth the regiment was ordered to St. Louis. From there it was sent to report to General Canby at New Orleans, but was taken off the boats at Memphis, Tennessee, and ordered to report to General A. J. Smith, being subsequently sent out against General Forest after participating with General Smith in many of the engagements he was in. Captain Malone was promoted to the rank of major, August 12, 1863, and was made lieutenant-colonel November 17, 1864. He was commissioned colonel of the regiment by Governor Crawford, but not having the required number of men could not muster in. After the close of the Civil war he participated in Indian engagements and was permanent post commander at Fort Carney, Nebraska, but was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and was there mustered out September 29, 1865, with his regiment. During the battle of Shiloh, Colonel Malone fought with the Thirty-second Illinois, being on detached duty at that time, and he was also with his own regiment in all of its battles, which included: Little Blue, Santa Fe, Independence, Columbus, Kossuth, Rienzi, Baldwin, Iuka, Corinth, Ruckersville, Jumbertown, Coldwater, Holly Springs, Oxford, Germantown, Coldwater Station, Salisbury, Leighton, Tupelo, Florence, Swallow's Bluff, Harrisburg, Byhalia, Wyatt, Memphis, Ripley, King's Creek, Lafayette, New Albany, Ellistown, Tallahatchee River, and Hurricane Creek. The regiment, which belonged to Washburn's Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, lost fifty-eight killed and 115 from disease. During the engagement at Wyatt, Mississippi, the Union forces were fighting desperately against odds, but were handicapped by being subjected to a withering fire from a block house occupied on the left by the Confederates. Colonel Malone, at that time major, informed General Phillips that with five hundred men he believed he could take the Confederate position, and after a brave and gallant charge at ten o'clock at night this was accomplished. While riding near the fort, however, Major Malone's horse fell backwards into a deep well, pulling him with it, and it was not until after the battle had finished that he was discovered, badly injured. His men succeeded in drawing him out of the well with ropes, a matter of some forty feet. The horse, however, was left to its fate. Colonel Malone's army record entitles him to the respect and esteem of all who appreciate the great service rendered by the heroes of the war between the states. A brave and gallant soldier, ever ready to lead his men into the thickest of the fight and never asking them to go where he would not himself venture, he won the admiration of the ranks and the esteem of his fellow officers.

After being mustered out of the service, Colonel Malone engaged for a time in railroad contracting in



Col and Mrs F.M. Malone

Illinois, and subsequently identified himself with lead mining in Kansas and near Joplin, Missouri. During 1878 and 1879 he was in the gold and silver fields of Leadville, Colorado, then returning to Indianapolis, Indiana, and engaging in the live stock commission business. Subsequently he was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as traveling freight agent, with headquarters at Indianapolis, and in 1883 came to Miles City, Montana, as representative of the company's live stock department. He was later made general agent for this road to cover all the territory to Puget Sound and Seattle, Washington, with headquarters in Helena, Montana, a capacity in which he served until being retired on half pay, in March, 1907. The following year he was retired without pay. Colonel Malone has been extensively engaged in the sheep business for a number of years, and at the present time is a member of the firm of Malone & Thomas. At the time the battleship *Maine* was sunk in Havana Harbor, he offered his services to the United States by wiring to the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, United States senator from Montana at that time, and on April 1, 1898, received a complimentary reply in which the senator stated he would take pleasure in transmitting the message to the Secretary of War. A staunch Republican in his political proclivities, Colonel Malone was a state commissioner to erect the State Insane Asylum at Anna, Illinois, and the State Normal School at Carbondale, Illinois; was presidential elector from Montana in 1892, and a delegate from the state to the Republican convention at Chicago in 1908. He is a member of Pana Lodge, No. 226, A. F. & A. M., Pana, Illinois; Pana Chapter, No. 115, R. A. M.; Miles Commandery, No. 11, K. T., Miles City; and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Helena. He also belongs to the Military Order of Loyal Legions of the United States, Commandery of the State of Minnesota, St. Paul; and is a member of Miles City Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E.

On March 8, 1860, Colonel Malone was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Casey, who was born at Moweaqua, Shelby county, Illinois, daughter of Levi and Sarah Casey. Mr. Casey, whose birth occurred at Vanburenburg, near Vandalia, was the first white child born in Bond county, Illinois, and the greater part of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits in the Prairie state, where he died at the age of seventy years. Elizabeth was the oldest of five children. On March 8, 1910, Colonel and Mrs. Malone celebrated their golden wedding at Wibaux Hall, Miles City, when they were the recipients of many handsome presents from their numerous friends in the city. As to the personal worth of Colonel Malone, it may be said that no man's character, in this respect, will stand a severer scrutiny, for in all the transactions of life his conduct is marked by the most scrupulous integrity, and he guards his honor with that sensitive care which has ever kept it far above suspicion.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PORTER. One of the representative members of the Montana legal profession, who has been a resident of Miles City for more than a quarter of a century, is Thomas Jefferson Porter, whose long and useful career has been characterized by his connection with many important cases in litigation. He is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born November 17, 1858, near Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, and is a son of James V. and Mary A. (Leaper) Porter.

James V. Porter, also a native of Ohio, passed his life in farming and stock growing. Clinton Porter, the paternal great-grandfather of Thomas J., went from the north of Ireland to England, and from thence, during the Revolutionary war, came to America in com-

pany with his brothers. They left the English port as stowaways in pork barrels, coming to this country because they sympathized with the colonists in their attempt to throw off the yoke of British oppression, but while on the trip across the ocean they were discovered and one of the brothers was pressed into the service of the English navy. He was able to desert, however, and joined his brothers in giving aid to the American patriots. The family were shipbuilders by vocation, and after immigrating to Marietta, Ohio, built two small vessels for Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett, with which they started down the Ohio river, the great-grandfather of Mr. Porter losing his life on this trip, while attempting to pass over the falls of the Ohio. He is buried in Louisville, Kentucky. The other boat was delivered to Colonel Burr, and it is a matter of record that this traitor to his country's cause never made payment for the vessel. The great-grandfather of Mr. Porter left two sons: Thomas J., the grandfather of our subject; and James D., who was known as the "Kentucky Giant," and resided at Louisville. The mother of Mr. Porter was born in Steubenville, Ohio, a daughter of John L. Leaper, who was a steamboat captain up to the time of the Civil war, when he entered the Union army as captain of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, serving under Generals Hayes, Garfield and McKinley, and being mustered out as colonel of his regiment. James V. and Mary A. (Leaper) Porter had eight children, of whom Thomas Jefferson was the eldest.

The early education of Thomas J. Porter was secured in the public schools, and this was supplemented by a three years' attendance at the State Normal School, Lebanon. In the fall of 1876 he engaged in teaching, a profession which he followed for three years in Ohio, and then returned to the normal school and completed the prescribed course, graduating with the class of 1882. His success as an educator resulted in his soon becoming superintendent of the public schools of Jackson, Tennessee, and there he organized and perfected a methodical and properly graded school system and also conducted the first summer normal school of Tennessee. After continuing at Jackson for two years he returned to Lebanon, Ohio, and taught two years. For some time he had desired to enter the field of law, and with this end in view had spent all of his leisure hours in careful study, being well prepared to enter the offices of John E. Smith, a prominent attorney of Lebanon, with whom he continued until the fall of 1886. He was then admitted to the bar of the state, and during the same year came to Montana as principal of the Miles City schools, bringing with him a letter of introduction from President McKinley to ex-Governor Potts, who had for twelve years been the incumbent of the gubernatorial office in the territory of Montana. At the end of his second year at Miles City, Mr. Porter resigned the superintendency of the schools and entered into a professional partnership with Judge J. W. Strevell, this alliance continuing for many years, during which the associates built up a large and profitable clientele.

In his political belief Mr. Porter is an earnest Republican, and has always been active in his support of that organization's candidates and policies. In 1896 he was elected county attorney, and the excellent service he rendered during his first term resulted in his election to succeed himself. He was the Republican nominee for attorney general in 1900, but owing to the political conditions then existing met with defeat at the polls. He made a thorough and vigorous canvass, speaking in every city and town of appreciable population in the state. Mr. Porter has been intimately connected with much important litigation, both civil and criminal. He was prosecutor in the Indian cases growing out of the murder of John Hoover, and also in the Geddes' case, while he was assistant prosecuting attorney at

Glendive in the Hurst murder case. Through his efforts, to a considerable degree, was secured from the millionaire steel magnate and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, the contribution of \$10,000 for the establishment of the Carnegie Public Library at Miles City, and in many other causes and ways he has shown his deep interest in the progress and prosperity of his city, county and state. Fraternally Mr. Porter is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the B. P. O. E. and the K. of P., in all of which he is immensely popular, and in the latter organization served as grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge of the state in 1897.

Mr. Porter was married January 23, 1901, to Miss Elizabeth Hawley, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John B. Hawley, for a number of years an influential citizen of the Keystone state. He died March the 29, 1912, at his home in Miles City.

E. PALMER SEARLES. The present generation has little conception of what was endured by the early pioneers of Montana, or appreciation of the changes that have taken place in agricultural methods, and which have transformed ranch life to such an extent that today it offers more inducements than at any previous time in the country's history. These conditions may be the result of the endurance and bravery of those who blazed the trail for civilization. Yellowstone county has a most interesting history, made so by the activities of its pioneers, and a record of their lives is appropriate and necessary in preparing a work that has to do with the locality. Prominent among the highly esteemed citizens of Park City, one who came to the Yellowstone valley as a pioneer, and whose life has been active and full of thrilling experiences, is E. Palmer Searles, who now is living retired. He was born in Norwich, Ontario, June 9, 1848, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Palmer) Searles.

Samuel Searles, who was a farmer by occupation, was also a native of Ontario, and until 1856 carried on operations on a farm in Canada. In that year he removed to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling in the wilderness where he cleared and cultivated a farm, and there died in 1906, at the age of seventy-six years. Politically a Republican, he held various township offices, and for twenty-eight years acted as postmaster at Oasis, Waussaro county, Wisconsin. His wife passed away in 1905, when seventy-two years of age, having been the mother of seven sons and two daughters, only one of the children being deceased.

E. Palmer Searles received his education in the public schools of Waussaro county, Wisconsin, and was reared to agricultural pursuits on the wild Wisconsin property. When he was twenty-two years of age he left home and went to the city of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he entered the employ of C. J. Myers, in a sash, door and blind factory. Subsequently, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he secured employment as a carpenter until the spring of 1882, when he joined a colony known as the Ripon Colony, from Ripon, Wisconsin. This little band of emigrants took the train as far as Miles City, Montana, the western terminus of the railroad, and from that point traveled overland, the men walking and the women and children riding in wagons. They arrived at old Coulson, where the city of Billings now stands, and after remaining here for about a week, Mr. Searles moved on up the Yellowstone to the present site of Park City, where he took up a homestead.

During the winter of 1883-4 the Indians made a raid on the settlers, stealing a number of horses from Mr. Searles and his neighbors, a Mr. McCool and Mr. Sweet, the latter of whom had notified Mr. Searles of the raid. As soon as possible, Mr. Sweet and Mr. Searles started out on the trail of the Indians, it being arranged that Mr. McCool was to stay and organize a

party to follow them, to give them assistance if necessary, and to bring along food and blankets. The pursuers followed the hostiles into the Lake basin and up to the ranch of W. J. Sackett, where they arrived at nine o'clock at night. While warming themselves at the latter's home, the night being bitterly cold, a party of neighbors passed by Sackett's house, unaware of their presence, and thus proper connections, as before planned, were not made. Again Mr. Searles and Mr. Sackett and Mr. McCool took up the trail and during the trip met up with three friendly Indians, one of whom was a chief, Plenty Cows. Accompanied by the three Indians, at daybreak they overtook the raiding party, finding them asleep behind some rocks, and an attack was immediately made, two of the hostiles being killed. After recovering their horses, the little party stood guard over the animals all day Sunday, awaiting the arrival of the relief party. Subsequently they removed to the Rimrocks, out of rifle range of the Indians, but soon became intensely hungry and were compelled to kill a calf and eat the meat raw. No shelter could be found, but they continued to wait for the relief party, whom it was afterwards found had become lost during the heavy blizzard. During this long and tedious wait, the chief Plenty Cows formed a diversion by asking permission to go and get the scalps of the two Indians who had been killed, and this being granted, he and two others went and brought the bodies into the camp. At this time Charles Ames and Reuben Tate found their camp, and the party started to find its way back at nine o'clock Sunday night. After traveling about five miles, however, the storm had increased to such an extent that it was decided inadvisable to continue, and the camp was accordingly pitched in the sage brush, where the little band was compelled to remain until the light of morning should give them their direction. At about ten o'clock the following morning the storm cleared somewhat, but they were still unable to tell where they were, and as they knew they could not remain longer in their position agreed upon a plan that has often been used by plainsmen when lost. The idea was for all to group themselves around a pole, and when the pole dropped it was to decide their direction. Without more ado they took up the direction indicated and after traveling about an hour came to a point which they recognized and soon headed for Sackett's home before reaching which they met a party coming with provisions and blankets. Mr. Searles arrived home during that afternoon, little the worse for his thrilling experiences. The foregoing is only an instance of the various hardships and trials the early settlers were constantly forced to face, and it is due to the bravery and persistence of these men that the wilderness has been conquered and the State developed into a great commercial center. For many years Mr. Searles was engaged in cattle raising and farming, and in 1906 when the Montana Land and Improvement Company sold its interests in its irrigation ditch to the farmers, he bought thirty shares of stock and became superintendent of the ditch. During his administration of affairs he increased the capacity from 9,500 inches of water to 20,000 inches, but in 1908 he retired from active life and his only business interests now consist of looking after his rented property. He is a Republican in politics, but takes only a good citizen's interest in public affairs, and his only fraternal connection is with Billings Lodge No. 349, B. P. O. E.

In 1872 Mr. Searles was married to Miss Florence Stevens, who was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, daughter of Reuben Stevens, who died at Fond du Lac soon after the Civil war of disease contracted while serving in a Wisconsin regiment. He was a cooper by trade, but also followed farming, and was the father of four children, Mrs. Searles being the second in order of birth. Mr. Searles well merits the high esteem in which he is held as one of the Yellow-

stone valley's pioneers. He has done much to advance the welfare of his community, and during the long period in which he has resided here has gained and retained many warm friendships.

EVANS A. CARLETON, now one of the leading attorneys of Helena, has probably had more influence than any other one man on the school system of Montana and the formation of her institutions of higher learning. He was born in Franklin county, Maine, in 1858. His father, Thomas Carleton, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his paternal grandfather having come to America during the colonial days took an active part in the struggle for independence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carleton were born and raised in the same county where later, their own family grew to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Carleton was a carpenter by trade but spent much of his time on the farm. His wife, Hannah Parker, belonged to one of the best families of old New England. After bringing into the world a family of twelve children, she passed away in 1886. Her husband survived her by scarcely a year.

Of the family remaining, two are living in Maine, one in Massachusetts and the son, Evans A., in Montana. He is the only one of the Carletons who has had the temerity to try life outside the boundaries of good old New England. Even he passed his boyhood days in Maine receiving his early education in the rural schools of Franklin county. Later, he entered the Maine Wesleyan University from which institution he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1881. For much of the time during his years of study, he contributed toward his own support by teaching during his vacations and working on the farm through the harvest season. After his graduation he taught in the public school of Maine. He came to Helena, Montana, where in the fall of 1883 and '84 he acted as principal of one of the ward schools being elected the following year to the principalship of the Helena high school. In 1889, the red letter year in the history of Montana when she doffed her swaddling clothes and stood forth as a full grown sister state, Mr. Carleton was made city superintendent of the Helena schools. It was under his deft hand that the school system of the city took on its present systematic form and became recognized as one of the best in the state. After thoroughly organizing these schools he returned to his old home in Maine that he might read law in the office of his brother, L. T. Carleton. From this office, in 1891, he was admitted to the bar of Maine. Returning to Helena, the chosen city of his adoption, during the ensuing spring, he was admitted, on motion to the practice of that state. On beginning his professional career he obtained office room with Mr. A. K. Barber, one of the well-known attorneys. Later he officed for some months alone before forming a partnership with Mr. A. P. Heywood. This association lasted for two years, until Mr. Carleton was elected superintendent of public instruction for the state of Montana. Although a Republican of influence, he was elected, in this case, on a fusion ticket. A ready and enthusiastic speaker, Mr. Carleton is much in demand during the political campaigns. His New England conservatism and accurate knowledge of party issues make his advice in party councils valuable indeed. At the time of fight for the location of the state capital his work for Helena was of much importance in the final settlement. Mr. Carleton is one of the leading members of the Progressive party in Montana.

Mr. Carleton after devoting so many years to the service of the city and the state is now enjoying a deservedly lucrative practice in his profession. Few positions were as important as that of superintendent of public instruction at the time that he was acting in that capacity. It meant that he shaped the school system of Montana as he had previously done in Helena and that he was a powerful factor in the formation of her in-

stitutions of higher learning. He now has offices in the Bailey building, rooms one and two.

In fraternal circles he has taken no very prominent part devoting most of his time to things of a more serious nature. He belongs however to the Woodmen of the World and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is, of course, a member of the bar Associations of both Lewis and Clark county and the state of Montana.

Evans A. Carleton was married in 1882, to Miss Emma E. Gage of Dover, New Hampshire, who is a direct descendant of John Adams. The following year they made for themselves a home in Helena where they have since lived. Two children, one son and one daughter have been born to the union. The son, Frank E. Carleton resides in Lewistown, Montana. He was married, a few years since, to Miss Lena Connelly of Lewiston, Montana. The daughter, Marguerite E. Carleton is now the wife of Marion W. Hulse. They were joined in marriage during February of 1911 in Los Angeles, California, where they still make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans Carleton have their residence at No. 7, North Harrison avenue, Helena.

FRANCIS ADKINSON. Indiana has contributed many men of eminence in various lines to the upbuilding of Helena, and among them are a number she has bred and educated in the profession and then passed on to Helena. Of these fine citizens none was better known than Francis Adkinson, who from 1883 to 1912 was engaged in the practice of law in this city. His reputation as one of the prominent lawyers of the state had been reinforced during the passing years, in which he had appeared in connection with many important cases and he had many noteworthy forensic victories to his credit. He was a strong advocate before court or jury and not only marshalled his causes with great ability, but also brought to bear the strength of a firm and upright character, so that he gained and held the inviolable confidence and regard of his fellow practitioners, and also of the general public. During his career he held several public trusts with entire satisfaction to all concerned and with honor to himself.

Mr. Adkinson was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, March 14, 1831. His father, Samuel Adkinson, was a native of Pennsylvania, his life record having been begun in the Keystone state, September 26, 1804. He came a pioneer to Switzerland county, Indiana, being a mere boy at the time and being in company with his parents. He followed agriculture and died in Switzerland county on August 31, 1873. His father was born in 1780 in Pennsylvania, and his father, the great-grandfather of the subject, an Englishman by birth, was the founder of this branch of the Adkinson family in America. The subject's father was a quiet, retiring man, but one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was never active in politics. The mother, whose maiden name was Jane McHenry, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Joseph McHenry, an early settler in Switzerland county, where she and her husband were united in marriage in April, 1830. There she lived out her useful life and passed to the Great Beyond on January 6, 1872, the remains of these two good pioneer citizens being there interred. Of the children born to them seven lived to reach years of maturity, Francis being the first born of the number.

Francis Adkinson received his preliminary education in the district schools of his native county and received his higher education in Morefield Academy, attending school to the age of nineteen years. His early life was passed amid the rural surroundings of his father's farm, and his first occupation was in a pedagogical capacity in Switzerland county, and one year in Grant county, Kentucky. Upon returning from the Blue-

grass state he began the study of law in the office of James F. Jelley, in Ohio county, Indiana, and later in that of Daniel S. Major. Upon his admission to the bar, he took up his residence in Vevay, the judicial center of Switzerland county, and there inaugurated his practice of the law. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the second judicial district comprising seven counties. In 1860 he was elected judge and near the close of his term of four years located in Lawrenceburg, remaining there until 1864. He then removed to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and practiced there until his migration to the west in 1883. During his residence in Lawrenceburg he served as circuit prosecuting attorney for the first judicial district of the state of Indiana, the same comprising seven counties, and for two years held this post, the appointment to which had been so high a compliment to his standing and powers. Before leaving Vevay he served as common pleas judge for five counties, and for four years served on the bench.

Mr. Adkinson's identification with Helena dated from January 29, 1883, and for the ensuing thirty years he continued to be a resident, his loyalty to the city and its institutions ever being of the staunchest sort. Shortly after arriving here he was appointed register of the United States land office at Helena, this appointment being made by President Arthur. The balance of his time was devoted to professional practice, which was of a general character and in which he was wonderfully successful. Mr. Adkinson subscribed to the articles of faith of the Republican party, but in late years he had taken no active part in politics. He was one of the prominent and influential members of the Lewis & Clark Bar Association.

On December 5, 1860, he laid one of the important stones in the foundation of his success by his marriage to Miss Frances A. Roberts, their union being celebrated at Quincy, Illinois. Mrs. Adkinson was born January 29, 1840, and is a daughter of George Anthony Roberts, a native of Rhode Island and a pioneer settler in Ripley county, Indiana, and of Mary Watts Rice, granddaughter of Judge Watts, a well-known pioneer of southern Indiana. The name of Roberts is one highly esteemed in that section of the Hoosier state. Mr. and Mrs. Adkinson had no children.

The beautiful country home of the Adkinson family is situated at Kenwood, one of the loveliest suburbs of Helena, and the offices of Mr. Adkinson were at 510 Powers building.

Mr. Adkinson was a poor boy, and he made his way to honor and usefulness unaided. He always took a firm stand for whatever he considered to be for the best interests of the community and society in general and always endeavored to follow after the things that made for harmony in all the relations of life. In politics he was a life long Republican. Judge Adkinson died on July 2, 1912.

JOHN BLATCHFORD COLLINS. In the motto which greets the eye in his offices and adorns his stationery, reading—"Don't Be a Parlor Car,—Be the Engine," may be found an index to the character of John Blatchford Collins, a prominent citizen of Miles City, Montana, and a man well known over the state, both in business and politics. Energy and activity have marked every stage of his career, as his motto indicates, he has striven to be the leading force in his enterprises, and, often in pushing to the head, he has ignored the delaying personal comforts offered on the way. Mr. Collins is in the real estate and insurance business and is a member of the Miles City Real Estate Exchange, of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, and of the Central Real Estate Dealers Association. He was born September 7, 1853, at Quincy, Illinois, and is a son of Morris and Martha (Blatchford) Collins.

Morris Collins was born in 1812, in Connecticut, and died in Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1873. In 1849 he came

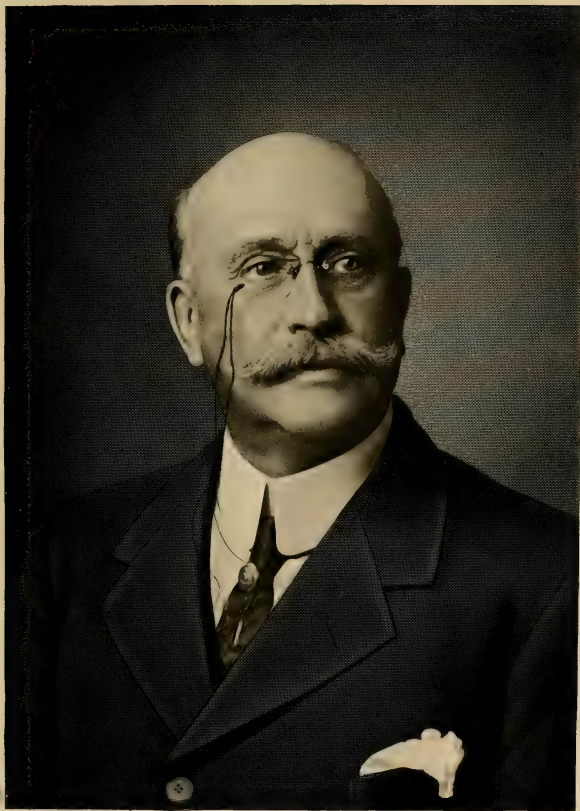
from New England as far west as Illinois, and after some years in the mercantile business at Quincy, removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged first in the drygoods business and later in the manufacture of sheet lead and lead pipe. In politics he was a Republican and during the Civil war was a member of the Sanitary Commission in the Mississippi river district. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. His first wife, Martha Blatchford, died in 1861, the mother of seven children, two of whom survive, John B., of this review, and Alice. To his second wife, Hannah Adams, one son was born who died in infancy.

John Blatchford Collins enjoyed educational advantages and academic training in different cities, among them Jacksonville, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Poughkeepsie, New York; and Hartford, Connecticut. Afterward he was engaged in the pig iron and iron ore brokerage business at St. Louis, and in April, 1883, came to Montana, where for a time he was clerk in the postoffice at Miles City. He was later with Capt. William Harmon in the same capacity and subsequently was interested with William Courtney in the real estate and insurance business. In 1890 Mr. Collins became confidential secretary to Hon. Thomas H. Carter, United States land commissioner, with general offices at Washington, D. C. After his duties at Washington no longer detained him there, he returned to Miles City and entered into the real estate and insurance business with C. B. Towers, and they continued together until 1898, when Mr. Collins was appointed superintendent of the United States Forest Reserves in Montana, with headquarters at Missoula, Montana, where he resided until 1901, then moving to Helena. There, until April, 1903, he was identified with the live stock brokerage business and then moved to Forsythe and conducted an insurance and real estate business there until the fall of 1905, when he returned to Miles City, and has since continued here in that line of enterprise. Mr. Collins is one of the wide-awake men of this state, who has the foresight to note business opportunities and the courage to secure them. He has long been a leading factor in Republican politics, and from 1886 to 1890 was chairman of the Republican county central committee of Custer county, and in 1902 was made secretary of the Montana state Republican committee. Since 1903 he has been a United States commissioner.

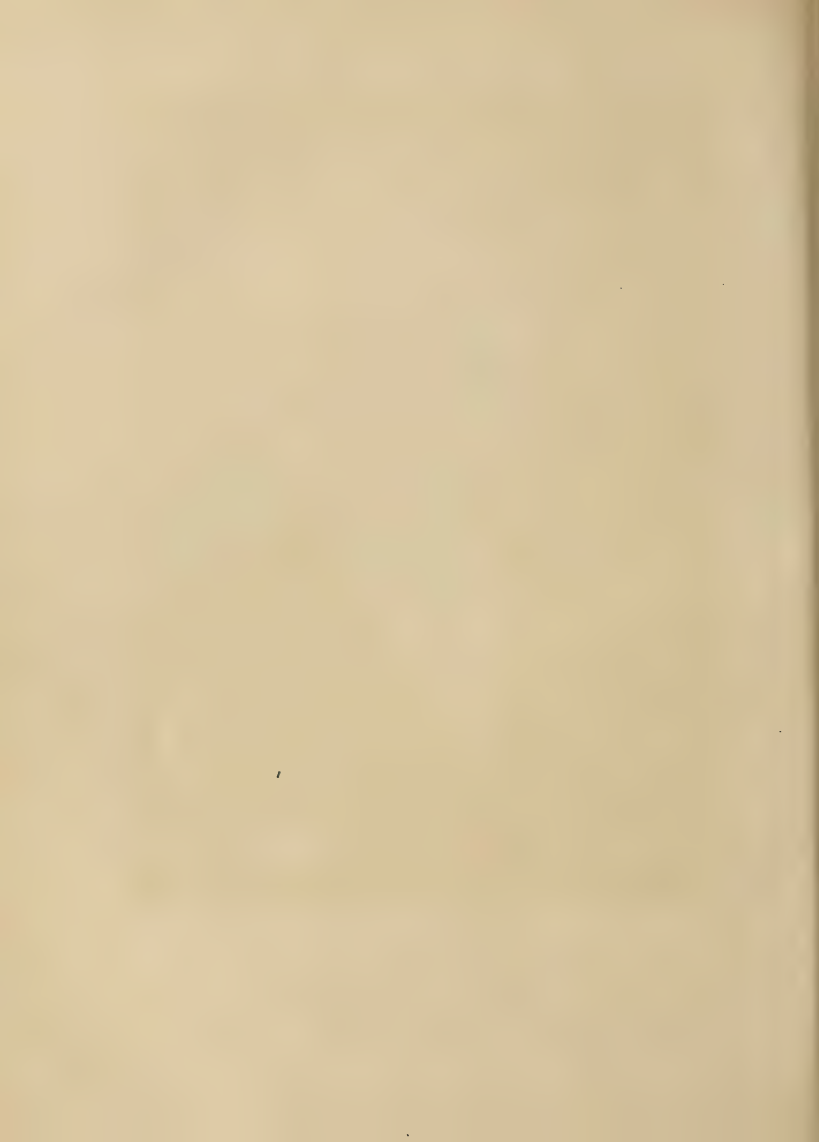
In 1874 Mr. Collins was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Davis, who bore him two sons,—Morris and Charles B. and on December 15, 1897, Mr. Collins married for his second wife Miss Nellie Thompson, who was born at Dwight, Illinois, and is a daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah Thompson. Mrs. Collins died on June 18, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are natives of Ohio, who moved to Illinois in early life, there engaging in farming until 1880, in which year they removed to Montana and settled in Custer county. Here Mr. Thompson operated a stock ranch until he was elected county assessor, when he moved to Miles City. He continued in public office there until 1898, when he removed to Forsythe. For some years he has held the office of deputy game warden. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Collins was the second born of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. Collins is a member of Crusader Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

PIERRE WIBAUX. The early settlers of our new states and territories are not, as is often erroneously supposed, all rough men in whom physical nature predominates over intellectual activity, and who have little or no education. On the contrary, many of the pioneers, though no doubt men of brawn and muscle, are yet possessed of no little talent and mental culture; men thoroughly versed in all the intellectual and political questions which agitate the communities further east;



J. B. Collins.
Miller City
Mont



men of great executive ability and capable of filling with honor and dignity any station in the republic. Among the honorable and honored citizens of Custer county, Montana, none is more worthy of being commemorated in its annals than Pierre Wibaux, president of the State National Bank of Miles City, and a man whose stock operations have been of such an extensive nature as to win for him the sobriquet of the "Cattle King of Eastern Montana." For thirty years he has lived within the borders of the state, during which time he has become a factor in its social, business and financial affairs, fairly earning a reputation for honorable dealing with his fellow men, to such a degree as to make his name a synonym for all that is upright in business and correct in morals. He comes of a race that has given to America some of her most successful men in every avenue of life, having been born in 1858, at Roubaix, France, a city in which his family had for a century been prominent in the manufacture of textiles.

It was intended that Pierre should follow in the footsteps of his forefathers and carry on the business with which they had been identified, and after he had been given excellent educational advantages of a literary nature, he was the recipient of a technical training calculated to fit him for a useful and successful career in the field of manufacture. As is the custom with young men in France, he spent one year in the army of his country, thus gaining an appreciation of the value of discipline, and he was then sent to England on a tour of inspection, with the idea that he should thus gain a knowledge of the methods and machinery used in the business with which it was supposed he would be identified in after life. While there, however, he learned of the great opportunities awaiting men of ability and courage in the range stock business of the great northwest of the United States, and after exhausting almost every argument that he might advance, finally gained his father's consent to make the venture. The early part of the year 1883 saw his advent into the "bad lands" of Montana, and after he had completed the formalities necessary to secure him the right to become a settler, started for Iowa and Minnesota to buy his cattle. A biographer, in speaking of Mr. Wibaux's early experiences in the new country, wrote as follows: "The highest product of the old world civilization having turned his back upon the pleasures of a gay and promising life in the capitals of Europe, surrounded with all that wealth could supply or artistic skill could fashion for his comfort, deliberately chose to live on the wild llanos of America; to burrow in a 'dug-out,' to rear and traffic in cattle, to consort with range riders and cow boys. What reck he! The great soul does not sell its greatness—does not ask to dine nicely or sleep warm. He exults in his choice for the freedom it gives, the independence it assures, the spice of adventure it supplies and the hope of fortune it holds out. As a preliminary to success in buying, Mr. Wibaux spent the few weeks at his disposal in the muck and filth of the Chicago Stock Yards, watching and studying the daily transactions of the great market; learning what he could of estimating class or quality, weight and age—everything, in fact, that helps to make a 'good judge of cattle.' Then he gathered his first herd and got them to his ranch around his dug-out on Beaver creek, in Dawson county, and, with characteristic enterprise and self-denial, concluded to be his own foreman until he could learn, in the hard school of experience, all the details of his business. During the next five years he faithfully adhered to this resolution and rode the range with the hardest, winter and summer, doing more of the work than any man he hired to help him. The rest of the story is a mere matter of detail, except where the golden thread of sentiment gleams in its woof."

His first thousand dollars of profit came slowly, but surely; the next more easily and readily by help of the former; the next of course, more readily still; until now he adds thousands to his store with little apparent effort or care. In 1884 Mr. Wibaux returned to Europe, married, and procured the necessary capital for the further enlargement of his business. It had been his intention to prepare a more suitable residence for his bride than that which he had been occupying, but the plan which he had cherished had to give way to the sterner demands of business, and so the young bride exchanged a palatial home in England for a "shack" in Montana. But she accepted her portion in their common lot courageously, even cheerfully, and set about to make a home of the humble dwelling.

Early in his business career Mr. Wibaux recognized that one of the most crying needs of the country was its lack of easy connection with good railroad facilities, and after much persuasion he succeeded in getting the Northern Pacific to erect stock yards and install shipping conveniences at his most convenient station, then a straggling collection of ramshackle buildings known as Mingsville. His enterprise, energy and public spirit awakened interest, served as an example to other men of ability and in time the little hamlet was transformed into a thriving and prosperous center of industry, the name being changed to Wibaux, in honor of its founder.

Mr. Wibaux was the first big cattle man in eastern Montana. He was in the business as a neighbor of Theodore Roosevelt when they shipped large herds to eastern markets, coming to the country within six months of each other. He has owned as high as 200,000 acres of land in Texas, in addition to his other vast land holdings in Montana, and has run as high as 65,000 head of cattle in Montana at one time. He has also had interests in North Dakota. He is the owner of immense tracts of land adjacent to the town of Wibaux, and also holds a large amount of the town property, as well.

As a financier, Mr. Wibaux is known favorably not only in Montana but also in France. He is the owner of the Clover Leaf gold mine in the Black Hills. The town near the mine, which is its outgrowth, is named Roubaix, after his native city. Mr. Wibaux is a stock holder and principal owner of the State National Bank of Miles City, and has been its president for the past seventeen years. He is the heaviest stockholder in the American Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, Illinois, and is a director in the company and a member of the advisory board for the state of Montana. In addition to all these wide spread interests in the western states of the Union, Mr. Wibaux with his brothers own the immense textile manufacturing business established in Roubaix, France, by their grandfather in 1910. He is also connected with important charitable work. He is the promoter of the free distribution of pure milk through model farms, the free inspection of children. Through his initiative the good work has spread all over his native land, saving thousands of babies.

Ten years ago the French government in appreciation of his good work at home and of his influence abroad made Mr. Wibaux a member of its Legion of Honor.

While his success has been a matter of steady and rapid growth, Mr. Wibaux's career has not been without its trials and vicissitudes. Like all really successful men, he has met with hardships and disappointments, but each set-back has only had the effect of making him fight back the more determinedly; each discouragement has but made him persevere the more doggedly, and the overcoming of obstacles has served to give him a broader, clearer view of life, and to appreciate the more what his industry has attained. Although he depends entirely upon his own judgment, he is at all

times ready to recognize another's right to an opinion. He has been identified with Montana's growth and development, not alone as the promoter and developer of large industries, but as a public-spirited citizen with civic pride as one of his chief characteristics. His past record, on which there is no stain nor blemish, speaks for itself.

Mr. Wibaux spends his winters in Paris, where his wife and their son, Cyril, born in 1885, make their home in a handsome residence in the fashionable quarter of that city.

HON. CHARLES R. LEONARD. With prominence at the bar in two of the great states of the American Union, prominence in the councils of his political party, local, state and national, and high social and intellectual rank wherever he is known, Hon. Charles R. Leonard of Butte is a fine representative of the best and most useful American manhood and citizenship. Moreover, he is a product of the great West, proud of the fact and devoted to the interests of that section of our country which lies in the embraces of the Ohio and the Missouri, the section that does much to feed the world, and if necessary could conquer it, too, in arms as it has in industries and commerce.

Mr. Leonard was born in Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa, on December 3, 1860. His parents, Nathan R. and Elizabeth (Heizer) Leonard, are living in Butte, where the father was president of the School of Mines for a number of years, and where both are held in high esteem for their genuine worth and the uprightness of their lives, their interest in the welfare of the community and their willingness at all times to do whatever they can to promote the progress and development of their city and county.

Their son Charles R., after due preparation in the lower schools, entered the Iowa State University to complete his academic and professional education. He was graduated from the literary department of that institution in 1881 with the degree of A. B., and has since received the honorary degree of A. M. from it. Two years later he was graduated from the law department with the degree of LL. B., and was at once admitted to the bar. He began his professional career at Creston, Iowa, where he won substantial recognition of his ability in a lucrative practice and of his personal worth and companionable nature in high and widespread popularity.

He came here in the fall of that year and has ever since made his home here. Fortune has smiled upon his professional and other labors in his new home, and she could scarcely help doing so. He has wooed her with such industry and persuasiveness, and shown himself so entirely deserving of her favors, that it would have been difficult for her to remain obdurate to his pleadings.

He has won a large practice in Butte and other parts of Montana, and has a high reputation for his legal ability and skill in all of the adjoining states. He has also risen to distinction and influence in connection with public affairs, for which he has shown unusual aptitude. And, while his legal business is steadily increasing, other interests of a material character have been yielding him augmenting revenues.

Mr. Leonard is heartily desirous of the elevation and advancement of his profession and enthusiastically energetic, in all ways open to him, in his efforts for its improvement. One of the means to the end he seeks in this regard is the Montana Bar Association, of which he is a prominent member and was president for two years. During his membership in the association he has served on many of its most important committees, and in many other ways has been of great service in giving it high tone and usefulness.

In politics Mr. Leonard is a Republican, and his devotion to the principles of his party is intense and con-

stant. In 1892 he was defeated as a candidate for the lower house of the state legislature, but two years later was triumphantly elected to the state senate for a term of four years. In 1896 he was Montana's member of the national Republican committee, and in the memorable campaign of that year his services to his party were signal, extensive and highly appreciated.

Mr. Leonard has been married twice and has three children, Frank, Margaret and Alice, all of whom are still members of the paternal family circle. The present Mrs. Leonard, whose maiden name was Fannie Sutphen, is a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and the daughter of Capt. J. M. Sutphen of that city. She is a lady of fine intellectual and social culture, and a decided force for good in the community in all the graceful refinements of life and widely and deservedly popular.

In the fraternal life of the city and state of his adoption Mr. Leonard is a member of the Masonic order, and the Woodmen of the World. In each of these fraternities he is prominent and serviceable, and his membership is highly valued in all by the other members. His reputation as a lawyer and a man of affairs is not confined to Montana, but extends over all the adjoining states, and in political matters he is well and favorably known all over the country. The citizens of Butte esteem him as one of their most substantial, sterling, far-seeing and enterprising men, one of their most agreeable social factors, and one of the best representatives of all that is brightest and most worthy of admiration among them. But he bears his honors and his high place in public estimation modestly, without self-assertion or display, except where duty requires self-assertion, in the manner, in fact, characteristic of genuine merit.

DAVID J. CHARLES. In naming the representative citizens of any community the biographer invariably finds among the most prominent, men who have started out in life with but few advantages, and whose present prestige has been gained through the medium of their own efforts. Montana has its full quota of self-made men, and it has been a source of pride to the citizens of this comparatively young state that many of its largest industries are in charge of men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, and in Butte, one who belongs to this class, and who has shown his versatility in the world of business by engaging in varied lines of endeavor, is David J. Charles, president of the Miners Savings Bank & Trust Company and of the Imperial Paste Manufacturing Company. Mr. Charles was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, April 28, 1861, and is a son of David J. and Mary (Jenkins) Charles, natives of Wales.

The father of Mr. Charles, born in the mining district of his native country, was connected with mining from his youth. When a young man he came to the United States and settled first in Baltimore, where he was married, and in 1868 removed to California, his family following him the next year. After spending some time in that state he went to Utah, where he followed mining and smelting until 1883, which year saw his advent into Montana. He became connected with the Anaconda Copper Smelting & Mining Company during the regime of Marcus Daly, but after a few years came to Butte, and here was connected with the Butte & Boston Mining Company until his death in 1898, at the age of sixty-one years. He came of a long-lived family, and his death at such a comparatively early age was caused by an attack of pneumonia, contracted while in the discharge of his duties. He was a pioneer smelter, always held responsible positions, and was respected alike by his employers and fellow workers. His wife died in Utah in 1884, at the age of forty-six years, and they reared to maturity a family of nine children, of whom four sons and two daughters are now living, and of these David J. is the oldest.



H. C. Province

David J. Charles was given only limited educational advantages, and at the age of fourteen years left school to work in a grocery store. He came to Butte prior to attaining his majority, and for a time followed smelting at the old Parrott Copper Smelting & Mining Company, but his bent seemed to be toward mercantile pursuits, and in his twenty-first year he established himself as a merchant. This initial venture proved a success from the start, and he still carries on business at the original stand, where he has an extensive patronage. Mr. Charles is possessed of all the qualities which go to make up the successful man of business. Pre-eminently an organizer, in 1890 he was the leading spirit in the organization of the Imperial Paste Manufacturing Company, manufacturing all kinds of paste which can be made from flour, in addition to other products, such as macaroni, spaghetti, etc. This business, the only one of its kind in the state, has grown from a moderate beginning to become one of Butte's leading enterprises. Mr. Charles has demonstrated his faith and confidence in the future of his section of the country by large investments in real estate, and he also has identified himself with various ventures of a business and financial nature. In 1907 he was one of the organizers of the Miners Savings Bank & Trust Company, and was elected president at that time, a position which he still holds. The rapid growth of this well-known bank has not only given it a prominent position among the leading financial institutions of Butte, but reflects an able management of its affairs. Mr. Charles was made first president of the Butte Chamber of Commerce at its organization in March, 1912. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican, and has at various times been honored by his party. He has served one term as county commissioner, ran for sheriff in 1903, and was the Republican candidate for the office of state senator in 1910. Although his various large business interests have demanded a great deal of his attention, he has not allowed his time to be too occupied to bar him from enjoying the companionship of his fellow men, and he is a popular member of the Silver Bow and Country clubs, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand master of the state, and the Masons, in which he is a Shriner and has attained the thirty-second degree.

In 1885 Mr. Charles was married in Butte to Miss Lallie E. Bowen, a native of California of Welsh descent, and to this union there has been born two children, a son, Egbert, who died in infancy, and one daughter, Erma, born May 8, 1886, who died March 27, 1911. Mr. Charles' life has been a busy and useful one, and his activities have served to greatly benefit his adopted city. In business, financial and social circles he has won and maintained an enviable position, and his high personal character has been evidenced by the unqualified esteem in which he is universally held. Progressive in his business methods, his example has served to stimulate others to progressive effort, thus materially advancing the best interests of Butte, while his high regard for honorable dealing has caused public confidence to be placed in those enterprises with which his name is connected.

HENRY CLAY PROVINSE, whose long and honorable career we are about to sketch briefly, has for years been conspicuous among the leading men of Carbon county, and few citizens have been more prominently connected with its agricultural and business interests, or with its fraternal, educational and political welfare. Mr. Province was born at Port Clinton, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1854, and is a son of William and Jane (Bond) Province.

William Province was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and at the age of eighteen years came to the United States, landing in New York City after a trip across the ocean in a sailing vessel. Drifting into

Pennsylvania, he entered the service of the old Catawissa Railroad, now a part of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad System, and continued to be engaged in work of this nature up to the time of his death, in his fifty-fifth year. He adhered to the principles of the old Whig party. His wife, a native of Warwickshire, England, passed away in 1891, having been the mother of six children, of whom three are living: Mary, the wife of O. C. Hatch, living on the old homestead in Port Clinton, Pennsylvania; Annie, the wife of Jacob L. Crater, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania; and Henry Clay.

The youngest of his parents' children, Henry C. Province received his education in the public schools of Port Clinton and the Moravian school at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and this was supplemented after his marriage by attendance at the Cox School of Technology, at Drifton, Pennsylvania. When twelve years of age he earned his first money driving mules on the Schuylkill Canal, between Port Clinton and Philadelphia, but after one year gave up this position to become an employe of the Colrairie Iron Company, with which he was connected until 1875. At that time he removed to Bethlehem, where for two years he held the position of iron moulder with the Bethlehem Iron Company, and then went to Mauch Chunk, where he purchased an interest in a grain commission house. During the spring of 1877 he located in Freeland, where he became a foreman for the firm of Cox Brothers, of Drifton, and continued to be connected with coal mining until the spring of 1883, that year seeing his advent in Montana, as a Butte miner. In 1885 he went to Georgetown, Deer Lodge county, where he continued until 1889, then coming to Red Lodge, Park county, at this time in Carbon county. He was engaged in raising cattle, sheep and horses until 1906, and then located in Red Lodge and became identified with a general merchandise business. At this time he has one of the leading furniture establishments of this section and is known as a shrewd business man of the highest integrity. He is secretary of the Carbon County Fair Association, a member of the advisory board for Carbon county of the Montana State Farmers Association, and in 1909 was one of the executive committee on dry land farming, held in Billings.

In his political views, Mr. Province has been a staunch and unwavering Republican, and has held numerous offices of public trust within the gift of his party and the people. At this time he is chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He was one of the leaders in the movement for the organization of Carbon county, was first assessor of the county, acted as deputy assessor for one term, and in 1906 was alderman from the second ward of Red Lodge, serving one term. He was sergeant at arms during the twelve sessions of the senate in 1911. Mr. Province maintains business offices at No. 7, North Billings avenue. Fraternal matters have engrossed a large part of his attention. In 1887 he was made a Mason in Acadia Lodge No. 32, Anaconda, Montana, from which he demitted to become a member of Star of the West Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., of Red Lodge, being at this time master of this lodge. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Billings Chapter No. 5, from which he demitted and became a charter member of Carbon Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., at Red Lodge, of which he is high priest, and he also belongs to Alderman Commandery No. 6, at Billings, and Algeria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Helena. He and his wife and daughter are all valued and popular members of the order of the Eastern Star.

On May 20, 1874, Mr. Province was married to Miss Martha Dodson, who was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, daughter of Abel and Marguerite (Wilson) Dodson, the former of whom was a native of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, the latter of the Highlands of Scotland. Mr. Dodson died July 13, 1886, at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife

September 24, 1876, when fifty-nine years of age. Of their six children, three are living: William, of Elizabethport, New Jersey; Margaret, who is married and resides in New York City; and Mrs. Province. Abel Dodson was a foreman of the old Switch-back Railroad at Mauch Chunk for many years, this being one of the pioneer railroad companies of the United States, but spent his last years in retirement with his children, and died at Freeland, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Province have had eight children: William, who died at the age of twenty-nine years, was married to Bertha Maynard and had two children; Edgar, who married Daisy Moore, is living in Bridger, Montana; Eugene, who married Lillian Anderson, is living in Red Lodge; and Stella, Clarence, Arthur, John and Shirley, living at home. The residence of the Province family is situated at No. 117 West Seventh street, a center of gracious refinement, where the many friends of the family meet with true western hospitality.

FRANK K. WILSON, the proprietor of the Butte Hotel, was born at Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, June 15, 1862. His father, John Wilson, was born in 1827 and when a young man came to Ohio and settled on a farm there. He made a specialty of live stock raising, and until his death in 1891 was actively engaged in that work. His wife, Sarah E. Wilson, still resides in Ohio, the state of her birth. She is now seventy-eight years of age.

Both Frank Wilson and his brother Hugh attended school at Valparaiso, Indiana, and the former graduated in 1883. He came directly to Butte with his brother and they started a men's furnishings and grocery business at the place where the Hennessy's store now stands in Centerville. In 1895 Wilson brothers sold out to Patrick Mullens and that same year they bought the ground on East Broadway and began the erection of the up-to-date hotel, which they named the Butte. From that time, this has been one of the leading hostleries of the state, and it has been the headquarters of many notable gatherings.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat and has been prominent in the activities of his party. During the years of 1892 and '93, he was a member of the legislature, and matters of civic interest and import never fail to secure his hearty cooperation.

Messrs. Wilson are extensively interested in mining operations in Arizona and California, but they are primarily hotel men, and as such are counted the best in the state. To furnish satisfactory accommodations for transients is important in any locality, but in the West it is of immeasurably more importance than in cities of similar size further east. The constant opening up of new fields of investment here and the consequent rapid development of the country, attract all sorts and conditions of visitors and investors. Nothing is so attractive to the latter as an up-to-date place at which to stop, and those who furnish that are doing a generous share toward adding to the prosperity and to the addition of the desirable new residents of the city. Besides being such excellent business men, Mr. Wilson and his brother are men possessed of the qualities which secure and preserve popularity, and their sociability is one of their notable characteristics.

LEWIS O. EVANS. One of the representative bar-risters of the state of Montana, whose precedence at the bar has been gained by the studious application of his talents and his discriminating knowledge of the law, has been a resident of the Treasure state for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Evans is a native of Utica, New York, and was born August 31, 1871. His parents, Owen and Emily J. (Church) Evans, are also natives of the state of New York, the latter being a descendant of one of the prominent old families of the Empire state, a daughter

of Mrs. Emily (Makepeace) Church, whose father was Charles Plumb, a Revolutionary soldier.

In 1883, Owen Evans came to Montana and located at Helena where he entered mercantile pursuits and was prominently identified with the business life of that place for a number of years. He subsequently removed to Anaconda, when that city began to build up, and there he and his wife have ever since resided, being numbered among the highly respected citizens of the community.

Lewis O. Evans attended the public schools of Utica, New York, and continued his studies at Helena, Montana, where his parents located when he was twelve years old, graduating from the high school of the latter city, in the class of 1887, when not yet sixteen years old. He further pursued his literary training at the celebrated seminary, in Cazenovia, New York, where he studied for two years, then returned to Helena, and entered the law office of Word & Smith, later Word, Smith & Word, with whom he continued his technical reading until 1894, when he was admitted to the bar. He at once took up the active practice of law and remained in Helena, until December, 1895, when he came to Butte, and entered the law office of John F. Forbis. One year later he was admitted as a partner of Mr. Forbis under the firm name of Forbis & Evans. This firm acquired high rank at the bar, handling some of the most important mining cases then before the courts of the country, notably the Larkin case, which was a cause celebre, and became known as able exponents of mining law, strong advocates and safe counsellors, as well as potential factors in all branches of law. In the litigation between the Butte and Boston and the Boston and Montana Companies vs. the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, Forbis & Evans conducted all the cases for the two companies first mentioned, and in many of them Mr. Evans had entire charge.

His ability was recognized and upon its organization in 1899, he became one of the associate counsel of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a position which he has since filled with credit to himself and the advantage of his client, being advanced from time to time, to a position next to the company's chief counsel.

In November, 1903, Mr. Evans was married at Butte, to Miss Martha, a daughter of Judge Erastus A. Nichols, (and Sarah Elizabeth Warren), formerly a prominent business man of Butte, but now a resident of Missoula, Montana.

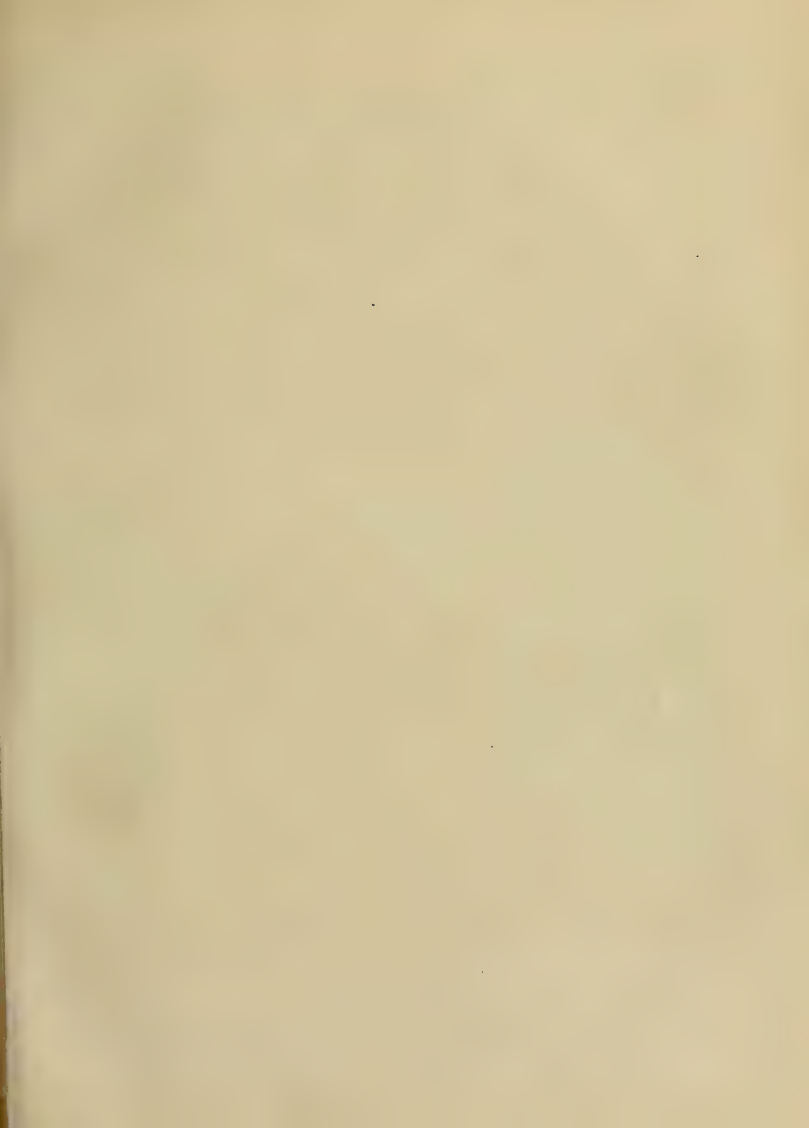
Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Evans; Lewis Nichols, born October 12, 1904, and Richard Orvis, born August 22, 1907.

In his political relations Mr. Evans is a Republican, while fraternally he is a Master Mason, a member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Butte Lodge of Elks, and socially belongs to the Silver Bow Club, and is its present president. He is also a member of the Silver Bow Bar Association, of which he has served as president.

The prominence in his profession, attained by Mr. Evans, has not been accidental or the result of adventitious circumstances, but distinctly the result of hard work combined with a marked pragmatic ability.

ALLEN J. STOUGH. In the beautiful and fertile Judith basin country, and especially about the town of Stanford, no one is better known through long years of residence or more esteemed by reason of honorable success in business than Allen J. Stough, the banker, merchant, rancher and old settler. He was in this country at its formative epoch, when nature's wildness was being overcome by the forces of progress and settlement. After practically thirty years of residence, he has won a place of distinctive influence and individual power in the community.

Mr. Stough is an Ohioan by nativity, and was born





Frank Henry

in Crawford county, September 12, 1852. The name and family was established in America by his great-grandfather, who came from Germany and was the first Lutheran minister to cross the Allegheny mountains into the middle west. Thus westward pioneering has been a long established habit of the family, and about the time Allen J. Stough attained his majority he left his old home in Ohio and went out to the coast, remaining in California until 1881. For two years he was employed in a store, and the rest of the time was spent in prospecting and mining. He lived in the mining district for five years and one year in the Carson valley of Nevada.

In the spring of 1882 he set out for Montana, coming over the Oregon Short Line as far as Dillon, at which point he bought a span of mules and drove through to Bozeman. Most of his time there was spent at the late Senator Edwards' ranch, but he also tried to make some money with his team by hauling ties from the mountains to the line of the Northern Pacific, construction on which had just begun. Finding that he could not make enough to feed himself and his mules, he gave up the job, and concluded to go on to the destination which he had already directed his course toward—the Judith basin. He arrived in the vicinity of Utica along the Judith river in 1883, and for thirty years has never been long absent from this great basin.

However, after two and a half years of ranching and stock raising, he sold out and started for the east with the determination to settle in Florida. But when absent the great northwest made an irresistible appeal, and he soon returned, this time intending to locate in the state of Washington, along the route of the Northern Pacific, which was then building. On the way he stopped in his former Montana home for the purpose of collecting some money that was due him,—and has never left these scenes permanently from that day to this. He has had a varied business career. Mining was his occupation up to 1890, at which time he located in the old town of Stanford, where he was first engaged in the hotel business. To this he added a general store, and also took up stock ranching. With the founding of the new town of Stanford, he moved his store to this place, and at the same time organized the First State Bank of Stanford, of which he has been president ever since. The bank and the Stanford Mercantile Company are the enterprises with which his name has been most familiarly associated, but his business energies have extended to many other affairs in this vicinity. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the First State Bank at Geyser, and has similar interests in the Raynesford Mercantile Company. He also owns valuable blocks of real estate in Great Falls.

Mr. Stough's fine record of attainments in business becomes more conspicuous in view of the handicaps under which he labored during his early life. He had a few brief terms of schooling in his native vicinity, but was really graduated from the university of hard knocks. When he was sixteen his father died, and being the oldest of the family he had to take on himself the principal responsibilities of the home farm, and from that time forward was engaged in earning his own way and helping others. He had charge of the home farm until he was twenty-one, at which time he turned it over to his next younger brother, and then set out for the west.

Mr. Stough's parents were John T. and Maria (Thompson) Stough, the latter being a daughter of Judge Nathan Thompson, of Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio. They were married in Ohio, where both of them were natives,—and the father was engaged in farming throughout his career, dying in 1867 at the age of forty-one. The mother lived until 1895, to the age of seventy-five, and both are buried side by side in Ohio. There were five children in the family.

Mr. Stough was married in Lewistown, this state, on July 4, 1887, to Miss Alma L. Culver, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Culver, formerly of Iowa. Mr. Stough and his wife formed one of the couples in an interesting double wedding, Harry T. Kendall, the discoverer of the famous Kendall mines, being married at the same time, and ex-Judge Meagher performed the ceremony. Mr. Stough and Mr. Kendall had been comrades and friends, had worked together in the mines, had "batched" together, and enjoyed the intimate friendship which association in a new country fosters. Mr. Stough also worked for a time in the mines at Maiden, and his superintendent at the time was Granville Stuart, another one of the notable figures of this state.

He is one of the active members of the Stanford Commercial Club, and in politics is Republican, though he has consistently refused any personal political honors. As a citizen he has been foremost in promoting the welfare and efficiency of the public schools, and has worked as a member of the school board for the improvements which he has most at heart. Of the interests which divert and are for recreation, practically all of the outdoor sports find in him a devotee. He is fond of hunting and fishing, is a real baseball "fan," and with his own car combines business and pleasure in automobiling. Books and the theatre attract him, and toward all the interests of life, both the practical and the intellectual, he maintains a progressive attitude, believing that a community should keep on going ahead in every department of its activities. With regard to the state of Montana he has a ready loyalty toward it. This is his home state, it has been the scene of his prosperous career, and to ambitious young men at the outset of their careers he presents this as a locality where opportunities of all kinds are waiting to be improved.

JUDGE FRANK HENRY. The passing of Judge Frank Henry on May 27, 1912, robbed the state of Montana of one of her most valued citizens, and terminated the busy career of one of the ablest legists of the state, who had, in addition to numerous other public services, served on the bench for twenty-three consecutive years. He was one of those men who conferred dignity and honor upon the high office called upon to fill, and his influence was felt no less as an attorney in the active practice of law than in the exercise of high judicial functions. He was for years judge of the sixth judicial district of the state, which now comprises the counties of Park, Sweetgrass and Carbon.

Born on the 15th day of November, 1855, in Dayton, Ohio, Judge Frank Henry was the son of Rev. James M. and Elizabeth (Reid) Henry, the former a native of Greene county, Ohio, who rendered a long and faithful service in the ministry of the Christian church. For sixteen years he retained the pastorate of the church of his denomination in Dayton, after which he was in charge at New Albany, Indiana, for a matter of four years, then removing to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he died in 1882, one year after the passing of his wife. He was the son of John Henry, a native Virginian, and was there born and reared, the family being one of the honored ones of the state.

Frank Henry secured his early schooling in his native city, and when his family removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, he accompanied them to that place, there entering the offices of Luther Collier, an able lawyer of that place, and entered upon the study of the law with characteristic zeal and energy. In 1877 he had so far progressed with his studies that he was admitted to practice in all courts of the state. He promptly engaged in the practice of his profession in Chillicothe, where he was already well and favorably known as an enterprising and progressive young man, and in the following year he was elected to the office of city attorney, an office which he filled for an entire term and conducting

its affairs in a manner that further established his reputation in the community. It was not until 1883 that Judge Henry came to Montana. He located at Livingston at once, there engaged in his profession, continued successfully until 1886, when official preferment came to him a second time in his election to the office of county attorney. The election came at a time prior to the formation of Park county from the county of Gallatin, and his election necessitated his removal to Bozeman. In 1888, however, Mr. Henry resigned his office and returned to Livingston, there resuming practice. That he was peculiarly eligible for public service in a higher capacity was early recognized, and in 1889 he was elected judge of the sixth judicial district, then comprising the counties of Park, Meagher, and Gallatin. His highly satisfactory services on the bench resulted in his successive re-election to the office, on two occasions without an opposition, and he was still the incumbent of that office at the time of his death, having completed twenty-three years of service in his judicial capacity. At that time he had served longer on the bench than any other incumbent.

Judge Henry was a staunch Republican, and in a fraternal way he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He was a man who gained and held the confidence and unqualified respect of all classes, and his continued retention in his high office is sufficient testimony of his zealous conservation of the best interest of the state, in so far as his judicial acts might be expected to regulate or effect those interests. He was well grounded in the science and technicalities of the law, with a wide understanding and knowledge of jurisprudence and precedents, and his rulings seldom met with reversal.

Judge Henry was married on the fifth of May, 1880, to Miss Julia Ballenger, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Merrill S. Ballenger, born in Garrett county, Kentucky, on July 20, 1821. He was the son of Henry Ballenger, a native son of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who married Lucy Jeffries of Garrett county, Kentucky, and was himself the son of Eccles and Mildred (Hudson) Ballenger, the former a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. Mrs. Henry's mother was Jane Hardcastle, the daughter of Edward Hardcastle of Baltimore, Maryland, who married Elizabeth Reed, born in West Virginia. She was the daughter of Isaac and Jane (Hill) Reed, both Virginians and leaders of society in colonial days in that state.

Judge and Mrs. Henry became the parents of one son, Merrill, born April 6, 1881.

The death of Judge Henry called forth many expressions of regret and appreciation throughout the state, which lack of space will not permit the reproduction of, in this connection, but an editorial appearing in the *Butte Miner* at that time is here introduced, and will serve as a plain, unvarnished statement of the regard in which the late Judge Henry was held:

"In these modern days there are persons who claim that judges should not hold their positions upon the bench for life, but down in eastern Montana there were none who believed that Judge Frank Henry was not entitled to preside over the court of his district just as long as he lived, and that is exactly what he did.

"No man in Montana ever held judicial office as long as did Judge Henry, for he was elected at the first state election, re-elected every four years since that time, and without an interruption in his service he was filling the same position when he fell into his long last sleep yesterday.

"Since he became a judge on the first day of statehood the boundaries of his district were frequently changed, new counties being added to it and old ones taken from it, but this made no difference, for the people under his jurisdiction always insisted that he should serve them.

"Although not a politician he did not always run on the same ticket, for at one time he joined the silver Republican party as a matter of conscience and freely

announced his change, but the citizens of his district did not care what political views he held, for they knew he was a good judge and they made up their minds to keep him on the bench, no matter what political doctrine he might believe in.

"In late years he was usually elected without an opposing candidate, for the voters made up their minds they could not improve upon Judge Henry. His record of judicial service is only exceeded by his record for honesty and integrity, and his death will be felt as a personal bereavement in every household in his district."

HENRY L. KEETON. One of the wealthy and well-known ranchmen of Montana is Henry L. Keeton, of Great Falls, who as an "old timer" is thoroughly familiar with the old and exciting order of ranch life that obtained in this state in an earlier period, has seen its passing, together with much of the lawlessness of those days, and has marked the advent of Montana as one of the states of the Union and its rapid progress as a commonwealth. He has rounded up cattle on the very site where now stands the thriving city of Great Falls, the second in size in the state.

Mr. Keeton was born at Cleveland, Ohio in 1859. His school days were limited to but a few years, for at a tender age he was forced to go to work on a ranch in Iowa whither his parents had emigrated at an early period, and there he did the duties of a ranch boy until thirteen years of age. About that time the gold excitement was at its height in the Black Hills of South Dakota and many of the early pioneers in Iowa were making up parties to cross the plains for the new El Dorado. With the spirit of an adventurous youth he secured a place with one of these companies as lookout to assist in guarding the safety of the travelers from bands of marauding Indians who were constantly harassing and murdering the early gold seekers. The party numbered 400 people and had a train of 60 wagons. The trip was attended with many dangers, the party finally reaching the new gold diggings after two months of hard and rugged travel, during which time they had several skirmishes with Indians but without the loss of a single life. Mr. Keeton remained there but a short time and then took the overland journey back to his old home. Until the following spring he worked as a cowboy on his father's ranch and for a short time afterward was similarly employed on a ranch in Western Iowa. Once more he crossed the plains, this time making his way alone to Bismarck, South Dakota, then a wild frontier town, and for two and a half years he worked there as a cowboy on a ranch. From Bismarck he came to Montana and secured similar employment on a ranch in the Gallatin valley, remaining there but a short time, however. His next employer was a noted cattleman of the early period named "Two Dot" Wilson, whose ranch lay in the Musselshell valley. There he had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes from bands of roving Indians and at one time was shot through the arm in a running fight with the Redskins but escaped with his life. That was in the fall of 1883. From 1884 to 1889 he was successively in the employ of B. H. Phillips, Alex. Tuttle and Ole Tharsoon, all noted cattlemen of the early days. In the meantime he had saved considerable money. He bought his first ranch in 1885 with Peter Vann as a partner. Mr. Vann worked away and Mr. Keeton worked the home ranch. After a time they divided their interests, and finally Mr. Keeton sold out to the Bair Brothers in 1901. He then purchased of Thomas Thornton another ranch of 880 acres in Cascade county which he still retains. It is stocked with quite a number of horses and cattle and has on it a substantial house and ample ranch buildings. Besides this property he owns other valuable realty in Great Falls including a fine modern residence erected in 1910 at 1204 Fifth avenue north, elegant in its appointments and furnishings. This beautiful home is



Frederick E. E. E.

often the scene of a gracious and cordial hospitality extended to the many friends of Mr. Keeton and his family.

His parents, John and Martha Keeton, were both natives of Ohio, but became pioneer settlers in Iowa. The latter died when her son Henry was three years old, in 1861, and he was then placed in the care of his grandmother. John Keeton was one of the valiant defenders of the Union during the Civil war and was wounded while in action. At the time of the great Chicago fire he filed on a homestead in that city but later gave it up. He died in Iowa in 1883.

The marriage of Mr. Keeton took place in Lewis-ton, Montana, on November 7, 1888 when he was united to Miss Grace D. Matkin, Judge Marr officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Keeton have one daughter, Jessie Ellen Keeton, born September 16, 1897 at Stanford, Montana, who is now attending school in Great Falls. Mrs. Keeton, too, is thoroughly familiar with the hardships and dangers of early western life. After her father's death at Maloth City, Idaho, the mother with her three children took the trail alone in a prairie schooner to join her brother, H. F. Dent in which is now Denton, Montana. From Maloth City, Idaho, they followed the trail to Fort Benton, thence to Wolf creek, where they settled on the ranch which remained the home of Mrs. Keeton until her marriage. While traveling to their new home many nights were spent in the open surrounded by all manner of dangers from wild beasts and marauding Indians. This is an example of the true western spirit of the early days of Montana when women as well as men displayed the courage and staying qualities so marked in the people of this state.

Mr. Keeton is identified fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. While there are still great opportunities in Montana for able and energetic men, the romance and daring of former days has largely given place to a more settled and prosaic life. This serves but to increase interest in the careers of those men who won their success in the old days and are living links connecting the old order with the new. It is with pleasure that the publishers of this work herein preserve the life story of Mr. Keeton, one of Montana's pioneers.

FRANKLIN U. KEENE. Noteworthy among the native-born citizens of Broadwater county who are contributing in every possible way towards its growth and development, whether relating to its agricultural or financial interests, is Franklin U. Keene, whose birth occurred October 22, 1883, on the farm of his father, Thomas F. Keene.

Born at Sterling, Virginia, July 15, 1836, Thomas F. Keene spent his earlier years in his native state, during the Civil war serving through one enlistment in the Confederate army. Following the tide of emigration westward in 1864, he became a pioneer settler of Alder Gulch, Montana, on the long and tedious journey by wagons across the plains being accompanied by two brothers, Harvey L. and Flavius J., whose death occurred in July, 1906. These three venturesome pioneers suffered, in common with their very few neighbors, all of the hardships and privations of frontier life, but eventually became extensive land owners, and prosperous ranchmen, of Broadwater county. Mr. Thomas F. Keene was for awhile engaged in mining in the vicinity of Alder Gulch, Helena and Diamond.

Deciding, however, that he could make more off of the land as an agriculturist than he could dig out of it as a miner, he located in Broadwater county, and has since proved up a large tract of land that is now one of the finest improved and most valuable ranches in central Montana. He has spared neither time nor expense in the improvement of his property, more especially since the formation of the firm of Thomas F. Keene & Sons, of which he is at the head. He mar-

ried Sarah Virginia Downtain, of Missouri, who has proved herself a helpmate in the truest sense implied by the term, sharing with him the early labors on the home ranch, and doing her full share in the rearing and educating of one of the finest families in the county. Seven children blessed their union, five of whom are living, as follows: Newton, Guy, and Franklin U., who are in business with their father; Jesse Ray and Virginia Viola, attending the Townsend high school. Guy Keene, the second son of the parental household, married Hattie Porter, of Ohio, and lives on the home ranch.

After leaving the public schools of Broadwater county, Franklin U. Keene continued his studies at Central College Academy, in Fayette, Missouri, and afterwards spent three years at the college in Bozeman, Montana, taking the college course, and specializing in civil engineering. Returning home when through college, Mr. Keene engaged in agricultural pursuits as a member of the enterprising firm of Thomas F. Keene & Sons, and is meeting with unqualified success in his labors.

A man of broad thought and decided opinions, Mr. Keene takes great interest in everything pertaining to the history and government of the United States, and is active in public affairs, since May 22, 1911, having served as deputy clerk and recorder of Broadwater county. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and served during 1912 as vice grand. He is also an active member of Sons and Daughters of Montana, an organization of which the state is proud.

Mr. Keene was married July 24, 1912, in Butte, Montana, to Ethel Alberta Oliver, daughter of Rev. S. A. Oliver, of Billings, Montana.

JOHN SELBY MARTIN NEILL. In setting forth the statement that no man in the state of Montana exerted a more potent influence in a political way than did the late John S. M. Neill, it is not anticipated that any will be found who will feel justified in gainsaying that assertion. It is a fact that as proprietor of the *Helena Independent* he was a recognized power in affairs of a statewide import, and his passing has robbed Montana of one of the most aggressive forces for public good that the state has ever known. His conception of the political and economic exigencies was ever clear and decisive, and he was a master in the wise manipulation of those forces which dominated the activities of his party. The Democratic contingent in Montana ever found its interests materially furthered through his timely efforts, which were inspired through his innate love of his adopted state, and the city which was his greatest pride for so many years.

John S. M. Neill was born in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on March 25, 1860, and was the son of Rev. Edward D. and Nancy (Hall) Neill, natives of the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. The father was a clergyman in the Presbyterian church, and a man of exceptional ability. When John S. M. Neill was two years of age the family home was removed to Philadelphia, and later to the city of Washington, D. C. In 1869 Reverend Neill was appointed to the post of consul to Dublin, Ireland, by President Grant, and it was in the city of Dublin that the subject received his preliminary educational training. The family returned to America in 1872, locating in Minneapolis, and there the boy continued his studies in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school with the class of 1877. Soon after he was matriculated in Delaware College at Newark, Delaware, and in 1881 he was duly graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For two years thereafter he was a student in the law department of the Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., after which he came to Montana, locating in Helena, and

this city ever since has represented his home and the center of his activities until the day of his death.

It was not long after he settled in Helena that Mr. Neill began to take an active hand in the Democratic politics of the city and state. His honest work in the two Cleveland campaigns resulted, upon Mr. Cleveland's second election, in the appointment of Mr. Neill to the office of surveyor-general of the state, and this post he retained until there was a change in the administrative politics of the nation. It may be said at this point, that this was the only political office Mr. Neill ever was prevailed upon to accept, his energies being given rather to the placing of capable men in public office than to filling such offices himself, or seeking political favor for his own furtherance. As a vigorous and aggressive leader of the Democratic forces, the state early recognized the qualities of the man, and in that capacity he soon established a reputation that has never been exceeded in Montana. For years the *Helena Independent* had been the Democratic organ at the state capital, and the efforts of the Republicans to secure control of the paper brought Mr. Neill into action in an attempt to enlist Democratic support for the *Independent*. He finally succeeded in securing sufficient Democratic capital, purely from a business standpoint, to secure control of the paper and the *Independent* has from then until now been the open ally of the Democratic party in Montana. It was in the early nineties that Mr. Neill became the proprietor of the *Helena Independent*, his private business interests prior to that time having been confined to the real estate business, but from the time when he became identified with newspaper work as the result of his efforts to save the *Independent* from Republican control, he gave his attention to the management of his paper, with a success that few newspaper men of the state have exceeded, or reached.

Mr. Neill was a close personal friend of former Senator Clark and was a prime mover in the management of the senator's campaign in the days of the memorable Clark-Daly feud, when Mr. Clark was the choice of the Democratic party for senator. During his later years, though still an ardent Democrat and a sturdy worker in its ranks, lending through the medium of his paper every possible aid to its policies and its candidates, he withdrew somewhat from active participation in party affairs and gave his energies largely to problems of civic advancement. It was to this work that the later years of his life were principally devoted, and in which he had the greatest pride. To Mr. Neill must be accorded the credit for the planning of some of Helena's most notable improvements, and it was his persistent energy and unflinching belief in the future of the city which made these improvements possible. The Mount Helena forest park, the Le Grande Cannon Boulevard and the west side improvement district, all owe in a large measure, their existence to the aggressive and enterprising spirit of this man. The plans for the greater state fair, now being successfully worked out, were conceived in his fertile brain, and it was he who brought to the support of this splendid plan the influential men who are now identified with the movement. He was an active member of the famous committee of fifteen, appointed for the purpose of negotiating plans for a new hotel for Helena, which committee established a record in raising more than \$300,000 in nine days for the success of the project. He, too, was one of those who were active in the movement with regard to the Great Wesleyan University. Perhaps his most ambitious project with regard to the betterment of conditions in Helena was that of the Butte-Helena interurban railway, which was fast nearing its consummation through his efforts at the time of his death, and all his labors were performed with the idea in mind of making Helena the largest and most important city in the state, or in this section of the northwest.

The editorial expression which appeared in the *Independent* on the day following the death of Mr. Neill so aptly expresses the position he held in Helena and so well denotes the character of the man, that full space is here given to the article: "Yesterday, at Arkansas Hot Springs, a great and courageous man, after a struggle which excited the admiration of those who knew the hopelessness of the battle he was waging with the grim reaper, met the defeat which in time comes to us all. John S. M. Neill is dead.

"For years Mr. Neill had been a sick man. His physicians sought in vain to make him detach himself from the ordinary affairs of life and devote himself to the task of restoring his failing health. But there was much to be done, and beyond a few brief weeks of rest and recuperation, his restless energy and indomitable purpose made him keep his shoulder to the wheel almost to the very hour when Nature claimed her inexorable toll.

"The place which Mr. Neill filled in Montana and in Montana's affairs was a big one. In the various activities to which men devote themselves, his influence was widely felt. In the industrial and political life of the state he was a strong man of affairs. He believed implicitly in Montana. He glorified in Montana's advancement and looked forward with confidence to the brilliant future of the state.

"But big as he was in Montana's affairs, he was even bigger in the affairs of this city, and the men with whom he labored in a common cause agree that he was Helena's ablest and foremost champion. With a degree of pride seldom approached, he loved the city he had made his home, and with the full vigor of his splendid intellect he worked incessantly for the welfare and advancement of Helena. No project for civic improvement was so small as to be beneath his notice or unworthy his help; none was so large or ambitious as to stagger his purpose or cause an instant's hesitation to the indomitable will that was his. To build here a great city—this was the ambition which Mr. Neill cherished most, and this was the ambition which piled up the prodigious labors of his last years. Many of the projects which he inspired he lived to see wholly or partially completed, and in them he took his greatest pride; others were but in their initial stages, and still others had scarcely been more than outlined in his own great mind and approved by the test of his remarkable foresight.

"As is true in the case of all strong men, it was given to but the few to know Mr. Neill intimately. To many he was but the strong aggressive business man. To others he was the political leader, the unbending partisan. Those who knew him best, however, knew that his life was full-orbed; knew that in his makeup there was nothing petty or mean. His bitterest foe never accused him of vindictiveness.

"Unlike many others, he took no pride in the enemies he made. None so much as he regretted the strife which was inseparable from his great activities. A man of strong convictions, he expressed them with all the strength at his command, and whether the struggle was one of national import or whether it was merely a minor labor for the advancement of Helena, he never faltered, and yet, when the day was done he carried home no rancor or ill will. On the human side, he thought well of his fellow-men and aspired to their respect and friendship.

"Next to the city of his home, it was to the *Independent* that Mr. Neill gave a large measure of his affections. To make the newspaper a positive force for the intellectual, moral and material advancement of Helena was his constant aim, and to this end he labored with unceasing purpose. To the men with whom he worked on the *Independent* he was more than an employer; he was a guide to better things and an inspiration to wholesome endeavor."

Mr. Neill had suffered from ill health for a number

of years, and suffered a number of attacks from which his life was dispaired. Last December he showed signs of returning weakness and it was in the hope of bettering his condition, as much as for any other reason, that Mr. Neill made a trip to Panama, going as the guest of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. On the return from Panama, Mr. Neill went directly to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and while there he kept in daily touch with his affairs in Helena, by mail and wire. He expected to return to Helena about April first, but death claimed him on the 22d of March.

The Helena Commercial Club, of which Mr. Neill was a member of the board of directors, met on the afternoon following the announcement of the death of Mr. Neill and formally adopted resolutions touching upon the sad event, and messages of condolence and sympathy poured in upon Mrs. Neill and her son, George G. E. Neill. Among many expressions of regret and sorrow was one from Jeremiah Collins, of Washington, D. C., former editor of the *Independent*, who said: "In the death of John Neill, Helena has lost its staunchest friend. At all times and under all circumstances his first consideration was Helena. How he loved the city and state of his adoption! My intimate relations with him for many years give me warrant to say that no one was ever more loyal to his community or his friends. His death is a distinct loss to Helena and Montana. His enthusiasm and optimism in public affairs will be missed, and his place as a communal leader hard to fill. Big of brain and heart and filled with love of family, friends and neighbors, his loss must be accepted as a public one. Words do not suffice to express the deep regret I feel."

Perhaps no man in Helena is better qualified to speak of the real character and purpose of Mr. Neill than is Edward C. Day, a prominent attorney of Helena, for many years the close friend and legal adviser of Mr. Neill, and his written tribute to his old friend is here incorporated as being the most consistent and accurate commentary upon the life and work of Mr. Neill that might be procured. The article follows: "It is impossible for me to speak of Mr. Neill except in terms, which, to those who did not know him intimately, appear exaggerated. He came from a strong intellectual and cultivated line of ancestors, and he inherited a nature attuned to the finer things of life. He had received a thorough early training and the foundations of a liberal education, but he did not possess the patience of the student, and he permitted his material activities to crowd out of his life that systematic pursuit of learning which was necessary to round out his training. Yet he managed to keep alive to the love of literature which he inherited, and while he was in, no sense a thorough reader, he had read much of certain forms. He was especially devoted to biography, history and oratory. Magazines, unless containing useful information, were too ephemeral to appeal to him. Finely written editorials and speeches upon great political questions interested him deeply, and the last months of his life were practically taken up with the study, as depicted in the daily and weekly press, of the beginnings of the campaign which led to the nominations of Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt. He was thoroughly familiar with the political history of his country, devotedly attached to the principles of human liberty and freedom, and had he developed in less turbulent and factional times than those which attended the early years of his adopted state, Montana, he would, no doubt, have contributed by practical service to the political history of his age. He was a Democrat of the old-fashioned kind in politics, yet he was keenly alive to the changes which had come into our complex modern civilization, and he welcomed into the party the new intellectual and liberal spirit, which found its expression in the leadership of Governor Wilson, whom very early after his

election as Governor of New Jersey, Mr. Neill hailed as the coming leader of the Democratic forces.

"Another striking intellectual trait which amounted almost to genius, was his ability to see far into the future, and to shape his action so as to lead to great future results, which were not apparent to the ordinary men. This faculty often led him into conflict with those of lower perceptions, who thought him a dreamer and denounced his schemes as wild and visionary. Being himself quick of temper and with but little patience for what he thought was stupidity and narrow-mindedness, he met the attack with equal denunciation, and his wordy encounters over matters of public or civic policy were often inexplicable to those easy going natures, who never do anything until compelled to it by some external force. This trait enabled him to render signal service to his city and his state. He foresaw, as but few men did, the future greatness and early development of Montana, and he labored to have the foundations of government laid broadly and sketched plans for the future, worthy of an empire. Especially was this true of his plans for the state capitol building, the state fair grounds, and his ideas upon the centralization of her educational institutions. Small natures could see nothing present in these plans, and taking the cue from their own littleness, often attributed to him selfish motives, or a desire to profit personally, and they defeated or delayed many of his efforts by the prejudice which they were enabled to thus arouse against him. But it is a satisfaction to his friends to know that already the actual growth of the state has confirmed many of his views, and there are those who already regret their own short-sightedness and consequent failure of co-operation, which might have hastened the success of ventures now too long delayed. So, too, in city affairs, he loved the city of Helena as a child of his own blood. He saw her, in his splendid imagination, sitting enthroned in her mountain home, with the great fertile valley at her feet and peopled with a host of happy prosperous people, worthy to be the capital city of the great empire to be. And he wrought with all of the impassioned force of his life to accomplish this end. He labored, as did but few others, to make her the capital of Montana, and from that day until the day of his death, it is not an exaggeration to say, not a day passed that her future did not rise before his vision, and that his ceaseless mental energies were not actively engaged in meditation upon her welfare. Not as a great manufacturing, or mining, or banking, or business or political center,—he would have her all these,—but as the great social, intellectual and spiritual center of the state was his ambition. No movement was too great to have its center here, and no building could be designed by the greatest architect which would be too magnificent to house the species of her activities.

"Next to his breadth of vision was the clarity of his vision, and directness of speech. He had a peculiar timidity about public appearance, and he never made a set public speech in his life; yet he was the most forceful public speaker of his generation. He never attempted a public utterance until he became so full of his subject that he could not restrain himself, and then when he arose to his feet, it was to pour forth a stream of direct and forceful words that overpowered his adversaries. His speech was more like the swift, recurrent forceful blows of a great hammer welding quickly the hot iron into shape. He could not introduce a subject to his audience, or enter into detailed explanations, but he could sum up the arguments on his side at the close of a running debate, in a manner which would have made him famous as a parliamentary orator.

"He could inspire others with his ideas in such a way as to make them and the public think them original, whereas the writer was but wielding the pen of Neill. This was most noticeable in the work

of his newspaper. He was fortunate in securing the services of several writers peculiarly gifted as to style. Whenever he was moved to advocate a cause he would have a talk with his editor, which would resemble a public lecture or a tirade upon the editor's shortcomings, as the case might be. The result would be an editorial which radiated life from every sentence, and differed as much from the daily work of the editor as the inspired poem differs from doggerel. The Neill editorial was well known. When it appeared the community was thrilled, and his enemies feared the shriek of his message and took to cover, as the soldier shrinks from the shrill cry of the bullet or shell.

"His courage, physical and moral, was remarkable. He knew no foe of whose strength he was afraid. Not that he underestimated it, but he possessed so much of self-confidence that when he assumed a position he accepted all of its responsibilities. He was generous and charitable to an unusual degree. He gave freely of time and money to every cause which was presented to him, and to those in which he was especially interested he gave his whole self. If he was your friend there was no sacrifice he would not make to aid you, and the only return he ever asked was that of loyalty. The only fault he could not forgive was that of double-dealing on the part of one whose friendship he had accepted and returned at face value.

"His devotion to his family, and to all the members of it, whether to his brothers or sisters, as well as to his wife and son, was most touching and beautiful. Here the generosity of his nature knew no bounds, and he heaped upon them a wealth of love and affection, exhibited not merely in words, but in deeds of sacrifice, sustenance and support, which was only limited by his strength and means.

"His life was short, measured by ordinary rules, but it was full and rich from the beginning to the end. When told a few years ago by his physician that he could only live a year, unless he gave up all and went to some quiet health resort, he calmly and without a moment's hesitation announced that he would choose the year of his life. He lived the remaining years fully conscious of the immediate presence of death, laboring strenuously to perform as much as possible of his assumed life's work, before the summons came. When it came it found him earnestly engaged in his beloved task of devising plans for the improvement of the city of Helena. He turned aside and laid down to rest like a tired child, to awake no more on earth. This is written of him that something of his indomitable spirit and inspired vision may be transmitted to those upon whom his task now falls."

Mr. Neill left a widow and one son who mourn his loss. He was married on November 7, 1883, to Miss Margaret G. Evans, of Newark, Delaware, and one son, George G. E. Neill, was born to them, who has succeeded his father as proprietor of the *Independent*. Mr. Neill was educated in Princeton University, and is recognized in Helena as the proper successor of the father in his unfinished life work.

CAPTAIN THOMAS COUCH. The name of Captain Couch is known from California to Alaska. For nearly half a century it was one with which to conjure in mining circles great and small. His decisions made and unmade fabulous fortunes and there were times when the shake of his head caused stocks on the Wall street market to tremble. Montana owes to him an immeasurable debt of gratitude. No other single individual has so largely contributed to the development of her resources and to the establishment of her financial integrity at home and abroad.

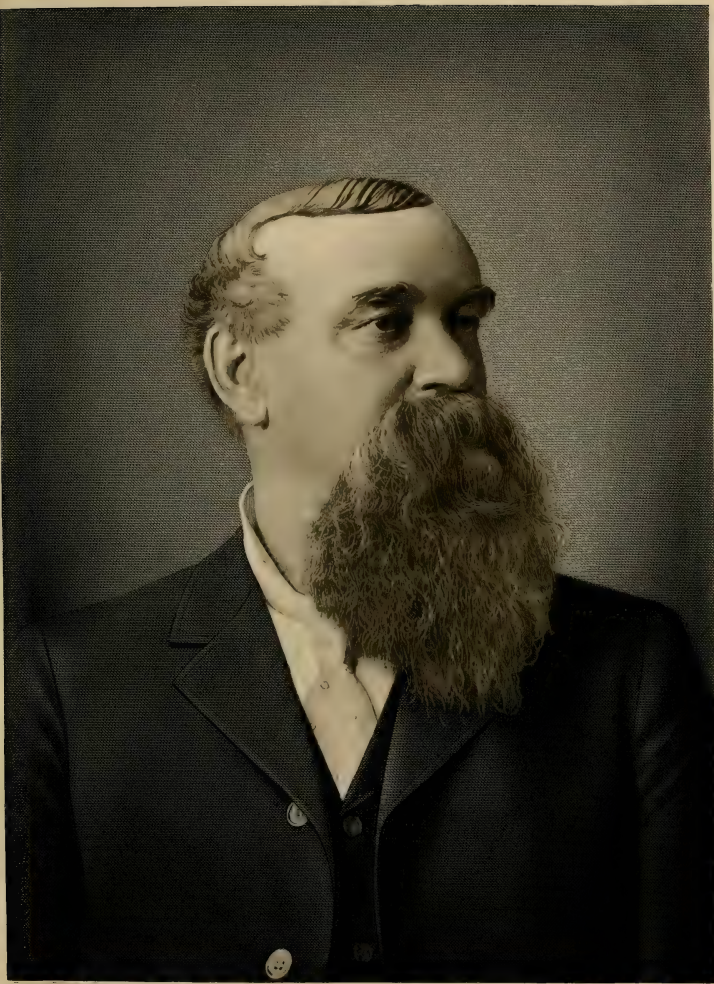
An Englishman by birth, the captain seemed always most typically American in mind, heart and manner. He was born on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1843, at Praiz-Camborne, Cornwall, England. After a life filled with adventure, crowded with discovery and

invention and paved with good deeds, he passed away, into a land of broader opportunities. His death occurred February 5, 1902. He died in Lane Hospital at San Francisco, having gone to that state of perpetual sunshine in search of the one asset that his own great efforts could not bring him—abounding health. For six weeks he had been the prey of bodily ills that increased rather than lessened during his sojourn in California. His body was carried back to Montana, the state nearest his heart, where every citizen knew his name and many had reaped the benefits of the most intimate knowledge of the man himself. His body rests in Highland Cemetery, Great Falls, the town that he finally chose for his home.

Even in his boyhood the mysteries of the earth held Thomas Couch with a great fascination. When twenty years of age he left England for America attracted here by rumor of the wonderful treasure beneath our soil. On landing, he went at once to the Lake Superior or copper district. The great finds in California, however, soon lured him to the coast. His first trip was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. For five years he worked in the gold fields of California, spending most of his time at the Grass Valley mines and on the properties near New Almaden. In 1868, he pushed on into Nevada, two years later assuming the control of the Hidden Treasure mine at White Pine, the most important find of that vicinity, and 1871 found him temporarily in Camp Floyd, Utah. From there he went to Tintic to become the manager of the Mammoth Copperopolis, a gold and silver mine of national reputation. Bingham next claimed his attention. Here he operated successfully the Neptune and Jordan silver and lead mines, leaving Bingham to become superintendent of the Hidden Treasure of Dry Canyon, an exceedingly rich find that was soon exhausted. The last property with which he was connected in Utah was the Horn Silver at Frisco.

Mr. Couch had now become, through his study and perseverance, a man of science, a student of mineralogy, geology and metallurgy as well as a practical mine operator. In the interest of eastern capital, he traveled through the entire western portion of the United States and Canada, examining a mine here and opening one there as the case might be. On coming to Montana in 1883, he located in Butte where he became known as the greatest mining expert of his day. Within a very short time, he reported on properties in Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark and Meagher counties. He was instrumental in developing and managing almost all of the greatest mines of the state. In company with Capt. John Daniels of Michigan he examined and reported upon a group of mines embracing the Mountain View, Colusa, Liquidator and West Colusa. These were owned by Mr. C. A. Larabee and the Montana Copper Company. His favorable report resulted in the purchase of these properties, their consolidation and the formation of the Boston & Montana Copper & Silver Mining Company. The magnitude of this enterprise and the enormous dividends paid to the fortunate stockholders under the skillful management of Captain Couch have become a part of the history of Montana. The smallest detail in connection with the development of this huge property failed to escape his notice. He personally supervised the opening of each new mine, the working of the smelters and concentrators and the control of the men employed above and below ground.

Immediately upon arriving in Montana, Mr. Couch had been employed as a mining expert by Col. C. A. Broadwater. Almost his first work in the state was the examination of the Broadwater properties at Neihart. Almost a year was devoted to the examination of other mines in which Colonel Broadwater was interested. It was under his direction that the important mines at Castle were developed. His family joined him in Butte



Mr. Couch.



at about the time he became manager for the Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper & Silver Mining Company when they organized the company. Largely upon his advice, the company decided in 1889 to erect the huge smelters at Great Falls. Mining men generally had no confidence in the plan but the work was rushed to completion. Within two years after the smelters were completed the company began to pay dividends. From that time so long as Captain Couch remained in control dividends, output and employees all increased together. In 1896, a new feature in the company's affairs so displeased the captain that he handed in his resignation. By that time, however, he was independently wealthy in his own right. He invested a portion of his capital in a gold dredging enterprise on the Feather river near Oroville, California. This was the beginning of the development of gold dredging by steam, the first boat for dredging in placer mining being built at the mandate of Captain Couch. This process, a success from the first when established on the Feather river, has since become known as the best system of its kind on record and is in general use in all parts of the world where placer mining is available.

In 1889, Captain Couch purchased from Robert Vaughn, the Sunnyside ranch on Sun river about thirteen miles from Great Falls. Sunnyside was the first homestead filed on in that section of Montana. Robert Vaughn having pre-empted on it in 1869. The ranch as purchased by Mr. Couch twenty years later included one thousand acres of land, together with all the live stock. The land is cross fenced for pastures, meadows, orchards and grain fields. The water supply is all that could be desired. A large irrigating ditch taps the Sun river near Fort Shaw twelve miles above the ranch. A system of cross ditches is so arranged that every foot of the land is watered. On a commanding site near the center of this estate overlooking the winding river, the captain erected a substantial brick house. This house of twelve commodious rooms is so skillfully and comfortably arranged as to be in every sense a home. Here, some members of the captain's family still reside.

For many years Mr. Couch took a keen delight in the breeding and raising of blooded cattle and horses. Many of the finest animals of the state were bred upon his ranch. It was due to his efforts that the race track on the west side was established, thirty thousand dollars of his fortune being invested therein. Among his most cherished horses were Lustre, 4,385 national register of French draft horses, and Forest Chief, then at the head of trotting stock, and a descendant of a long line of thoroughbreds. Most of six hundred head of registered cattle were kept on the Smith river ranch at the junction of the Smith and the Missouri rivers. This ranch consisted of about one thousand one hundred acres of land and was worth a fortune in itself. The value of the cattle it would be difficult to estimate. They were mostly thoroughbreds of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Hotskin breeds. Through his study and experiments in the breeding of stock, Mr. Couch conferred an inestimable favor on his state, being directly responsible for the raising of the standard of cattle in Montana.

During the early days of her statehood, the captain was recognized as the leader of the Republican party in Montana. He had but to reach out his hand to grasp the highest office it was in her power to bestow. In 1892 he was urged to accept the nomination for governor but declined the honor with decisive kindness. His iron will and great personal magnetism combined with his love of the human race made him always a leader of men whether in a political campaign or a mining community. Although his political satellites were willing to obey the slightest beck of his hand, he never used his power for his own aggrandizement nor

for that of his personal friends. After 1894 he gave little time to politics although in 1896 he was a strong advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was a great disappointment to him that the party to which he had given such loyal service could not embrace this principle to which the local conditions of Montana lent such importance. Even so, the captain was never anything but a stalwart Republican.

Capt. Thomas Couch was married on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1873, to Miss Rachael Webber, the daughter of John Webber of Goshen, Utah. Mr. Webber was a native of South Wales, having been born at Myrth Fyvil in October of 1855. He came to America while still in his boyhood, settling with his parents at Austin, Nevada. Here he was known as one of the pioneer miners of that state.

Mr. and Mrs. Couch became the parents of seven children. The oldest son, Thomas Couch, Jr., was born at Goshen, Utah, on the fourteenth day of June, 1878. He is now one of the trustees of his father's vast estate residing at Great Falls and active manager of the entire estate which now is divided into the Couch Brothers' Company, and the Couch Investment, incorporated companies which embrace the entire estate and Thomas W. is president of both companies. Edwin G. is a ranchman in Cascade county, Frederick M., the third son is just older than Rachael Mary, the only daughter. She is now Mrs. Lee M. Ford, of Great Falls. Albert C. and John D. Couch are students of Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, California. Here, too, the mother, Mrs. Thomas Couch, makes her home. William, the youngest member of the family is just past sixteen.

Captain Couch was the idol of his family. To his sons he was always a good comrade, a friend and advisor as well as their final authority on all questions of import. Big of nature, broad of view and generous to a fault, he found in his great wealth a means of satisfying his humanitarian instincts and to this end it gave him much satisfaction. His charity was individual and unostentatious. He neither built libraries nor endowed schools, but the hearts of thousands of laboring men ached at his passing. It was his fondest claim that no man ever came to him for assistance or advice and went away unconsolated. The very geniality of his presence was a comfort in time of stress. He never knew failure except as a stepping stone to success. His optimism was contagious and with it as a slogan it seemed easy to always push on to victory.

His friendship once given was infallible and eternal. The best that he had belonged equally to his friend. The captain was a man of intellect and cultured literary tastes with no mean education to assist him. As a young man he contributed many articles on literary and scientific subjects to such journals as the *Inter-Mountain* and the *Salt Lake Tribune*. Had he found the leisure to pursue this line of work he might be known today as a writer as well as a mine expert and a ranch king. His writings reflected the true character of the man. It was concise, forceful and big of viewpoint.

D. T. CURRAN. A native of Ireland, Timothy Curran came to America when a young man. For a time he lived in Rhode Island, and there he met and married a young woman from the same country as that he was born in, Mary Wharton of same county, Ireland. Shortly after their marriage they moved to northern Michigan, and here in Negaunee, their son Daniel was born on July 19, 1861. During his residence in Michigan, Mr. Curran worked in the iron mines. Later they moved to Sibley county, Minnesota and engaged in farming. Mr. Timothy Curran still lives there, a hale and hearty farmer of four score and six. His wife died in the fall of 1901 at the age of 74. There were two daughters and seven sons in the family of Timothy and Mary Curran, and all are living at the present time.

Our subject is the oldest of the Curran family. He received his education in the Michigan public schools, and later in those of St. Paul. Upon going into business, he first engaged in the grocery business in St. Paul, and then went to Bismarck, North Dakota, where he was in the same line of work.

In 1883, Mr. Curran came to Montana and settled at Livingston. He was employed in Winston Brothers' store there for a time, but after a while he went into business for himself. In 1889, he came to Missoula and worked for the H. W. McLaughlin Lumber Company. Like most of the people of his ancestry, Mr. Curran has an aptitude for public life, and he is an active member of the Democratic party. He had been in Missoula but two years until he was elected city treasurer and held that office two years. Then, in 1893, Mr. McLaughlin was elected sheriff, and Mr. Curran entered his office as under-sheriff and served in that capacity for four years. When this period was over, he was elected sheriff and served a two-year term. In 1902, Mr. Curran started his present business, the D. T. Curran Hardware Company, and of this he has made a conspicuous success. He not only possesses the qualities which make him popular and a leader in his party, but he also has those which insure success in commercial undertakings. But even his active participation in business has not excused him from the claims of public life. In 1906, he was elected county commissioner, and is now chairman of the board. The county has no more devoted or efficient officer, nor any who enjoys a wider popularity.

Mrs. Curran was born in Frenchtown, Missoula county, and is the daughter of Gen. Joe Marion, whose name and record are known throughout the state of Montana, as he was one of its most popular and distinguished citizens. The marriage of Miss Ida Marion to Mr. Curran took place at Missoula, in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Curran have two daughters, Lucile, now a student at Notre Dame University, and Marion, at home. The family are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Curran is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and with the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his wife are of the type which Missoula is fond of claiming as representative of her citizenship: popular, successful and public-spirited.

LAUGHING GEORGE BURSON, OLD-TIMER. Probably there is no man in the western part of Montana who is more generally and popularly known and who has a greater host of friends than the Honorable George Burson, perhaps more commonly known through the Coeur d'Alene mining country, and the state of Montana as "Laughing George."

Mr. Burson was born at Schoolcraft, Michigan, May 18, 1835, and there he spent his boyhood days.

He came to St. Paul, Minnesota, when about seventeen years of age, living in that city for twenty years, coming to Thompson Falls in 1883, in the early days of the Coeur d'Alene mining excitement.

At that time this town was the easiest point from which to reach the Coeur d'Alenes, and George conceived the idea of establishing a half-way stopping place between here and the mining camps.

He erected several substantial log cabins about fifteen miles out on Prospect creek, where he provided accommodations for man and beast for eight years.

At that time there was only a trail into the Coeur d'Alene country and everything had to be packed in, either by man or horse. George was one of the most

stalwart men in the district and would take something like one hundred and fifty pounds on his back and carry it from the Thompson Falls railroad station to his half-way house in half a day.

When the weary traveler reached the Burson half-way house he always met a hearty welcome, whether he had money or not, and if George had received pay for all the people and teams he has fed he would today be a wealthy man. Even in times of adversity and bad luck he continues to keep his Mark Tapley good disposition.

One day when he was on the hill working on some of his antimony properties, Frank Griswold came up to inform him that all his cabins and barns and about everything he had on earth was burning down.

George said: "Ha! ha! ha! I wonder what damn fool set those cabins on fire."

Only one of the original cabins still stands but this is today known as the "Mountain House."

Mr. Burson is the owner of one of the best lead-silver mining properties on the creek, known as the Jim Fisk, and also a group of patented antimony claims.

He has one sister, Mrs. H. M. Milliner, living in California, and many distant relatives scattered throughout the United States, but never leaves Thompson Falls longer than to spend a few months in the summer at the half-way house, looking after the work on his mining property.

Politically, George is a "dyed in the wool" Democrat, casting his first vote for Buchanan, and has voted the straight ticket ever since.

History fails to show any record that George ever possessed a temper. Always pleasant and joyful, honest and generous, always the gentleman, and if merit is any indication of longevity, his inspiring laugh will be heard for many years to come.

DR. RALPH S. HEDGES, a successful physician and a prominent and influential citizen of Musselshell county whose residence is in Melstone, is a comparatively young man in years but may really be termed a Montana pioneer, for he became a resident of this commonwealth in 1883 when it was yet a territory and has lived here ever since, with the exception of the time spent in acquiring his professional training. Born and educated in the East and reared there to a responsible age, he has had the opportunity to judge and to select between the east and the west and by choice he has remained a citizen of Montana, one who says he would not care to live anywhere else.

Dr. Hedges was born in Carthage, New York, November 6, 1867, and was two years old when his parents removed from there to Newburg, New York, where he grew to the age of eleven. He then became a student in Greylock Institute in Massachusetts and after two years there he took up studies at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts as a preparatory course for Yale University. His studies were discontinued in 1883, however, when his parents removed to Montana, and instead of completing his education as previously planned he took up life on a ranch in Custer county, Montana, about one hundred miles from Miles City, where he assisted his father in ranching and in the stock business until 1886. In that year he, his father and his uncle took up the breeding of fine horses and continued it there until 1889, when they moved to the north side of the Yellowstone river, about twenty miles from Glendive, where they continued in their previous line of business until 1894. Having decided on the profession of medicine as his life work, Dr. Hedges then began his studies in Rush Medical College at Chicago and concluded them in the Bellevue Hospital and Medical College at New York, where he received his degree and was graduated in 1899. With this thorough preparation he returned to Montana and started out in the practice of his pro-



John S Marshall

fession at Glendive, remaining there nearly two years before locating at Lewistown, Montana, where he practiced until 1909. After a short period spent in Buffalo, South Dakota, he returned to Montana and has since been located at Melstone, where he has already gained a representative clientele and is recognized as a skillful, conscientious and in every respect reliable practitioner.

Dr. Hedges is a son of Dr. Montreville M. Hedges, a soldier of the Union during the Civil war and a native of New York who made his final home in Montana. He was a doctor of dentistry and a great horseman and after coming to this state was extensively interested in the raising of thoroughbred horses, owning many fine herds of blooded stock. He passed to the life beyond in 1911 at the age of sixty-nine and was interred at Lewistown by the side of his wife, who had passed away in 1907 at the age of fifty-nine. She was Miss Josephine W. Smith prior to her marriage, a native of Ireland whom Dr. Hedges married in New York state and who bore him two children, the eldest of whom is the immediate subject of this review.

While a student in college Dr. Ralph S. Hedges was married at New York City on December 31, 1896, to Miss Maud LeBeau, whose parents are residents of London, Ohio. To this union have been born three daughters; Helen L., now a high school student, and Ruth L. and Grace L., both pupils in the grades. Dr. and Mrs. Hedges are communicants of the Episcopal church and the latter is a member of the Ladies' Guild and takes an active part in church work. Dr. Hedges is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics has always been identified with the Republican party, in the work of which he takes an active interest. While a resident of South Dakota he served as coroner and county physician and his qualifications and adaptabilities for public position have caused him to be frequently solicited to accept higher political honors, but he has always refused. While closely devoted to this profession, Dr. Hedges' interests are broad. He enjoys athletics, especially an interesting game of football or a good boxing match, and is appreciative of the arts and of literature, in the latter of which his preference is for history. In manner he is courteous and genial, an agreeable companion in social life and one whose personal characteristics render him popular with all whom he meets in business or social relations. He has spent nearly thirty years in this state, has witnessed its accomplishments and is familiar with its resources and possibilities, and has an abiding faith in its future. Here he has given of the best of his energies and ability in professional service and has so directed his life that in each of his locations he has come to be recognized as a citizen of the highest worth and standing. It is as a citizen of such qualities that we are pleased to give him mention among the representative men of Montana.

JOHN S. MARSHALL, Illinois was the birthplace of the present mayor of Lewistown. His parents, John S. and Hannah L. Marshall were both natives of Pennsylvania, whose families moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, and settled on farms in that picturesque section of the state. The marriage of the elder John Marshall took place in Illinois and here the five children were born, John S. Junior, being the youngest. The date of his birth was October 2, 1860. Four years later, his father came out to Montana intending to bring his family later, if the locality seemed desirable, but after two years he died at the early age of thirty-six, and is buried at York, Montana.

The earliest recollections of John and his brother were of responsibility. When but five years of age, the former began to be a wage earner, and to turn over to his mother the slender emoluments of his services as errand boy to his grandfather. When he first left

the public school, it was to learn the business of a telegraph operator, and he followed this profession for several years, but when about twenty decided that there was not enough money in such work. He decided to come west and made his plans accordingly, so the year of 1883 found him on his way to Montana. After investigating various locations in the state, he came to Fergus county, and took up land. He still owns this ranch and his residence of the county has been continuous since his first entrance into it. It was to stock raising that Mr. Marshall turned his attention when he first took up his land and he has followed it ever since with signal success.

Five years after settling in Montana Mr. Marshall returned to Illinois on a pleasant errand. On November 27, 1888, he was united in marriage to Margaret E. Shook, of Whiteside county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Shook. The nine children of this marriage were all born in Montana, and all still reside here. Of the five boys, Dana, the eldest, has finished school, and is now running one of his father's farms in the county. In this he is assisted by John S., junior, the third in point of age. Frank, the second son, resides in Lewistown with his father and mother. He is the present city clerk. Mildred, the eldest daughter, is attending high school, while the other members of the household, Raymond, Nina, Grace and Blanche, are in the grades. Kenneth died January 26, 1911, age 14.

Mr. Marshall's brother, Frank Marshall, also came to Montana and now resides at Great Falls where he is deputy clerk of the court. Two of his sisters, Ella and Emma, also live in the state. The former is the wife of Z. S. Baker, one of the successful ranchers of Fergus county. Emma Marshall is now Mrs. Milton Collins of Basin, Montana. Mr. Collins is engaged in mining in that city. Priscilla, the other sister, is Mrs. George Howell, and has lived in California ever since her marriage. The mother of this family lived to the age of sixty-six, when she passed away at the home of her son in Fergus county. The date of her death was August 10, 1897, and she is buried in this county.

Mr. Marshall has several avocations, the pursuit of which in no way interferes with his vocation, which is ranching. For one thing, he is devoted to music and is a violinist of no mean ability. For a score of years he has played in the orchestra. Musicians are not generally considered to be strong in the more practical matters, nor are they often men of affairs, but all generalities are likely to have shining exceptions in Montana and Mr. Marshall's case is one in point. Another matter to which he gives much attention is politics. He is one of the pillars of the Democratic party, in which organization he is one of the most able as well as one of the most popular members. He was the choice of the county for the post of assessor in 1906, and he held that office for four years. In the spring of 1911 he was elected to the office which he now holds, that of mayor of Lewistown. In the lodge of the Woodmen of the World he has filled all the chairs and also in the Odd Fellows. He is an active member of the Judith club and is affiliated with the Methodist church, in which Mrs. Marshall is one of the most zealous workers.

Though a lively conversationalist, and easy of manner, Mr. Marshall has the reputation of not caring for society. This, however, only indicates that he is fond of the society of his own family, with whom he spends the most of his evenings. He has been a baseball player of prowess and now is a habitue of the bleachers when the national game is in progress. Being a stock man he naturally likes horse races too. Mr. Marshall is a remarkable example of a man who has, though thrown upon his own resources in childhood, not only succeeded in acquiring a competence, but has also found time to cultivate those tastes which enable one to take the real satisfaction out of the manifold opportunities for higher enjoyments which this life affords.

JAMES T. FARRIS has been identified with the growth and prosperity of certain portions of the state of Montana since 1883, when as a boy of eighteen he came to Helena with the first car load of hogs ever brought into the state. From caring for the interests of his father in Helena, Mr. Farris became connected with newspaper work and in that field of endeavor has since then been devoting his energies to the editing and publishing of a succession of newspapers in this section of the state.

Mr. Farris was born in McDonough county, Illinois, February 22, 1865, and is the son of Buford and Mary (Williams) Farris, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. The father was a Confederate soldier, and passed his later life as a farmer and stockman, gaining no little prominence in Missouri in that capacity. He died in 1907. The wife and mother, who was a graduate of the Howard Payne College of Fayette, Missouri, is now living with her son, John C. Farris, a prominent merchant of Wallace, Idaho. Of the three children born to these parents, one is deceased, leaving John and James.

In the year of his birth, the parents of James T. Farris moved from Illinois to Washington county, Kentucky, where they lived until 1874, after which they removed to Marysville, Nodaway county, Missouri. The son, James, attended the country schools in both places and also the high school of Marysville, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. It was in 1883, soon after he left school, that he made his first trip to Montana in the interests of his father, bringing a car load of live hogs, as previously mentioned. He sold the hogs in Butte at the phenomenal price of 18 cents the pound, live weight. He remained three years in his father's employ, then went to the Bitter Root valley and settled at Stevensville, where he established and edited the *Western News*. After three years he removed to Hamilton, still in the search for improved health, a condition which had caused his first removal from Helena. For three years he continued in Hamilton where he published a paper and then he sold out his interests and moved to Darby, Montana, in which place he established the *Darby Sentinel*, a publication which he controlled for four years. He then went to East Helena and founded the *East Helena Record*, of which he continued the editor and publisher for seven years. The irrigation possibilities of the Milk River valley caused him to move to Hinsdale, where he published the *Montana Homestead*, and he later came to Glasgow, the county seat, where he has since engaged in the publication of the *Valley County Independent*, a paper which has proved most successful in the past, and which promises much for the future. The *Valley County Independent* has ever been a paper of the most fearless attitude, and the position of the editor on matters of signal moment to the county and city has won to him the warm praise and support of a large number of the best citizens of the county.

Mr. Farris is a staunch Republican and has ever done good work for the party wherever he has found himself located. In 1909 he was elected commissioner of Valley county, and at present holds the office of United States commissioner. He has presided over four county conventions, and in other ways has given evidence of his enthusiasm and energy for the party. He is fraternally associated with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to his property in Glasgow, Mr. Farris is the owner of a considerable city property in Hinsdale and other points in this section of the state.

In 1891 Mr. Farris married Miss Alice Goff, a daughter of Jacob Goff one of the oldest pioneer settlers of the Bitter Root valley. Mr. Goff fought in the Nez Perce Indian war and was at the Battle of

Big Hole, and in other ways has won distinction in the many years of his residence in the Bitter Root valley.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Farris—Buford J.; Mildred; William; Dorothy; Marcus J., a high school graduate; Marie, Robert and Thomas. All are bright young people, worthy of their parents, and possessing the characteristics which must inevitably cause them to be heard from in the later history of their native state.

Mr. Farris is a citizen of the type which is particularly valuable in a new country, and in the years of his association with Valley county he has been able to do much through the medium of his newspaper for the growth and advancement of this favored section of the state.

FRANK NELSON was born in the kingdom of Denmark on April 7, 1862. His father, Christian Nelson, was a steamship engineer, who "sailed the seas over, from here to Peru." However, his son Frank did not acquire his wanderlust from hearing the fascinating tales of strange men and customs, for the father died in Valparaiso of the yellow fever before his son was born, and the lad grew up under the care of his mother, Anna Peterson Nelson. He was early obliged to shift for himself, and his schooling was obtained in Denmark, before he reached the age of fourteen. At that age, he came to America to seek the fortune which he has found, or rather created. Council Bluffs, Iowa, was his first abiding place in America, and he remained here for four years. In 1880, he came to Idaho and for three years was a veritable soldier of fortune. He rode the range and worked at anything he could find to do.

It was in 1883 that Mr. Nelson first came to Missoula, but he did not succeed in finding employment and so he went to Drummond. Here he obtained work on the John Edwards ranch, and he helped the proprietor of that place to build the first house in Drummond. For a time he drove the stage for Bill Hammond from Drummond to Phillipsburg. In 1884, Mr. Nelson located a claim on the Big Black Foot in the Potomac valley, and three years later he sold this and bought another ranch in the same region. He has added to this until now it contains 1,420 acres and his cultivation of it, coupled with the settling up of the valley has converted it into a most valuable piece of property. It was about this time that placer mining was being carried on so extensively in various sections of Montana, and in 1885, Mr. Nelson engaged in this at Elk Creek and devoted something like a year to it.

For a number of years, Mr. Nelson has conducted an extensive implement and carriage establishment. He also handled wagons and automobiles, and his plant is the largest of the kind in this section of the country. Although this business is a notably successful one, Mr. Nelson does not intend to continue in it, as he wishes to move to his extensive ranch and to devote his entire energies to the management of that.

Politically, Mr. Nelson is aligned with the Democrats, and he is a person of influence and wide popularity in his party. In 1904, they selected him as their candidate for the legislature, and he is now serving his third year as county commissioner, to which office he was elected in 1908 for a term of six years. As a public officer, his record is one of conscientious and public-spirited devotion to the interests of the community.

The boy of fourteen who came to this country not even knowing the language has become a wealthy and a respected citizen; a public officer in the country of his adoption. His success is of his own making and one of which he may justly be proud. However, it is not his own achievements which inspire Mr. Nelson to

that emotion so much as the fine family which he and his wife have brought up. Frank and Rachel Lish Nelson were married December 27, 1886, and they have a family of five children. These are Franklin A., born February 4, 1888; Jennie Anna, whose birthday was December 6, 1889; Bert M., August 7, 1891, Theodore W. and Howard E., both born in February, the former in 1902, and the latter eight years later. Mrs. Nelson was born in San Bernardino, California, but her union with Mr. Nelson occurred in Philipsburg, Montana. Mr. Nelson is of the opinion that his wife has been a partner in his success and a most valuable one from every standpoint. In this opinion, all who know Mrs. Nelson concur with her husband. He is one of the substantial citizens of the community, an active factor in its prosperity, and in every way representative of the things for which the county is proud to stand.

THOMAS P. CONLON. It is highly to the credit of a man to win universal popular approval and regard from the people around him in early life, and have them express their faith in him and their esteem for him in a concrete form of substantial value, which not only provides for his present needs, but opens the way to higher and better opportunities for advancement in the future. This has been the experience of Thomas P. Conlon of Missoula, who was elected clerk of the circuit court of Missoula county in the fall of 1908, when he was but twenty-five years of age, or scarcely that.

Mr. Conlon was born at Lolo, Missoula county, Montana, on November 18, 1883, and was reared on his father's ranch near that village. He is the second of four children, two sons and two daughters, born to his parents, James and Tessa (Garvey) Conlon, natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States with several of his brothers when he was sixteen. He crossed the plains in 1864, and after passing several years in various parts of the farther west, he located in the Bitter Root valley on a large ranch near Lolo in 1870. He lived on this ranch and managed its business until 1911, when he retired from active pursuits, and he now spends his winters in California, and all his time in the enjoyment of the rest and recreation he has so faithfully won. He has been very successful in his business, and is one of the most highly esteemed pioneers in this part of Montana. The mother was brought to this country by her parents in infancy, and met with and was married to Mr. Conlon in Chicago in 1880.

All of their four children are living. In the order of birth they are Anna, Thomas P., Mary and James. Thomas P. Conlon obtained his academic education in the public school near his home and pursued a course of special training for business at a commercial college in Spokane, Washington. He remained at home and worked on the ranch with his father and brother until he reached the age of twenty-one, then became book-keeper for J. R. Daily, whom he served in that capacity for four years. His conduct in this employment was such as to commend him to the favor of all who witnessed his ability and fidelity, and his demeanor as a citizen won him the approval of all the people without regard to class or condition.

In the fall of 1908, he was elected clerk of the district court for Missoula county, and on January 4, 1909, took charge of the office for a term of four years. His ability, his integrity, his uprightness of life and his high sense of duty in all places were well known, and the people felt that they could trust him even in an office of such importance and responsibility as the one to which they elected him. His course in the performance of its duties has shown them that they were not mistaken in their estimate of him, and has fully justified their confidence in him.

Mr. Conlon is a Democrat in politics and a hard worker for his party whenever it is in the field for a contest. He was elected clerk as the nominee of that

party, by whose leaders and whose rank and file in the county his work in its behalf is highly appreciated. But loyal as he is to his party, and zealous as he is in its service, he does not allow partisan considerations to influence him in the discharge of his official duties, in which he is governed wholly by legal requirements and what he believes will be best for the interests involved. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. On September 27, 1911, he was united in marriage with Miss Genevieve Reid, a native of Rice Lake, Barron county, Wisconsin.

JOHN MORTON VROOMAN was born in Sylvania, Ohio, on October 15, 1850. His parents were Rehil Bingham Vrooman and Laura Chaplin Vrooman. The former belonged to one of the old Burgher families of New York, though he lived most of his life in Ohio where he was a farmer. In 1861 the family moved from Sylvania to Preston, Minnesota, and two years later the father died at Waterloo City, Indiana, at the early age of forty-three. He was buried at Sylvania, so long his home, as well as the place where he was married. Thirty-four years later, his wife was laid beside him after seventy-five years of beneficent endeavor. There were four children in the Vrooman family and John is the youngest.

The death of his father made it imperative that the thirteen-year old boy should not only make his own way, but contribute to the support of the family. He had attended school in Ohio and also in Preston, but at his father's death he was obliged to become a wage earner and so to change the fashion of his training. He found congenial employment at the printing trade in the office of the *Preston Republican*. Here he worked as an apprentice and received eleven dollars a month, all of which he gave to his mother. When he was seventeen, he went to Chicago and there finished learning his trade. The six years he spent in the Illinois metropolis were rich in experience and when he went to Minneapolis he had no difficulty in obtaining employment with the leading printing offices of the city.

In 1883 Mr. Vrooman and Mr. Charles S. Fell of Minneapolis came to Montana and in the wilderness that is now Fergus county they found the mining camp of Maiden. Here they established a newspaper which they called the *Mineral Argus* which flourished for three years with that name and habitat until in the summer of 1886 the outfit was moved to Lewistown where its proprietors established it in new quarters and re-christened it the *Fergus County Argus*. Something over a quarter of a century has elapsed since that time and the *Argus* has almost passed recognition as far as equipment is concerned, but it retains the spirit of its owner which made it a live sheet from its very first, five column quarto issue, printed on a Washington hand press, from a very limited assortment of type, and with a patent inside. The evolution of the *Argus* deserves a chapter of its own, although as has been intimated, it is difficult to separate the history of the paper from an account of the career of its editor and publisher. Suffice it to say that now the five columns have become seven, all of home print. The office is provided with presses, binders and cutters of the most approved modern pattern, and the type faces are being constantly added to, so that the job department can successfully compete with the larger job offices of the state. The plant is unequalled by any similar one in the state, outside the four principal cities. The machinery is driven by electricity, the *Argus* being the first concern in the county to use this power, which it installed in 1899. Some idea of the regard in which the paper is held in the county may be gathered from the fact that the subscription list is more than one-seventh of the entire population of Fergus county, and

in this high average it should be added, less than a score of "deadheads" have a place in the list. That the people believe in the paper is also testified to by the number and character of the advertisements found in its pages. The management is contemplating the installation of linotype machines within a few years.

The editor of the *Argus* is a Republican and not a lukewarm one either, but a determined fighter as well as a most adroit one. He wields an immeasurable influence through his journal and this is the manner in which he prefers to take part in politics. He has repeatedly been urged to become a candidate for different offices, but he prefers to stick to the business he has chosen and to run his paper instead of running for office. Possibly he would rather make public opinion than to be its representative, but certainly public office has no glamour for this successful editor. Mr. Vrooman belongs both to the Judith Club and to the Commercial Club. He urges the ambitious to locate in Montana, and he is himself an argument for the wisdom of such a course.

Mr. Vrooman celebrated his forty-second birthday most happily by his marriage to Miss Ella M. Smith of Lewistown. Her parents, Elias H. and Elizabeth Jennings Smith are from Schenectady, New York. Mrs. Smith was reared in the Episcopal church and is a devout adherent of that faith, as is also her daughter, Mrs. Vrooman. Mr. Vrooman has never forsaken the denomination in which he was brought up and is still a member of the Methodist communion. There are two sons in the Vrooman household, Randall and John E., both residing in Lewistown, where they were born. Of Mr. Vrooman's own family, two other members are now living. One is a brother who makes his home in Washington, D. C., and the other a married sister, who lives in Preston, Minnesota.

WILLIAM WELLMAN. The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is one of the widely-known citizens of Meagher county. He has lived in Montana since 1883, and is familiar with many states of the west, having maintained his residence in a number of them. He is now a highly respected factor in the life of White Sulphur Springs, his part in the many-sided life of the community being that of a harness and saddle manufacturer. One day he was surrounded by a band of Indians of life, his capable management, have brought to him prosperity and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any discouragement which may seem to arise. In all the relations of life he has commended the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact and a biographical history of this part of Montana would not be complete without a record of the career of this pioneer.

William Wellman is a native of Quincy, Illinois, his eyes having first opened to the light of day on March 25, 1845. He resided in the locality of his birth until about twenty-three years of age, when he started out to make his fortunes, and went to Iowa, where he remained for three years. His next change was to Fremont, Nebraska, where, as in the previous place, he made his livelihood in the harness business. This time he stayed four years, but again decided to go a step farther west and went on to Denver, Colorado, where he resided for two years ere he went to Albuquerque, New Mexico. After remaining in the latter place about six months he returned to Fremont, Nebraska, this time remaining about a twelvemonth and it was following that that he first came to Montana. Bozeman was his first tarrying place in the Treasure State and the year of his arrival was 1883. He has never left its boundaries in the nearly thirty years which have since elapsed, which is certainly an eloquent com-

pliment. In course of time Mr. Wellman went to Helena, where he stayed a year, and thence to Miles City; then back to Helena and ensuing upon that to White Sulphur Springs. In 1888 he established his present business in harness and saddle manufacture in this place and both he and the city have enjoyed good fortune together. He has constantly widened the scope of his operation and his products are widely known for their excellence, his business being one which contributes in no indefinite fashion to the general prosperity.

Mr. Wellman learned his trade in Quincy, Illinois, and started when a very young man. He served a four years' apprenticeship, his salary for the first two years being but \$25.00 per annum, board, as usual in such cases, being additional. He received his early education in the district schools of Adams county, Illinois, the district school in which he became familiar with the three R's being located near Quincy.

In politics the subject is independent, supporting whomever and whatever he believes to be the best man and the best measure, irrespective of party affiliation. His favorite diversions are hunting and fishing, and he takes many trips in pursuance of these pleasures. As usual with the man who really knows Montana, he could not be induced to go to any other state.

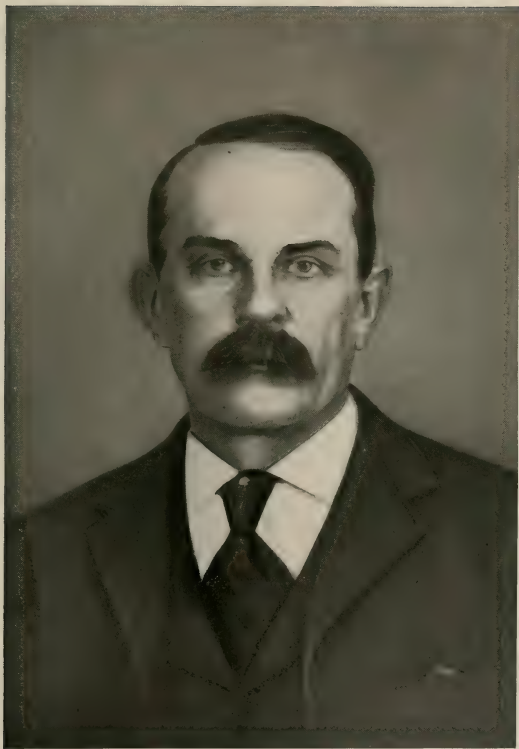
Mr. Wellman was married in White Sulphur Springs, in 1897, the young woman to become his wife being Jessie Edwards, who has made his household an attractive place and who, like him, is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city in which they have so long resided.

The subject is of German descent, his father, William Wellman, having been born in Germany. When a young man he concluded very wisely that the land across the Atlantic held out greater promise and opportunity for the ambitious and industrious and accordingly came to the United States to found a home for himself and his children. He soon located in New Orleans and remained there until his advent to Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. His demise occurred at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was also a German and they were married before leaving the Fatherland. The mother likewise lived to ripe old age, being twelve years past the psalmist's allotment at the time of her death. These good people reared nine sons and daughters, William being the fourth in order of nativity.

RUDOLF VON TOBEL. For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Rudolf von Tobel has lived in Lewistown and during that entire time there has been no project for the furtherance of the communal good to which he has not given his support and cooperation. A lawyer of eloquence and shrewdness, he is at the same time a man who has built up his own success by his own might, from the beginning to the present moment. Everything he now possesses has been wrested from fortune as the result of his own sturdy efforts, beginning with his education, and all that he has gained from life has been given back to the world in abundant measure.

Rudolf von Tobel is the son of a father of the same name, who was born in Wetzikon, in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, on March 17, 1822. Twenty-six years later he came to America and settled in New York, where he later married Elizabeth Nisbet, who was born in Homer, New York. Three children were born to them, of whom Rudolf of this review was the eldest. He was born in Auburn, New York, on February 13, 1855. When their eldest son was two years of age Mr. and Mrs. von Tobel moved to Buffalo and this was their home for about thirteen years.

Rudolf Jr., went to school in Buffalo and in his spare time worked in a bakery, contributing his meagre wages to the common family purse. In 1870 the von Tobels went to Stacyville, Iowa, and there settled on a farm where he remained for five years. Here he



William Wellman

attended the public schools at intervals which he snatched from the rather exacting duties of farm life. From Iowa he went to Northfield, Minnesota, where he worked his way through Carleton College, and upon his graduation in 1881 went into a law office in Northfield, and studied for two years. In 1883, in the month of March, Mr. von Tobel arrived in Helena and there went into the office of the late Senator Carter. While there he was admitted to the bar and at the close of two years came to Lewistown, where his residence has since been maintained.

Mr. von Tobel has found time in his very busy professional life to devote a considerable time to public affairs. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the policies of the Republican party, both locally and in national issues. He was a member of the fourth legislature assembly, memorable in the annals of Montana as the legislature which adopted the code, as joint member from Fergus and Valley counties. Mr. von Tobel was a member of the code committee. Another office which he has filled is that of city attorney in the earlier days of Lewistown's existence. He was one of the men who organized the Judith Club and in 1909 he acted as president of that body, but his professional work has always been paramount to all other interests of whatever nature. Since coming to Lewistown, Mr. von Tobel has practiced alone, and he has been retained in many of the most important cases tried at this bar.

In September of 1888, Mr. von Tobel was married to Miss Anna Theresa Zilisch, the marriage being solemnized at Philbrook, Montana. Mrs. von Tobel, who was a school teacher, is the daughter of Carl L. and Henrietta Zilisch, of Burlington, Iowa, both of whom are now deceased. Five children, all born in Lewistown, have come to Mr. and Mrs. von Tobel, and concerning them the following brief mention is here made. Henrietta is now a student at Barnard College, in New York City; Carl, the only son, is a student at Harvard and will take his degree from that institution; Elizabeth is now in school at Providence, Rhode Island, in preparation for college; Anna is in high school in Lewistown, and Catherine, the youngest of the five, is in the public schools of the city. Both parents of Mr. von Tobel are deceased, their death having taken place in South Dakota, where they are buried side by side.

Mr. von Tobel is an enthusiast on outdoor life and is the owner of a delightful summer camp in the mountains, where he and his family spend a large part of the warm summer weather. Mr. von Tobel finds much pleasure in his fishing excursions in the mountains, that being one of his chief diversions. He is the possessor of one of the largest and choicest private libraries in this section of the state, and he finds in his books the most intimate and satisfying companionships. He stands for all those qualities which make his profession the great power of the age.

DR. ISAIAH M. BEATTY is a well-known practitioner of osteopathy, and together with his son, known as the young doctor, Albert, has done much in the way of compelling recognition for their system, as the very extensive practice of which Dr. Beatty is the head bears testimony. The senior doctor is the son of John M. and Anna M. (Marshall) Beatty, both natives of the state of Pennsylvania, born of Scotch-Irish parents where they were reared and married, but who passed much of their lives in Illinois; both are now resting in a cemetery near Erie, Whiteside county, Illinois.

Dr. Isaiah M. Beatty was born in Dawson, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1854, and was three years of age when his parents removed from the old Keystone state to Rock Island county, Illinois, where the subject lived until he had passed his twenty-eighth birthday. He was educated there and for many years aided his father with a will in the cultivation of the old homestead upon which he was raised. He was but

twenty-two years of age when he married Lucy J. Schryver, of Erie, Illinois, and the birth of their first son, Dr. Albert H. Beatty, inspired the young father with a desire for broader fields of activity and usefulness. It was in 1883 that Doctor Beatty and his young wife and child set out for Montana. He stopped in Boulder City for a few months, but in July pushed on to the Judith Basin in Fergus county, arriving there August 11th, where he has since remained. Here he engaged in dairying, but owing to the low price of dairy products decided it would not yield him an income sufficient to the needs of his family, so in March, 1885, moved to Maiden, where he was employed in the mines and mill. In April, 1887, the mines closed down. He opened a barber shop, and later moved to Gilt Edge, there operating a similar establishment and stock raising in conjunction. At times he fell ill, from 1893 to 1898, and after a thorough experience with well-known and usually successful physicians in Montana, Illinois, Iowa, and in fact every prominent center in the United States in search of a relief for headache, stomach trouble, and nervous exhaustion, etc., he realized that the old recognized systems of materia medica were all guess work, and were failing to reach a large class of the ills of the flesh to which man is heir. As the result of continued study of the question in combination with his practical experience, he finally decided, in March, 1898, upon osteopathy as the solution to his problem, and went to Helena, where he took treatment from Drs. A. D. and C. W. Mahaffay, osteopathic physicians, where he received great benefit. After investigating osteopathy very carefully for two years he decided to move his family to Kirksville, the fountain head of osteopathy, where in February, 1901, he and his son entered the school, and two years later they graduated from that institution, whereupon they returned to Lewistown, and opened up the practice which has with the passing years assumed such splendid proportions. The young doctor now has a wife and family of his own, and has taken up his permanent residence in Lewistown.

Doctor and Mrs. Beatty were the parents of five children: Doctor Albert, the eldest son, who is mentioned above; Mable, born on Cottonwood creek, in Fergus county, died at the age of six years; John M. is a wholesale cigar manufacturer at Stanford, Montana; Charles H. and Juanita, are still in the parental home and are the youngest of the five. On August 24, 1906, the wife and mother died, since when the doctor married Lena W. Tuttle, the wife of Alex Tuttle, of the firm of Tuttle Brothers of Stanford, Montana, their marriage occurring on January 16, 1910, at Butte, Montana.

The Beatty family affiliate with the Presbyterian church, although the doctor is not a communicant; he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Sisters of Rebekah Lodge, and in a political way is a Democrat, although he gives but little time to those matters. Work with his bees and fancy poultry constitutes his chief pastime.

He is the owner of a fine ranch, and he has come to be local authority on bee culture, devoting much time to their care.

The doctor has lived in a number of states, and traveled in many, but none of them, in his opinion, can compare with Montana, the chosen state of his adoption.

JOHN B. HERFORD. The citizens of any wide-awake community are usually not slow to recognize the worth and ability of a man, especially if his activities are devoted to the profession of law, and are ordinarily quick to demonstrate their appreciation of his capacity by electing him to positions of trust and honor. Such has been the experience of John B. Herford, a well known attorney of Billings, who has in various public positions showed a conscientious re-

gard for the duties of his incumbencies that won the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

John B. Herford was born in England and came to the United States in 1875. In 1876 he went to New Mexico, where he handled stock for some time, and subsequently worked on the cattle ranges as a cow hand, in Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. In 1883 he located in Montana as superintendent for the New York Cattle Company, on the Musselshell, and while thus employed began to read law. Mr. Herford was admitted to the bar in 1891, and in 1892 was elected county attorney of Yellowstone county, subsequently serving three terms as city attorney of Billings. In 1902 he was appointed sheriff of Yellowstone county to complete the unexpired term of James Webb, who was murdered. When the Spanish-American war broke out Mr. Herford enlisted in Troop M of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which he was connected until the cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Herford is a Democrat in politics, but he has numerous friends in the ranks of both organizations. He is a man of broad outlook on life and is thoroughly versed, not only in his profession, but also upon matters of general interest, and he has done much for Billings and Yellowstone county as an official.

In 1886 Mr. Herford was united in marriage with Miss Susan Whitney, daughter of Col. L. Whitney, and three children have been born to them: Helen, Whitney and Brooke.

DAVID R. PEELER, the president of the Bank of Commerce, of Kalispell, Montana, has proved to the satisfaction of the patrons of the bank and the general public as well that he is a man of splendid financial ability. He has lived in Montana for a number of years and during this time been connected with various enterprises, in each of which he held a position of trust. He is a man who never sees an obstacle to any move that he wishes to make, because before the obstacle has had time to worry him, he has planned a way out of the difficulty. With an unusual amount of executive ability, he has carried out schemes that the average man would not even attempt. The bank of which he is now the chief executive is a new institution, and the skill with which Mr. Peeler has launched this new craft on the treacherous seas of finance, has won for him the plaudits, not only of his brother financiers, but also from the critical lips of business men, who always watch the career of a new bank with distrust.

David R. Peeler was born in Howard county, Missouri, on the 15th of June, 1853. His father was Alfred Peeler, who was likewise born in the state of Missouri. The grandparents of David Peeler were early settlers of Howard county, Missouri, having located there in 1817. Alfred Peeler was a prosperous farmer, and with the exception of the years which he gave to his country as a soldier during the Civil war, he spent all of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1867 at the age of forty-five. He was married in Howard county, to Sally Williams, who was born in Kentucky, on the 24th of March, 1827. She is yet living, aged eighty-five, and to her union with Mr. Peeler seven children were born, David being the next to the eldest.

David Peeler was educated in the county schools of Howard county, Missouri, and in the State Normal School. At the age of twenty, he left school and during the following year, 1874, removed to California, and during his early residence in this state, attended the Heals Business College of San Francisco, from which he was graduated. He settled in Bridgeport in southeastern California and there took up clerical work in the mercantile business. He was thus engaged for a period of nine years, and finally believing that he could better himself by a move, came to Montana. This was in 1883 and he soon obtained a position as superin-

tendent of the Drum Lumon mills at Marysville. He proved an able man for this difficult and responsible position, and remained in this connection for twelve years, being also personally interested in the mines and mills of this section. In 1896, in the summer he came to Kalispell, and became identified with the First National Bank of this city. He had been successful before but he now held a position in which his particular gift was brought into full play. He was the organizer of this bank, which was established in 1891, and was elected president. The prosperity of the bank increased from year to year during the twelve years that Mr. Peeler was its chief executive, and it was with much trepidation that the directors accepted his resignation, for he was apparently an indispensable official. He was already planning his next endeavor, which came to fruition in 1910 with the opening of the Bank of Commerce of Kalispell. This institution was the product of his brain, and he was the first president, having held the office from the 30th of June, 1910, the formal date of opening, up till the present day. In addition to his banking business, Mr. Peeler is a director and is deeply interested in the Lincoln Logging and Lumber Company, a thriving corporation of Fortune, Montana.

The other officers of the Bank of Commerce beside Mr. Peeler are C. B. Roberts, vice-president and R. P. Austin, cashier. On the 20th of February, 1912, when the bank had been in existence only a little over a year and a half, the capital stock amounted to \$100,000, the deposits to nearly \$250,000, and the total resources to over \$350,000.

Mr. Peeler has taken considerable interest in politics being a devoted adherent of the Democratic party. As president of the board of education for Flathead county, he has accomplished much for the younger generation of this county, and has devoted both his time and his brains to seeing that the funds of the county be handled in the most economical and advantageous way. Recently in the election of April, 1912, the citizens of Kalispell have set their seal of approval upon him by electing him mayor of the city, for a term of two years. The honor of being appointed state commissioner for three expositions, the Pan-American, the Louisiana Purchase, and the Portland, also fell to Mr. Peeler. In addition to his important interests in Kalispell, he also has large lumber interests in Lincoln county, and owns considerable real estate.

Mr. Peeler was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 24th of October, 1888, to Miss Mary J. Winston, the daughter of P. J. and Mary Winston. Mrs. Peeler is a native of Nebraska, and she and her husband are the parents of four children. The eldest of these, Sadie, is the wife of R. J. Bland, and lives in Kalispell, having been born in Marysville, Montana, in July, 1889. Lillian J. Peeler, who was born in Marysville, in 1891 is now in the bank, assisting her father. Alfred W., who is now a bookkeeper in the Bank of Commerce, was born in Marysville, on the 15th of June, 1894. The youngest, David R. Peeler, Jr., was born in Kalispell, on the 11th of April, 1904.

Mr. Peeler has earned his living since he was fourteen years old, and his life has been a steady advance from the beginning. Perhaps one of the most striking things about his career is the lack of envy that is felt towards him, sure proof that his money has been gained by honest methods and that he has deliberately trampled on no one in order to attain success.

JAMES O. PATTERSON. One of Fort Benton's wealthy ranch owners and notable public men, whose landed property consists of six thousand acres, is James O. Patterson, who came to Montana in 1883. The place of his nativity and youthful development was Maryland, where he was born in Harford county in 1865. His father was of a Scotch-Irish family who settled



J. O. Palmer.



May W. Palmer

in Baltimore in the Revolutionary period and his mother of a French line, bearing the name of De LaRoche. Mr. Patterson's maternal grandfather, George Frank Frederick De LaRoche, was an aide of Marquis DeLafayette when that French noble came to this country to give his military assistance to the cause of American independence. Mr. Patterson has in his possession a walking stick which was at one time presented to De LaRoche by General Lafayette. The mother of Mr. Patterson, Jane Belt (De LaRoche) Patterson, was born in Washington, in the District of Columbia. She was educated in the schools of Baltimore, Maryland, and South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the schools of the latter named place, after which she went abroad and studied art in Paris. In Mr. Patterson's home today are to be seen many of her paintings, and it is noteworthy that Mrs. Patterson was the recipient of several medals in recognition of her ability and accomplishments. She was a member of the Charcoal Club of Philadelphia, and was always an active and earnest church worker and member, for years a member of the Altar Guild. James O. Patterson, the father of the subject, who bears the same given names, was a native of Baltimore. Both have died since their coming to Fort Benton in 1883. Eight children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy, and James O. Patterson was the sixth of that number.

The general education of Mr. Patterson which he received in the Baltimore public schools was supplemented by a course in Knapp's Institute. At the age of eighteen he began life by coming west and entering upon the arduous occupation which his father's ranch afforded. After three years of work, in which he acquired a generous fund of experience and information on the subject of ranching, he established himself independently by going into the sheep raising business for himself. The ranch where this enterprise was carried on was located at Lost Lake and at the time he formed a partnership with T. C. Power & Brother, of Fort Benton. They continued in association for eleven years. In 1897 Mr. Patterson purchased the Powers interests and has ever since continued as chief executive. In 1906 the business was incorporated as the Lost Lake Live Stock Company. With James O. Patterson as its president and manager; Fred Thies, a nephew, as secretary and treasurer; and J. H. Patterson, another nephew, as vice-president, the company is flourishing as one of the leading cattle companies of Montana. It was incorporated for \$100,000. Mr. Patterson is also interested as a stockholder in the Fort Benton Opera House, and is interested financially in the Montana Life Insurance Company, which has its headquarters at Helena. His ranching business still continued to claim a goodly portion of his time and attention and his herd is of choice Hereford stock, noted throughout the country. His cattle command the highest figure at all times, many shipments going direct to Chicago for export. Mr. Patterson recently sold a right-of-way through one of his ranches to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, who will soon run their line through and it is expected that a town will be reared on his property.

On February 16, 1898, Mr. Patterson and Carrie Hurst, a native of West Virginia and a daughter of John W. Hurst, were united in marriage. Five children were born to them, as follows: Shirley H., born January 28, 1899, and died on April 26, 1909; Katherine D., born August 7, 1900, and died June 21, 1910; Eugene Carrie, born December 24, 1902, now attending the grammar school of Fort Benton; James O., Jr., born January 20, 1905, also in school; and Jane C., who was born on April 12, 1908, and died on April 11, 1909. The mother passed away on February 11, 1910, and is buried in Riverside cemetery, in Fort Benton, where also are

buried her children and Mr. Patterson's parents and brother John.

James Patterson is a valued member and supporter of the Episcopal church, of which he is a member of the board of trustees. Politically he is independent, but has a deep interest in public affairs of a practical nature and has served his municipality as an alderman. He is, however, a home man, caring but little for outside diversions. He is one of Fort Benton's most highly esteemed citizens and ranks high among the successful and respected ranch owners of Montana.

ALBERT J. INGRAHAM, after an experience of about ten years in the West devoted to various lines of work, principally mining, gave up the life to devote himself to farming in the Flathead valley. That his efforts were crowned with a pleasing measure of success can not be doubted, judging from the appearance of his farm, located eight miles from Kalispell, in one of the most fertile spots in the valley. He has found his farm amply sufficient to occupy the best part of his time and attention, and lives in the prosperous content of the successful husbandman.

Mr. Ingraham was born in Will county, Illinois, on April 10, 1860, the son of Nathan and Ruth (Goodman) Ingraham. The father was a native Ohioan who migrated to Illinois in 1846, and shared in the pioneer development of that great state. He was a civil engineer by profession, and was for years occupied as assistant chief engineer on the canal from Chicago on the Illinois river. He was a Civil war veteran and served in the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment attached to the staff of General Thomas in the engineering department. He died at his home in Will county, Illinois, at the age of eighty-seven years. The wife and mother, who was also a native of Ohio, died in Illinois. They were the parents of three children, Albert J. being the youngest of the family.

Up to the age of thirteen Albert J. Ingraham attended the country schools in Will county, but when he reached that age left home and from then until he was fifteen was a student in the schools of Cherokee county. In 1875 he removed from Kansas to Colorado, and his first occupation there was driving a mule team. He later worked in the mines, doing such work as a boy of his age might find, and thus continued for a number of years at one occupation and another. In 1883 he settled at Miles City, Montana, but remained there only a short time, removing to northern Idaho, where he engaged in placer mining on his own responsibility. It was in the spring of 1884 that he determined to give his attention to agriculture. He accordingly took steps toward the securing of a homestead in the Flathead valley, and located on a tract of land eight miles from Kalispell, where he has developed one of the fine agricultural properties of the valley.

Mr. Ingraham is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served in Company H, of the First Montana Regiment in the Philippines. He was a sergeant and participated in twenty-three engagements. He was honorably discharged from the service on October 4, 1899. Mr. Ingraham has taken a prominent part in the public life of his county for years, and in November, 1910, was elected to the office of sheriff, which he still holds. He is a Democrat and has always taken active participation in the affairs of the party in county, state and national politics, being a man of considerable weight and influence in the public life of his district. At present, Mr. Ingraham is president of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home, and has been a member of the board for eleven years. He has also filled the office of school trustee for about four years. Fraternally, Mr. Ingraham is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, and has passed through all chairs in

the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Kalispell Club, also.

Mr. Ingraham was married in Kalispell on March 30, 1889, to Miss Carrie Ditty, the daughter of William Ditty. They have one child,—Philip Ingraham, born May 30, 1890. The home of the family is maintained at Kalispell.

JOHN R. BARTA AND WILLIAM F. BARTA. Especially worthy of note among the enterprising and popular residents of Butte are the Barta Brothers, leading representatives of the younger members of the legal profession of the city, who are now in the full vigor of manhood's prime, and may well look forward to a long future career of usefulness, both in the sphere of professional activity and in the public and social affairs of life. John R. Barta is a native-born citizen, his birth having occurred in Butte, May 27, 1883, while William Barta was born July 31, 1885, in Kansas.

Their father, John A. Barta, was born and reared in Bohemia, his birth occurring April 20, 1846. The only member of his family to leave the Fatherland, he immigrated to America in 1866, a stalwart youth of twenty years, locating first in Iowa. In 1869, he journeyed to the wilds of Montana, a territory rich in mineral fields awaiting development, becoming a pioneer settler of this part of the Union. He was here for many years variously employed, keeping a hotel, prospecting or mining, in either line of industry keeping in close touch with the more prominent men of the state, with many of whom he had an intimate acquaintance. He was for a number of years identified with the mining operations of Montana, and instituted one of the first mining suits brought into the courts. He moved from Helena to California, locating at Los Angeles, where his death occurred June 1, 1911. He married Nettie Nagues, who survived him, and is now living in Helena, Montana. Her great-grandfather on her mother's side, John Rule, emigrated from England to Wisconsin, and in the development of the mining interests of that state took a prominent part, being one of the leaders in that line of industry. Several of her uncles served as soldiers during the Civil war, and one of them being captured by the enemy on the battlefield was for a time confined in Libby prison. Four children were born of the union of John A. and Nettie Barta, namely: John R. and William, the subjects of this sketch; Clyde B., deceased, who was born in Anaconda, Montana; and Benjamin, deceased, whose birth occurred in Boulder, Montana.

Thus far the lives of John R. Barta and William F. Barta have been very similar in many respects. Both obtained their elementary education in the schools of Butte, and both were graduated from the Helena, Montana, high school, John R. receiving his diploma in 1900, and William the following year. Both attended the University of Michigan one year, and afterwards spent three years at the Detroit College of Law, in Detroit, Michigan. Returning then to Montana, the Barta Brothers opened a law office in Butte, and in the practice of their profession have met with well merited success, their patronage being extensive and lucrative. They were for a time unfortunate in business, losing heavily through speculations on the coast, but since returning to Butte have been exceedingly prosperous in their law business and transactions.

In their political affiliations the Barta Brothers are both staunch Republicans, active in party affairs, and as forceful and effective speakers are very influential in campaign work, stumping the state in favor of the party's candidate. In 1909 Mr. John R. Barta was assistant county attorney, and candidate for district judge on the Progressive ticket in 1912, and in 1908 was a candidate on the Republican ticket for county attorney of Broadwater county, and in Silver Bow county in 1912, but was defeated at the polls.

John R. Barta married May 25, 1907, in Seattle, Washington, Margaret Schindler, a daughter of John Schindler, who was born in New York City, and during his earlier life was there engaged in business as a hat manufacturer. Mrs. Barta was born in New York City, September 28, 1885, and was there educated. Mr. William F. Barta has not yet become a benedict.

JUDGE GEO. M. BOURQUIN, United States district judge for Montana, appointed thereto by President Taft, executed the oath and assumed the duties of the office on the 9th day of March, 1912. Judge Bourquin was born on the 24th day of June, 1863, on the banks of the Allegheny river, near Tidionte, Warren county, Pennsylvania. He is of French ancestry, his father, Justin Bourquin, having been born in Switzerland, and his mother, Celestine Bourquin, *nee* Ducray, born in France. In their youth they came to America, met and married in the United States and became the parents of ten children of whom George was the ninth.

Justin Bourquin was by vocation a blacksmith and farmer. As a boy Judge Bourquin attended the country schools of Warren and Crawford counties in Pennsylvania; at the age of seventeen he taught therein, and at eighteen, in 1881, he went to Aspen, Colorado, where several of his brothers had already located. In that vicinity and at Leadville he was alternately engaged as cowboy, miner and smelterman, until in June, 1884, he came to Butte, Montana. He first worked in the silver mills at Walkerville, a suburb of Butte, then was employed as a hoisting engineer at various Butte mines. Republican in politics, in 1888 he was the candidate of his party for the office of county clerk and recorder of Silver Bow county, but was defeated,—his first essay in politics. Active in the state campaign of that and the next year, in June, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison receiver of public money in the United States land office at Helena, Montana. This office he held four years.

Having commenced the study of law in 1889, in 1894 he was admitted to the bar of Montana, first practicing in Helena, and then, after 1899, in Butte. In 1904 he was elected judge of the district court of the state for Silver Bow county and served therein four years, then resumed law practice in Butte, in which he continued until his appointment to the Federal bench, as before stated.

In 1891 Judge Bourquin was married to Miss Mary M. Ratigan, of Butte, Montana, and three sons have been born to them: George R., Marion M. and Justin J., all of whom are living. They reside in Butte, which city represents the official residence of the Judge. Of fraternal orders the Judge is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN F. DERSHAM. One of the modern ranches of eastern Montana, which shows the adaptability of the section for the raising of cattle and sheep, is the Brockett creek ranch, situated twenty-two miles north of Terrv, in Dawson county, the owner of which, John F. Dersham, is recognized as one of the progressive and enterprising stock-raisers and sheepmen of that part of the state. Like many of the successful men of the Treasure state, Mr. Dersham is a native of Iowa, having been born in Hardin county, September 5, 1859, a son of Henry and Barbara (Rickel) Dersham, natives of Pennsylvania.

The second in order of birth of a family of seven children, John F. Dersham grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native vicinity. He was twenty-five years of age when he migrated to Montana, and for the next seven years was employed in bridge construction work and as brakeman in the passenger service of the Northern Pacific Railroad, then joining the United States Government surveyors in the south-



Geo. M. Burryman.

ern part of Montana and northern Wyoming. In the fall of 1886 he located on Seven Mile creek, in Dawson county, being for three years engaged in ranching there, and then went to Cedar creek and continued to follow the same vocation. Mr. Dersham came to his present property, Brackett creek ranch, twenty-two miles north of Terry, Montana, homesteading 160 acres and leasing a large additional tract, and he now has large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep, and in 1912 had over 6,000 of the latter. His ventures have been uniformly successful, industry, perseverance and integrity in business matters having gained a just reward, and his standing among his business associates and the public at large is high.

Mr. Dersham was married at Glendive, Montana, June 17, 1886, to Marian Treat, daughter of Robert M. and Susan (Pritchard) Treat, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Michigan. Mr. Treat came to Iowa from the east at an early day, and there enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry during the Civil war, serving gallantly and receiving his honorable discharge when hostilities had ended. Following his military service, he returned to Iowa, where he followed farming until 1883, and in that year came with his family to Montana and settled at Allard, where his death occurred in 1886. In 1891 his widow married C. A. Haight and both reside at Terry.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Treat had a family of five children: Fred W., who died in August, 1904; Mrs. Dersham; Elmer E., a carpenter of Terry; Robert S.; and Philip P., who has a ranch and lives in Tallock creek, Rose Bud county. Mr. and Mrs. Dersham have had two children: Harold, who is engaged in business with his father; and Kathleen, who married N. A. Cole.

In his political belief Mr. Dersham is a Republican, although he has never sought public preferment, his time and attention having always been demanded by his private interests. He has at all times been ready, however, to support any movement which has promised to benefit his community or its people, and is known as a friend of morality, education and good citizenship. His wife is a member of the Christian church and his daughter (Mrs. Cole) of the Methodist church. Mrs. Dersham also belongs to Yellowstone chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at Glendive.

GEORGE OSBORNE FREEMAN. George Osborne Freeman, receiver of the United States Land Office in Helena, son of George W. Freeman, was born, February 10, 1866, at Battle Creek, Michigan, of honored ancestry, his lineage being traced in a direct line back to some of the most celebrated of the original colonists of New England. Genealogical records extant show that he is a lineal descendant of Captain Miles Standish, whose story is told in verse by another of his descendants, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The immigrant ancestor of the Freeman family was an English knight, who came to America in the very early part of the seventeenth century, and subsequently served as assistant governor of the colonies. He had many illustrious descendants, the family being now represented in almost every state of the Union.

George W. Freeman was born and reared in Michigan. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a soldier, and served for four and one-half years, being under command of Generals Berry and Howard and accompanying Sherman on his march to the sea. When General Berry was killed by a shot fired from ambush, George W. Freeman was detailed to convey his body back to New York for burial, and while in that city he met and married Miss Silence Isabel Campbell, and with his bride returned to his regiment, where they spent their honeymoon in camp. She soon returned to her home in Baldwinville, New York, while he accompanied his command toward the front.

While on a foraging expedition with some of his companions, Mr. Freeman secured as his share of the booty an old gray horse, which afterwards figured prominently in army affairs, for, the Federals being surrounded by the enemy, Mr. Freeman was sent for reinforcements. Mounting the old gray horse and pursued by the enemy, he rode a distance of fourteen miles in thirty-five minutes, secured the desired help, and returned to the regiment, his speedy ride having saved the day for the Federals. At the close of the war the horse was taken to New York by the regimental surgeon (Dr. Houghton), pensioned, and subsequently lived to the age of twenty-nine years.

At the close of the conflict, Mr. Freeman, in association with Major Osborne, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, secured a position with the Freedman's Bureau and was sent to Jacksonville, Florida. Taking up a homestead claim on the Indian river, he started an orange grove, hoping thereby to sometime amass a fortune. About three years later, becoming very active in politics and supporting the Republican principles, he became one of a party to protect the negro vote during the election in which Major Osborne was a candidate for United States senator. His campaign work, called down upon him the wrath of the members of the opposing element, and Mr. Freeman shortly received a visit from the Kuklux Klan, who gave himself and family exactly two weeks to leave the state. Owing to the entreaties of his wife and children, he reluctantly returned to Michigan, leaving his home, plantation and orange grove behind.

Arriving in Michigan, Mr. Freeman secured a good position as a commercial traveler, and on leaving for one of his business trips assured his wife that he should surely be at home to spend his birthday, on the fifth of March, 1874, and that was the last that was ever heard from him. He was a Knight Templar, and the Masonic Order as well as his family, sought for him in vain, no trace of him ever being found. Mrs. Freeman, who subsequently passed away at the home of her son George, in Helena, Montana, was left with four children to care for, as follows: Eloise, deceased; Fred W.; Harry C.; and George Osborne.

Left fatherless at the age of eight years, George Osborne Freeman received no educational advantages. Until eleven years old he was the main support of the family by selling papers, blacking boots, and running errands, his mother in the meantime devoting her time to learning the printer trade after which she continued to such support. His first position of importance was as messenger in the treasury department of the state of Michigan, at Lansing, with which he was connected for six years, serving under treasurers Wm. B. McCready, B. D. Pritchard, and E. H. Butler. He was promoted during the time, being advanced to the point where he practically drew lots with Charles A. Towne, who later represented Minnesota in the United States senate, for the position of chief clerk of the treasury. Mr. Towne being of age, and already useful in political ranks, and Mr. Freeman being a youth of seventeen years, with no political influence, Mr. Towne drew the coveted prize.

Mr. George Osborne Freeman, however, was offered a position with Mr. Butler, who was the principal owner and officer of the Mechanics National Bank of Detroit, but being imbued with the western spirit prompted by the mineral discoveries in the Coeur d'Alene country, he started west on a second-class ticket, intending to go to Spokane, Washington. Meeting, in Chicago, Hon. John S. Tooker, secretary of the territory for Montana, whose acquaintance he had previously enjoyed in Lansing, where Mr. Tooker was then mayor, he was persuaded by him to locate in Montana, and on May 5, 1884, took up his residence in Helena.

Mr. Freeman's first employment in the city was as clerk in the Merchants Hotel, where he remained a

month. The ensuing six months he was bookkeeper for the Kleinschmidt Brothers, and was afterwards for six years a clerk in the law office of Carter & Clayburg. Going then to Washington, District of Columbia, Mr. Freeman served for a year as private secretary to Mr. Thomas H. Carter, Commissioner of the General Land Office in that city. Being then called home to participate in the litigation undertaken by the heirs of his father-in-law's estate against the executor, he was detained so long that in justice to Mr. Carter, who was deprived of his services as secretary, Mr. Freeman resigned his position, and concluded to remain in Helena. In 1887 he was admitted to the Montana bar, passing an examination before Wilbur F. Sanders and Cornelius Hedges, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Helena for a year.

In 1888 Mr. Freeman became private secretary to E. D. Edgerton, who was then vice-president and manager of the First National Bank of Helena, and had full control of his private affairs, remaining as his secretary until the suspension of the bank in 1896. Mr. Freeman was subsequently employed with the receiver of the First National Bank and the Merchants National Bank of Helena for a time, later becoming attorney for the Baer Gulch Mining Company of Jardine, Montana. In 1909 he received at the hands of Senator Thomas H. Carter the appointment of receiver of the United States Land Office at Helena, and the fact that he is now serving his third term in that position bears evidence of his ability and fidelity in the performance of the duties devolving upon him in this capacity.

Fraternally Mr. Freeman is a member, past exalted ruler, and present secretary, of Helena Lodge, No. 193, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is a member, and senior warden, of Morning Star Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons. He is also secretary of the Masonic Home, located in Helena.

Mr. Freeman married, May 5, 1889, in Helena, Alle May Ricker, a daughter of J. C. Ricker, familiarly known as "Pony" Ricker, and they have four children, namely: Ricker, taking a course in architecture, decorating and designing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Marion Margaret; Gladys June; and Dorothy Isabelle.

CHARLES H. BRAY. As secretary and general manager of the Western Clay Manufacturing Company at Helena, one of the most important industrial enterprises in the state, Mr. Bray is recognized as a man of exceptional talent and as an expert in the industry with which he is identified and should be accorded specific mention as one of the progressive men of Helena and the state.

Charles H. Bray was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, August 8, 1864—a town noted as the birthplace of Sir Francis Drake and the poet, William Browne, who were contemporaries of the sixteenth century. His father, John Bray, was likewise a native of Tavistock, where he was employed in brick manufacturing throughout his active life. He married Elizabeth Tucker, also of that town, and three children were born to them, of which number Charles H., of this review, is the sole survivor.

As a boy Mr. Bray attended the public schools of Tavistock until 1877, when he turned his attention to brick manufacturing. After a year he went to the north of England and there made a close and careful study of the various processes employed in the leading brick and clay concerns and thoroughly familiarized himself with all the details of the processes, so that he came to be known as an expert brickmaker. In 1880 he came to America, locating in Duluth, Minnesota, where he was associated with the Duluth Brick & Tile Company until 1882, in that year becoming connected with J. S. Monroe, under the firm name of Monroe & Bray, at Mandan, North Dakota, the new firm taking a contract to manu-

facture brick for the P. M. Granbury Brick Works. The partnership was dissolved in August of the same year, and Mr. Bray went to Jamestown, North Dakota, where he manufactured the brick for the courthouse and the First National Bank building. In the winter of 1882-3 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and was employed in the survey between Superior and Ashland, and in the following spring took charge of the brick works operated by a Minneapolis syndicate at Mandan. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Bray first came to Helena, and his first employment was in the manufacturing of brick for C. C. Thurston. During the winter of 1884-85 he was employed in the Drum-Lummon mine at Marysville and in the spring of 1885 he entered the employ of Nicholas Kessler. In 1886 Mr. Kessler purchased the Thurston Brick Works and placed Mr. Bray in charge of the plant. He retained the position of manager of the Kessler Brick and Sewer Pipe Works, and through his well directed efforts the enterprise expanded to magnificent proportions. When Mr. Bray assumed charge only common brick was manufactured and horse power was utilized. He introduced successively a plant for manufacturing pressed brick, facilities for the production of ornamental brick and terra cotta, apparatus for making fire-proof products, a complete equipment for the manufacture of sewer pipe, then for the production of fire brick and vitrified brick for pavements and sidewalks, and, finally, excellent facilities for manufacturing flower pots, lawn vases, etc. Thus the plant became equipped to manufacture all clay products except pottery. Each forward movement in the development of the plant showed the progressive spirit of the manager and his capacity for successfully handling all details of manufacture. When Mr. Kessler died in 1908 Mr. Bray became a stockholder in the new corporation which was then organized. The name of the factory was changed to the Western Clay Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Bray was made secretary and general manager. Since its incorporation the plant has greatly increased its capacity, having more than doubled its output. At present it is the largest concern of the sort in the state and its equipment is in keeping with this standing. The articles manufactured by the Western Clay Company include fire brick, paving and building brick, besides sewer pipe, tiling and fire-proofing. The output of brick alone is six millions annually. No institution in Helena stands higher as a commercial asset to the city, and the material produced grades up with the very best to be found anywhere.

In politics Mr. Bray is an adherent to principles and doctrines of the Republican party, and in 1892 the voters of Lewis and Clarke county elected him a representative in the lower house of the state legislature. He served in the Third general assembly, and was made chairman of the committees on immigration and federal relations, and also served on the committee on railroads and transportation. He proved a dignified and efficient representative in his capacity as representative, and again in 1903 Mr. Bray served as representative in the Eighth general assembly. While a member of the latter body he introduced the bill that resulted in the law authorizing the organization of the Montana State Fair, which is rapidly taking rank as one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the country.

Mr. Bray has advanced to a high degree in Masonry, his membership being maintained in King Solomon Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., while he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, having been crowned a sublime prince of the royal secret; he is also a member of Algeria Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and his further fraternal affiliations are represented by his membership in the A. O. U. W., Capital Lodge, No. 2; Helena Lodge, No. 192, B. P. O. E.; and Montana Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Rocky Mountain Encampment of this order, and has served as noble grand of the lodge. In a busi-



C. H. May

ness way he is a member of the National Brick Makers' Association. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and attends St. Peter's church.

Though a thorough American, Mr. Bray retains an affection for the mother country, and has been across the water five times to visit his native land. On one of these journeys he brought back his bride, Eliza Fletcher Bray, to whom he was wedded on February 1, 1887. Three children have been born to them,—two sons and one daughter. Archie C. Bray is assistant manager of his father's brickyard, becoming connected with the establishment upon his graduation from the Ohio State University in 1911. Charles Raymond followed his high school work with a course in a business college and is engaged in the business with his father, as a bookkeeper. Adele E. is attending the Helena high school.

SIMPSON MURRY WILLS. Known during the past fifteen years as one of the leading owners and breeders of standard-bred horses in eastern Montana, and as the owner of the famous "Open-A-Y-Bar" brand, Simpson Murry Wills holds deserved prestige among the stockmen of Dawson county, where for a long period he has been engaged in horse and cattle raising. Mr. Wills is a native of Clark county, Kentucky, and was born December 25, 1847, a son of Eli B. and Mary (Piersall) Wills. Mr. Wills' father was born in 1812 in the same locality, and there spent his life in agricultural pursuits, also engaging extensively in breeding fine horses. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity for many years and a staunch Democrat in politics, and died in 1887 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife passed away in 1871, having been the mother of five children, of whom three are now living: Simpson M.; Melissa, the wife of Sidney Moore, living in Texas; and John T., a resident of Oklahoma.

The education of Simpson M. Wills was secured in the public schools of his native county, and early in boyhood gave evidence of possessing a true Kentuckian's love for fine horses. Whenever he could find time from the duties on the home farm, he could be found in the company of one or more of his equine friends, fondling them, putting them through their paces, exercising them, and breaking young colts, and his father, a great lover of animals himself, did not discourage the lad, but taught him much that was valuable. When the Civil war broke out, young Wills was such an excellent judge of horseflesh that he proved a valuable aid to his father, who was engaged in buying horses for the cavalry of the Federal army, and later they engaged in purchasing cattle for the government. When the war closed, Mr. Wills took up farming in Bath county, Kentucky, but always kept a number of valuable horses on his place. On giving up his agricultural operations he became manager for the Bath Iron Company, and later became connected with the Olympia Iron Company, a Kentucky firm, which later engaged in the cattle business in Montana under the name of the Beaver Creek Cattle Company of Montana. As manager of this business Mr. Wills came to Montana in 1884, and later the business was extended into Custer county and the brand "Open-A-Y-Bar" adopted, which Mr. Wills still uses as his own, although since 1899 he has been engaged in the horse and cattle business on his own account. In 1904 he purchased 5,000 acres of land in Dawson county, some of which he has since sold, although he still owns 3,500 acres, a part being located near Wibaux, where he has 120 acres under cultivation and in alfalfa. Since 1909 Mr. Wills has made his home in Wibaux, but he has never lost his love for horses and makes frequent trips to his ranch, where he has about twenty head of standard-bred horses. In addition, he has six horses which he keeps in constant training, exercising them daily with his daughter, Eva, the baby of the family and an excellent horse-woman, who has frequently defeated her

father in a lively brush. Another daughter, Mrs. Powers, when a young girl often rode her father's racing horses to victory in the Dakota and Montana circuits. Mr. Wills is considered one of the most successful breeders of high-grade animals in eastern Montana, and his advice and judgment are often sought in matters pertaining to this subject. In 1910 he sold an animal to Judge C. H. Loud, of Miles City, Montana, a horse with a mark better than 2:20, which Judge Loud considers the best horse in Montana. Mr. Wills' extensive operations have given him a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state, and he is very popular among the citizens of his county. In political matters he is a Republican, but has never cared to hold public office.

On August 24, 1869, Mr. Wills was married to Miss Sallie P. Warner, who was born in Bath county, Kentucky, daughter of Allen and Vienna (Clayton) Warner, natives of the Blue Grass state. Mr. Warner, who was born in 1812, spent his days in farming in Kentucky, where he died at the age of seventy years, while his wife passed away when sixty-eight years old. Of their seven children, three are still living: Elizabeth, who is the widow of John Carpenter; Travis; and Mrs. Wills. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wills, two of whom died in infancy, while the others are: Cetiuous, the wife of William A. Orgain, president of the William A. Orgain Company, the leading mercantile establishment of Wibaux; Lucy, wife of Joseph S. Bilyeu, also of Wibaux; Mollie, the widow of Eugene Randall, living in Wibaux; Vienna, the wife of Ernest Latham, of Baker, Montana; Samuel J., who married Maud Banker and is engaged in the cattle and horse business; Elizabeth, the widow of Roy Skidmore, of Custer county, Montana; Parish, the wife of Michael Power, of Beach, North Dakota; and Eva, who lives with her parents. Mr. Wills has eight grandchildren, of whom he is deservedly proud. The family is one of the best known in this part of the state, where its members have been unusually popular in social circles.

MARTIN GLEESON. The unusually efficient incumbent of the office of assessor of Powell county, Montana, is Martin Gleeson, who was elected assessor in the fall of 1910 and who has been a prominent and influential resident of Deer Lodge, Montana, since 1884. Mr. Gleeson is a man of remarkable enterprise and initiative and he has won a fair amount of success in the various business projects to which he has devoted his attention.

In the city of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada, May 16, 1864, occurred the birth of Martin Gleeson, who is a son of John and Bridget Marian (Heenan) Gleeson, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland, whence they immigrated to Canada. John Gleeson settled in the vicinity of Toronto, Canada, where he became a farmer and stockman of note. He passed to the life eternal December 25, 1879, and his cherished and devoted wife died June 5, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Gleeson became the parents of six sons, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated,—Michael is a merchant at Greenroad, Ontario, where he has been clerk of the district court for the past twenty years; Patrick is engaged in the general merchandise business at Toronto, Canada; John is a miller in Toronto; Edward is a ranchman and stock-raiser at Clairmont, Ontario; Cornelius has been employed in the mail department of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Winnipeg, Canada, for the past twenty years; and Martin, the youngest son, is the immediate subject of this review.

Martin Gleeson lost his parents when he was a lad of but fifteen years of age. He attended the public schools of his native place up to that age and for the ensuing five years was engaged in farm work and along other lines of employment in Canada. In 1884, having

saved some money, he came to the United States, locating in the city of Deer Lodge, where he was hotel clerk in the McBurney House for the following three years. In 1887 he was appointed deputy warden and guard at the State's Prison and he was incumbent of those offices for a period of sixteen years. He was then employed in the smelter at Anaconda until he became clerk and warehouse man for the Bonner Mercantile Company, continuing in the employ of that concern for one year. He then worked in the smelters for another year and was appointed deputy sheriff, serving in that capacity for one year. In the fall of 1910 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of assessor of Powell county, on the Democratic ticket. He is acquitting himself with all of honor and distinction in discharging the duties of his office and as a citizen his sterling integrity of character commands to him the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a good Democrat and devotes his energies in a quiet way to furthering the welfare and progress of that party. His career represents that of an honest, hard-working man and he is recognized as one of the prominent and influential citizens of Deer Lodge and Powell county, where he has so long maintained his home.

In September, 1899, Mr. Gleeson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Henneberg, a daughter of M. B. Henneberg, a prominent rancher and stockman who came to Montana in 1853 and settled in Ryan's Canyon. Mr. and Mrs. Gleeson became the parents of four children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Leo and Marian, who are at home with their parents. The Gleesons have a pleasant home on the corner of Main and Pennsylvania avenues in Deer Lodge and in religious matters they are devout communicants of the Catholic church.

HUGH A. McKINNON was born in Nova Scotia in the year 1861. His father had gone there from his native Canada when only a child, as his parents were pioneers in that new section of the country. The new locality was apparently a healthy one, and conducive to longevity, for Mr. McKinnon's grandfather lived to the age of ninety-six. His son, too rounded out a goodly number of years, as did also his son's wife, who lived to the age of seventy-five. Her maiden name was Sarah Campbell and she was born, married and died in Canada. Both Mr. McKinnon's father and his grandfather were farmers, but he did not ever plan to follow that occupation. After a course in the public schools of Canada, he entered a machine shop, intending to learn the profession of mechanical engineering. He did not carry out this plan however, as at the age of eighteen he left the shop and went to sea in a merchant vessel. During the next five years, he visited all parts of the globe and collected an assortment of knowledge and experiences. In 1884, he decided to give up his sea-faring life and selected Montana as the place in which to settle. He had decided to learn the tinner's trade, and to this end, he entered the employ of Mr. F. S. Lang. When he had mastered the details of this business, Mr. McKinnon spent five years working for wages and then concluded to make the venture of an independent business. His beginning was modest, but he soon gained a foothold, and has continued to enlarge and to improve his plant until now he owns one of the leading establishments of the sort in Helena. He is well known in the business circles of the city, and counted one of the substantial merchants.

Mr. McKinnon and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. McKinnon is prominent in the Knights of Columbus, and is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Catholic Knights of America.

Mrs. McKinnon is a native of New York City, and it was in the same city that her marriage to Mr. McKinnon

took place. Her maiden name was Sarah Cronin and on January 22, 1890, she became Sarah Cronin McKinnon. Five sons have been born of this union, all in the city of Helena. Vincent J. McKinnon was born on January 5, 1891, and he is now learning the tinner's trade in his father's store. Hugh, born in January, 1893, has graduated from St. Charles' College and is now attending business college. Francis Lincoln, born in January, 1895, is also attending commercial school. Eugene Thomas, who was born on February 22, 1898, is now in the eighth grade at St. Charles' College. Carroll Joseph was born on August 7, 1905.

Mr. McKinnon retains his fondness for out-of-door pursuits, and his devotion to base ball is one of the marks of his thorough Americanization. His political bias is toward the Democratic party, to which he gives his support, although he is not in any sense an active politician.

ELMAR S. HERRICK. While the fundamental principles of success in any undertaking are energy and application, a man whose environment remains closely restricted, has fewer opportunities and accomplishes less, everything considered, than the one whose mind is broadened by travel and whose faculties are aroused through struggle in a wider field of effort. Thus, it might have come about that Elmar S. Herrick, who is now one of Montana's men of large possessions and much business prominence, might have passed his entire life gaining a competency on the home farm, as did his honored father, but would have missed some of the broader interests of life and the rewards that awaited him in the great west, to which he came in 1883. Mr. Herrick was born near Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, March 20, 1863, and is a son of Anson L. and Elizabeth (Devoe) Herrick.

Anson L. Herrick was born also in Chautauqua county, New York, and died there after a long and useful life of seventy-seven years, in 1909. He married Elizabeth Devoe, who was born in Massachusetts and still survives, being now in her seventy-second year, one of the highly esteemed residents of Jamestown, to which place her husband retired fifteen years before his decease. Three sons and one daughter made up the family, as follows: Elmar S.; Hiram V. and Charles W., both of whom live at Jamestown; and Abbie, who died when aged sixteen years. The father was a farmer and fruit grower, for many years giving special attention to producing fine apples. In his political views he was a Republican.

Elmar S. Herrick obtained his education in the Jamestown schools and had early agricultural training on the home farm. In 1883 he left Chautauqua county and came as far west as Casselton, North Dakota, and for about eighteen months worked on the Thompson farm, coming to Glendive, Montana, in November, 1884. For one year he was in the employ of the Thompson-Ames Cattle Company and afterward up to 1887, was engaged in the sheep business on shares, with John Shoub, on Cracker Box creek. From the spring of 1887 until the fall of that year, he was engaged in freighting on the line of the Great Northern Railroad, and then went to Washington state, where he was in the horse business until he returned to Montana and engaged in the same business in partnership with Martin H. Dickman and continued until 1902. Prior to this, however, in 1894, he became additionally interested in sheep and in 1907 added cattle interests. By this time Mr. Herrick had become recognized as a man of capital and astute business capacity, and in 1903, was invited to become vice president of the Exchange Bank of Glendive, Montana. In July, 1911, the above bank was reorganized as the Exchange State Bank and Mr. Herrick continued to fill the above office in relation to its management and is still so interested. In 1907 he also became interested in the banking business at Wibaux,



E. H. Huick



Montana, and in 1909, in association with other capitalists, organized the First State Bank of Wibaux and is one of its board of directors.

Mr. Herrick has many additional business interests including the following, with which he is officially connected: the Herrick & Sims Livestock Company, of which he is president; the Herrick-McMillen Sheep Company, of which he is president; the Judith Basin Land Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer; the Herrick & Duplisa Land and Livestock of which he is president; and the Eastern Elevator Company in which he is a stockholder and a member of its board of directors. He was one of the organizers of the Montana Eastern Telephone Company and served as its vice president until the company sold to the Bell Telephone Company, on November 20, 1911. In all these important enterprises Mr. Herrick discharges his manifold duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to those with whom he is associated.

On June 18, 1898, Mr. Herrick was married to Miss Eloise Goodspeed, who was born in Massachusetts, and they have four children: Clifford W., Mildred, Gertrude and Ruth. They are being given many advantages and will be well equipped to creditably fill any position in life.

In political preference, Mr. Herrick is a Republican. He is serving in the office of public administrator and is also in his second term as alderman from the Second ward of Glendive, his usefulness in the city council being emphasized by his excellent business judgment. In the spring of 1911 he was appointed state sheep commissioner of this district. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Glendive Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and Yellowstone Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.

NELS NELSON is one of the successful ranchers in Beaverhead county, Montana, although he has retired to a large extent from the business which has brought him prosperity. Mr. Nelson was born in Denmark in 1862, on the 22d of January. His parents were Nels and Ellen (Sorenson) Nelson, both of whom were natives of Denmark. They spent their whole lives in their native country, the mother dying there in 1902, and the father in 1908. The father was a farmer and merchant and his son received a very good education in the public schools of Denmark. He came to America in 1882, and for eighteen months lived in Omaha, Nebraska. In 1884 he came out to Montana, his first year in the state being spent in the employ of the company that was building the Montana Central Railroad. He then went to Deer Lodge, but only remained there a short time.

Upon leaving Deer Lodge he came to Beaverhead county and was one of the first settlers of the Big Hole Basin. Here he took up homestead and pre-emption claims, and a short time later engaged in the cattle business in a modest way. He was successful in the venture and after a time was able to buy the ranch then known as the John W. Morton ranch in the Basin, increasing his operations in the cattle business.

In 1896, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Ingrid Peterson, who was born in Sweden, February 25, 1870. They remained in the Big Hole Basin until 1898, when they sold out their holdings and made a journey back to Denmark and Sweden to visit their parents and relatives in their old homes. Upon their return in 1899, they bought the A. F. Greater ranch on Horse Prairie, Beaverhead county, consisting of two thousand four hundred acres of land, and then went into cattle and horses on a more extensive scale than heretofore. In 1905 Mr. Nelson went into the sheep business in addition to that of cattle and horses, and also commenced farming. In 1906 he removed to Dillon with his family, where the parents bought a home that their children might have better educational advantages.

They have now seven children of whom six are living, namely: Eddy, Ellen, Ralph, Albert, Evelyn and Edith.

In 1909 he bought an interest in the Olmstead Stevenson Company, a wholesale and retail grocery and hardware and implement establishment of Dillon, Montana, and was elected vice-president of the same. In 1912 he sold out his cattle business and part of the ranch, but he continues to interest himself in the handling of sheep, a branch of his business which he conducted for a number of years; but he has now removed with his family to California spending the winter months in the sunny climate of that state.

Mr. Nelson is a Republican in his political views.

JOHN F. CHARLES. Montana has many striking examples of the self-made man. There seems to be something in the very atmosphere that encourages one to succeed, and the number of successful men who have started out as poor boys, without friendly influence or financial aid, and won a place through their own efforts among the foremost men of their communities, is startling. One of these, a man who is prominently identified with one of the large and growing business enterprises of Butte, is John F. Charles, president of the Tivoli Brewing Company, who has been the architect of his own fortunes to a marked degree. Mr. Charles was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 16, 1863, and is a son of David J. and Mary (Jenkins) Charles. David J. Charles identified himself early in life with the copper smelting business, and came to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1855, remaining as a resident of that city until 1868. In 1884 he came to Butte and continued to reside in this city until his death, August 9, 1898, when he was sixty-one years of age. He served in the United States navy during the Civil war. Mr. Charles married Mary Jenkins, who came to the United States with her parents when she was fifteen years of age. John F. was the third in order of birth of their nine children, and Mrs. Charles died in Utah, during November, 1884.

The early education of John F. Charles was secured in the public schools of Baltimore, but when he was eleven years of age his studies were interrupted by his parents' removal to the west. On his arrival in Butte, his first employment was with Patrick Kane, foreman of the Big Butte mine, and until 1884 he continued to be engaged in mining in Utah. In that year he engaged in the retail liquor business on East Park street, where he continued successfully for two years, and he then became associated with his brother in the same line, at the corner of Utah and Front streets. This business he has conducted alone since 1898, in which year he purchased his brother's interests. In 1905, when the Tivoli Brewing Company was organized, Mr. Charles was made president thereof, a position which he has held to the present time, and he is also a director in the Blue Vein Copper Mining Company. A man of upright character and sterling business integrity, he bears a high reputation among his associates and holds their esteem and confidence in every way. Politically, he is a Republican, but his time and attention have been devoted to his business interests and he has never entered the political field. Fraternally, he is connected with I. O. O. F., Enterprise No. 40, and the B. P. O. E. His residence is situated at No. 1040 Utah avenue. Such are the events in the career of a man who, through business sagacity and acumen, has risen to a high position in this locality's financial and industrial circles. He is a man universally liked by all who are acquainted with him, is one of Butte's public-spirited citizens, and no movement for the real advancement of his section is launched that does not receive his active and hearty co-operation, and where the project is one that requires financial support, his gift is always a liberal one. He is preeminently an organizer and an executive, and a man possessed of much more than the ordinary business talent.

ALBERT A. MORRIS. After being a prominent figure in commercial and social circles in Billings, Montana, for many years, Mr. Albert A. Morris, county treasurer and president of the First National Bank, is now a resident of Roundup, Montana. Full of energy and ambition, with that vital interest in all the activities around him which always distinguishes the man destined for success, Mr. Morris, although already holding an enviable position in his community, will probably forge much farther ahead before he or his neighbors decide that he has fulfilled all the possibilities latent in him.

Mr. Morris' father, Dr. Dempsey C. Morris, is now retired from active practice as a physician, and is living at his home in New Sharon, Iowa. He was born in Indiana. Mrs. Morris was Miss Mary Painter before her marriage, and was born in Ohio. She is also still living, residing at the old home in New Sharon. Mr. Albert A. Morris, who was the third in a family of six children, was born in Hesper, Iowa, February 28, 1865, but it was only a few months after his birth that the family moved to New Sharon. He attended the public schools in the Iowa town until he was sixteen years old, when he went to South Dakota. For three years he remained in Ashton, of that state, following mercantile lines, until in 1884, when he came to Montana. Ever since then, with the exception of one year in Alaska and one year in Washington, he has lived in Montana. And as a result of his long familiarity with his adopted state he says of it: "Montana has the finest climate, the most hospitable people, and offers more and better opportunities than any other western state."

Mr. Morris earned his first money as a boy in helping a surveying party, for which he received the salary of forty dollars a month, and it was a surveying and civil engineer that he started his work in Montana. He remained in Billings, where he first settled, until 1908, when he moved to Roundup. He first entered the mining business here, but later bought into the First National Bank, which had then been running a year, and was immediately made president of it. He soon after dropped all his other business interests and devoted all his time to the bank. As stated earlier, he is also now the county treasurer of Musselshell county.

Mr. Morris has many other interests outside of his business. He enjoys church work, and although he has no objection to any denomination, he favors the old Quaker church. He also takes an active part in politics as a member of the Republican party, especially in any issues which have to do with the development of the state. This interest has been strengthened by a many years' association with a certain type of state work through his position during most of his residence in Billings as city engineer and county surveyor of Yellowstone county, and particularly because of the insight he gained into local affairs through serving one term in the state legislature. He is a member of the Roundup Commercial Club, and the Roundup Pioneer Club, and was at one time president of the latter organization. He also belongs to the Montana Society of Civil Engineers.

Although Mr. Morris owns an automobile, and uses that on most occasions as his conveyance, he is still fond of riding and driving, and has a large number of blooded horses on his ranch near Huntley. He thinks baseball an excellent sport, and occasionally plays himself. Fishing and hunting belong in his list of amusements, as they do in that of most westerners. Mr. Morris was married June 8, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois, to Louise Rickly, of Ottawa, Illinois.

HARLAN J. THOMPSON. One of the large and prosperous business firms of Billings, Montana, is that of the Billings Lumber Company, the founder and president of which, Harlan J. Thompson, holds rank among the leading business men of the city. For more than a decade he has been closely identified with the industrial

and civic interests of Billings, and during this time has established himself firmly in the confidence of his business associates and the public at large. Mr. Thompson is a product of Washington county, Wisconsin, and was born July 13, 1860, a son of James Sanders and Lenora (Williams) Thompson.

James Sanders Thompson was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1823, and during the early 'forties located in the territory of Wisconsin, where he took up a claim in the wild, uncultivated country, and after experiencing all the trials and hardships incidental to pioneer life succeeded in hewing a home from the wilderness. Subsequently he embarked in the saw-mill business, in which he was engaged practically all of his life, and he also had large lumber interests in Fond du Lac county, where his death occurred in 1906. In political matters he was a Whig until 1856, in which year he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, and was elected to various public offices. He was married in Wisconsin to Miss Lenora Williams, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1803, and she died at the age of eighty-five years, having been the mother of five children, Harlan J. being the third in order of birth.

Harlan J. Thompson received his education in the schools of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, whence his parents had removed when he was a child, and he remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. At that time he engaged in school teaching, a vocation that occupied his attention until 1884, which year saw his advent in Montana. His first location was in Beaverhead county, but after spending three years at various pursuits he engaged in a lumber business at Dillon, where he continued until 1901. At that time Mr. Thompson came to Billings to widen the scope of his operations, and here organized the Billings Lumber Company, of which he is president. This concern, doing business all over the state, deals in lumber, sash, doors, shingles, lime, cement and building materials, a large stock of the finest grade of goods always being on hand. A man of more than ordinary business ability, Mr. Thompson gives his personal attention to all the minutiae of his enterprise, and under his supervision the venture has grown steadily. His career has been eminently successful, and his many friends will cheerfully testify to the high estimate in which he is held. Like his father, he is an ardent Republican, and his services to his party were rewarded in 1909, when he was elected to the office of mayor of Billings. The sound and sane business administration that he gave Billings during his term only strengthened him in the popular esteem and proved that he is admirably qualified for public preferment. Under his administration the city was freed from debt, the business section paved and many modern improvements inaugurated which caused the town to assume the appearance of an up-to-date city. With this exception he has never held office, but was the Progressive candidate for the office of state treasurer in 1912. He is a member of the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is fraternally affiliated with Ashlar Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and Billings Lodge, No. 394, B. P. O. E.

On May 17, 1893, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Mabel W. Coffin, who was born in Mimosota, daughter of Edward Coffin. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two children: Harlan Steel and Miriam.

SYDNEY L. FOSTER. The postmaster is a man whose responsibilities are heavier than most people realize, and the care with which Uncle Sam selects the men who are to occupy this post is sufficient evidence of the importance which it has in the eyes of the government. The old dignity which clustered about the brow of the old time postmaster often remains with the new, but this is only when he is a man of force and



A. T. Morris.



Samuel Barker Jr.

influence in the community, otherwise he is only too liable to be regarded by the people as a convenient personage, too firmly bound up in "red tape," however, to suit them. With Sydney L. Foster, the postmaster of Sheridan, Montana, the old feeling of admiration and respect still holds good, for though he is a young man, yet he has established himself firmly in the regard of the people of Sheridan and they would consider it a black day for Sheridan were he ever to resign his office. Conscientious, thoroughly capable, and able to handle men, Mr. Foster is a valuable servant to his government.

A native of Sheridan, Montana, Sydney L. Foster was born on the 18th of May, 1884, and has lived here all of his life. He was educated in the Sheridan schools, attending the public schools and the high school. When he was about sixteen he was eager to go to work, so his father permitted him to do so and his first employment was driving a team for his brothers. He soon advanced to the dignity of working for himself, and invested the small sum that he had managed to save in a livery and dray business. He followed this occupation for about two years, and then sold out and accepted the appointment as deputy county clerk and recorder. He was very successful in this office, and served in the position for about two years, at the end of which time he was appointed postmaster. This appointment was in 1909, and he is the present incumbent of the office.

The father of Sydney L. Foster is Thomas A. Foster, who was born in England and was brought by his parents to the United States as a child of four years. In 1880 he came to Montana and settled in Madison county. He was a machinist and engineer by trade and during the years that he has lived in Montana he has occasionally turned to his old trade for a short time, but for the most part he has been engaged in ranching. As a ranchman he has been very successful and during his long residence in this section of the state his popularity has grown with the years. He now resides on his ranch near Sheridan, and is, as he has always been, a prominent and leading member of the district. He is very active in Masonry and has filled many important offices in this ancient order. His loyalty to his adopted country was tried and proven during the Civil war, when he served for over four years as a soldier in the Union army, taking part in many of the fiercest battles of that fearful conflict. He was married in Illinois to Virginia Taylor, who was a native of that state. Mrs. Foster is likewise living on the ranch. Of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Foster, Sydney L. Foster is the youngest. The eldest of these, Mabel, married Charles R. Glasser and resides at Council, Idaho; William H. is married and lives on the ranch with his father; John H. is also married and lives in Ruby, Montana; Leonard R. resides in Sheridan with his wife and family; Leroy is married and also lives in Sheridan; Bertie N. is dead.

Like his father, Sydney L. Foster takes an active interest in the Masonic order, of which he is a member, his wife being a loyal member of the Eastern Star. In politics he is a Republican and a very enthusiastic and useful member of his party, for his word and judgment have great weight with his many friends and admirers. He is inclined toward the apostolical faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, but is a member of no church as yet. In addition to the usual recreations of the average healthy man, such as hunting and fishing, or the milder sports of tennis and baseball, Mr. Foster is a chicken enthusiast, and takes great pleasure in the fine fowls that he raises every year. As a member of the local dramatic club and as the possessor of a very good voice, he is popular as an entertainer, and is fortunate in being able to add to the pleasure of any gathering, as well as to derive the enjoyment that comes from a cultivated

taste in listening to the performances of others. Having a thorough knowledge of the state, Mr. Foster is deeply impressed with her resources and says, "Montana can very successfully take care of a population three times the size of the present, and you can't beat the climate anywhere."

The marriage of Sydney L. Foster to Ethel L. Squire took place in Sheridan, Montana, on the 26th of June, 1906. Mrs. Foster is the daughter of Seth H. and Emma L. Squire, and is a member of an old pioneer family of California. She is as active in the social and artistic circles of the town as her husband, and is a representative of that finest type of the modern American woman who finds the time in the midst of her daily household duties to keep up with affairs that are taking place in the great world around her, to take an active part in local activities and find the time to keep her own mind fresh and keen. Mrs. Foster does more than this, for she is gifted with a facile pen, and has turned this talent to some use. She was at one time a valued contributor of articles to the newspapers and at the time of the death of Colonel Sanders, she wrote an editorial for the Dillon (Mont.) *Tribune* that attracted much attention and called forth many favorable comments. Being a writer, Mrs. Foster is naturally very fond of reading, and is a keen judge of the merits of a book. She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is one of the active workers in the church, being a member of the Ladies' Guild. She is well acquainted with church conditions throughout the state and considers them in excellent shape and a credit to the state of Montana. The schools also have come in for a share of her interest, and she says that the educational facilities are far above the average. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of three children, John S., Judith V. and Jane M.

SAMUEL BARKER. The substantial, useful, and esteemed citizens of Butte have no finer representative than Samuel Barker, who, as mining engineer, is actively identified with one of the foremost interests of Montana, while as a man of public spirit and intelligence he is prominent in the civic and social life of the city. He was born in England, May 17, 1860. His father, Samuel Barker, Sr., a life-long resident of England, met a tragic death in 1869, while he was yet in the prime of a vigorous manhood. He married Elizabeth Oliver, who was born in England and was a woman of much force of character, and excellent judgment. In 1874 she came with her only child, Samuel, to America, and for ten years resided in Virginia City, Nevada. Removing then to Butte, Montana, she has since continued a resident of this city, where she has a pleasant home and enjoys all the comforts of modern life.

Acquiring his rudimentary education in Virginia City, Samuel Barker completed his studies at the Butte high school. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to the firm of Kronberg & Hoff, civil and mining engineers, and under their instructions gained his first knowledge of the profession he is now following. He subsequently served another apprenticeship of four years with Wilson & Gillie, after which he entered the College of Montana, at Deer Lodge, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of M. E. Returning then to Butte, Mr. Barker was in the employ of Wilson & Gillie for six months, when, in December, 1895, he became associated with the Anaconda Mining and Copper Company as engineer, a position which he filled most acceptably until August, 1897. At that time Mr. Barker, in partnership with W. W. Pennington, acquired the engineering business of Wilson & Gillie, which they have since conducted ably and satisfactorily, being widely known as the leading mining engineers of the state. Mr. Barker has also mining interests of his own, the investments which he has made having proved of

much value. He is prominent in mining circles, being a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; and a member, and the treasurer, of the Montana Society of Engineers, which has headquarters in Butte. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society.

Politically Mr. Barker is an active worker in the Republican ranks, and is now serving his second term as alderman, representing the Sixth ward. Fraternally, he belongs to Mount Mariah Lodge, No. 24, is a member of Butte Consistory Scottish Rite Mason and Bagdad Temple of Shriners; and socially he is a member of the Silver Bow Club. Religiously he belongs to the Protestant church.

In Helena, Montana, December 14, 1896, Mr. Barker was united in marriage with Blanche Stuart, a daughter of Samuel D. and Amanda J. Stuart. Mrs. Barker was born in Iowa, February 2, 1875, and as a girl received excellent educational advantages. Artistic in her tastes, her natural talents were early developed, and she is well known throughout the state as an artist of ability, her paintings, both in oils and in water colors, being much admired and in demand by lovers of art in its highest form. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have one child, Samuel Stuart Barker, whose birth occurred in Butte, Montana, December 31, 1903.

Beginning life with limited means, Mr. Barker has steadily and surely forged his way upward, climbing the ladder of attainments rung by rung, with scarce a drawback. And now, in the midst of his prosperity, he gives credit for his success in life primarily to correct home influence, his mother's loving care and wise training, while as a business factor he is indebted for his success in life to his early association with Messrs. Wilson & Gilie, who were honorable and upright in all of their dealings and in whose footsteps he has followed as nearly as possible. Mr. Barker owns and occupies an attractive home at No. 845 West Galena street, a pleasant part of the city, while his business office is at No. 60 East Granite street.

CHARLES A. SMITH. As the mayor of Harlem since 1910 and the leading merchant of the city since its beginning, Charles A. Smith is eminently deserving of mention in a biographical and historical work embracing this section of the country. He has been so closely identified with the growth of Harlem and its every phase of development that to recount the details of the history of the city would be almost synonymous with a recital of the events of his life since the year 1889, in the autumn of which year he first saw what is now the thriving and prosperous city of Harlem.

Mr. Smith was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, on May 14, 1855. He is the son of Adam L. Smith and his wife, Sarah Gano. The father was a native of Scotland, and it is entirely probable that the generous portion of Scottish blood that courses through the veins of Charles Smith has in a great measure shaped his destiny and which, blended with the blood of his American ancestors, has given him that sturdy character and directness of purpose that has been so potent a factor in his successful business life. Adam Smith came to America from Scotland as a young man, and from first to last was a dominant figure in the community in which he made his home for so many years, and where he finally passed away. He was a prominent factor in Democratic politics in his county, was mayor of Xenia at one time, and was on other occasions sheriff and treasurer of his county. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiment, and was wounded in action at the battle of Lookout mountain. He conducted a large contracting business in Xenia for many years, and his death occurred there in 1897. The mother is also deceased. They were the parents of eight sons and daughters: Samuel G., Frank F.,

Edward M. and George H. are all residents of Xenia, Ohio, where they were born and reared; Mary, who was the wife of Frank Method, died in 1884 at Xenia; Anna died in 1909, at Xenia, and James died at East St. Louis in 1900.

Charles A., who was the fifth born of the eight children, attended the public schools of his native town until he was thirteen years of age. He remained in the parental home until he was twenty years of age, and in the year 1875 left home to see the west. He first located in Bismarck, North Dakota, and during that winter chopped cord-wood in the vicinity of Bismarck. In the spring he enlisted in the government service as the driver of a six mule team going overland to Montana with the Custer expedition, and he was engaged in Indian fighting from then until 1881, seeing much active service and passing through many thrilling experiences. He helped to build Fort Keogh and Fort Assiniboin, and in the autumn of 1881 he left the service. Going to Wilder's Landing on the Missouri river, Mr. Smith started a trading post doing business with the Indians, and there he remained until the summer of 1884. When the gold excitement broke out he went to Alder Gulch, Montana, where he engaged in mining until the latter part of 1885, after which he came to Fort Belknap and was there employed by Thomas O'Hanlan in his store. He remained thus employed until the spring of 1888, returning then to St. Paul's Mission where he worked on a farm until late in 1889. His next move took him to Harlem, and there he has remained continuously since that time. He began doing business in a wall tent, on a necessarily small scale, but with the ultimate growth and expansion of the new town, he enlarged his stock and finally built a substantial store. Today the establishment which Mr. Smith first conducted in a tent in the primitive village has grown until it is the largest mercantile house in the busy and prosperous city of Harlem, and Mr. Smith is known for one of the leading business men of the city, and one of its most prosperous residents. He has the distinction of having built the first house in Harlem, or in Chouteau county. In addition to the splendid business which Mr. Smith owns in Harlem, he is the possessor of a number of valuable ranches in Montana, and some fine city realty. He owns a handsome home in the city, also. In September, 1910, Mr. Smith was elected mayor of Harlem, and in 1912 had the honor of being elected to succeed himself in that office. He has proved himself an able executive, and the affairs of the city have been capably handled throughout his administration.

Mr. Smith is a Republican in his political faith and an active and influential worker. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. His first wife was Hannah Olsen, a native of Sweden, and of this union three children were born,—Hazel, Estella and Charles A., Jr. The latter is now a student in the Helena high school. In more recent years Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Emma Myers, a native of Pennsylvania. There is no issue of this latter union.

TED E. COLLINS. One of Montana's native citizens, it has been the lot of Mr. Collins to find his place in the business world of the state already created for him by the enterprise of his distinguished father, Jeremiah Collins. However, Mr. Collins' inheritance was not limited to material possessions, but he also is endowed with a goodly share of the initiative and the intellectuality of his progenitor, and he is one of the sons of eminent men who are not spending their days in the borrowed splendor of their fathers' prestige, but are rather availing themselves of their increased opportunities to accomplish larger results.



J. Albright

Jeremiah Collins was born in Ireland in 1850. When a mere child, he was brought to America by his parents, who settled on an Indiana farm in the days when that was "out west". At twelve, the boy was left without father or mother and at once began to shift for himself. He secured work on a neighboring farm, and whenever he could, he went to school. It is said that "whither a man desireth to go, thither his feet will carry him", and Jeremiah Collins desired to go to school. He not only managed to complete the work of the public schools, but earned enough to take him through the University of Indiana, from which he received his degree in 1873. After leaving school, Mr. Collins went into journalism and from the first he made a brilliant success of the profession. After some time spent with the *Wabash News*, Mr. Collins went to Loosansport where he was employed on the *Courier*. Here in 1878, he was married to Miss Letta E. Fitzgerald, and together they came to the wild state, Montana, up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. Here Mr. Collins established one of the first successful newspapers in the state, the *Fort Benton River Press*, of which he was editor until 1889. By this time, other towns in Montana were beginning to become places of consequence and of promise. The floating population bent upon making a successful strike in the mines, was giving place to an element which had come to stay and to develop the country. Mr. Collins saw an opportunity to establish a newspaper at Great Falls, and accordingly the *Great Falls Tribune* came into existence through his enterprise, and he continued at the head of it until 1892. At this date, he gave up his journalistic work to engage in the compiling and writing of a history of Montana. This was one of the first records of the progress of this commonwealth from the days of the Louisiana Purchase to the end of the ninety years following that fortunate investment. Mr. Collins spent a year upon this undertaking and when it was finished, did not resume his newspaper work, as he was appointed receiver of public money in the general land office under Cleveland. At the expiration of his term in this office in 1897, Mr. Collins established the Collins Land Company of Helena, one of the pioneer land companies of the state, as well as one of the largest concerns of the sort in the Treasure state. At the present time, Mr. Collins, his wife and daughter, Lena Agnes Collins, are residing in Washington, D. C. Mr. Collins is engaged in managing the eastern branch of the Collins Land Company, of which he is president. Miss Collins is a graduate of the Helena high school, and also of National Park Seminary, one of the well-known girls' schools of the national capital.

With such a record before him to live up to, it will be readily understood that Ted E. Collins' task of making himself known in the business world apart from being his father's son, was not of the easiest, and that he has achieved it, is a sufficient commentary upon his abilities. Born in Fort Benton on April 20, 1884, he received his elementary education in the schools of Great Falls and Helena. After this, he spent a year in the famous Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire, and the following three years in the New York Military Academy. He graduated from this school in 1903, and then went to the George Washington University to take up the study of law. This he continued for a time in the University of Virginia, but finished at the George Washington. Mr. Collins did not begin the practice of his profession, as he became associated with the Helena branch of the Collins Land Company and its allied companies. In this organization he holds the office of secretary and treasurer. Another concern in which he is financially interested is the Marysville Gold Mining Company, and in this, too, he is secretary and treasurer.

On June 2, 1909, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Frances Austin Parker. The wedding took place at Seattle, Washington. One daughter, Helen

Fitzgerald Collins, was born to this union, on July 25, 1910.

In politics, Mr. Collins is Democratic. He is a member of the Montana Club, and both he and Mrs. Collins are of the number of the best-known and most popular of Helena's social circle. Mr. Collins' acquaintance with men of influence and distinction of the time, is not confined to his native state, but extends over a large part of the country. Though not yet thirty, he has taken his place with the citizens who make the city.

JACOB ALBRIGHT, who is proprietor of a clothing store in Virginia City, Montana, is a citizen of unusual prominence and influence in this section of the state. He has served his home community in a number of important official positions, among them being treasurer of Madison county and state senator.

A native of the fine old Empire state of the Union, Jacob Albright was born in New Salem, Albany county, New York, July 17, 1860, and he is a son of Isaac and Hannah E. (Bradt) Albright, both of whom were born and reared in New York state, where the former is still living in 1912, nearing the age of eighty years, and where the latter died in 1911, aged seventy-seven years. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active career and he is now living in virtual retirement in New Salem, enjoying to the full the fruits of his former years of earnest toil and endeavor. He was formerly a prominent politician and holds a high place in the time-honored Masonic order in his home community.

The second in order of birth in a family of seven children, Jacob Albright was reared to adult age in his native place, where he attended the public schools and resided until he had reached his twenty-fourth year. He then, in 1884, came to Montana and located in Virginia City. During the first ten years of his residence here he worked for a clothing house on a salary, but in 1895 he purchased the stock of his employers and he now has the only exclusive men's clothing and furnishing store in Madison county. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and he is an active worker in behalf of the party. In 1894 he was elected treasurer of Madison county and he served as such for a period of four years. In 1902 he was further honored by his fellow citizens with election to representation in the state senate, of which august body he was a member for eight years. During that period he was responsible for the passage of the present mining laws of Montana, which have been so satisfactory that they have never been amended or changed. He was the father of the bill creating an additional judge for the fifth judicial district. He has also served with efficiency as a member of the Virginia City school board.

In Virginia City, June 26, 1889, Mr. Albright was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Gilbert, a daughter of Henry S. and Margaret Gilbert, an old pioneer family in Montana formerly of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Six children, three boys and three girls, have been born to this union, as follows.—Richard H., who was graduated in the Butte high school as valedictorian of the class of 1911, is now a student in Cornell University; Helen M., a graduate in the public schools of Virginia City, is now teaching school at Home Park; Florence J. was graduated in the Virginia City high school as valedictorian of the class of 1912; and Henry G., Aileen and Clifford W. are all attending the graded schools in this city. In religious matters Mr. Albright is a member of the Dutch Reformed church and the remaining members of the family are Episcopalians.

In a fraternal way Mr. Albright is a prominent Mason, having passed through the circle of the York Rite branch and being past master of blue lodge, high priest of Virginia Chapter, No. 1, and eminent commander of Virginia Commandery, No. 1. He is likewise a

member of Bagdad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Butte, and is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is past exalted ruler. He is very fond of walking and of athletic sports, having been formerly a member of a local baseball club. He enjoys a good lecture and is exceedingly fond of theatricals, music and singing. He is a booster for Montana and says: "Montana is large and progressive. Her electric and water power will in time make an opening for the varied industries and her ranch interests will develop into one of the strongest features of the entire state." He has performed his full share in developing the interests of Montana and Madison county.

MARTIN J. HIGGINS is a native of Nova Scotia, as both his parents were before him, likewise the twelve brothers and sisters, who made up the rest of the household. John Higgins, was a farmer, who lived to the age of eighty-three, passing from this life on New Years day of the year 1910. His wife, Eliza Hay Higgins, daughter of William Hay, died in Nova Scotia.

Martin is the fifth of the Higgins family in point of age, and was born on January 12, 1861. He lived on his father's farm and attended country school until he was fifteen years of age, and then he was apprenticed to learn the trade of horse-shoeing. Four years were consumed in this training, and at the age of nineteen, he set out as a journeyman horse-shoer, and worked as a subordinate for a period of five years, and then came to Montana. He reached Helena in 1884, and at once resumed work at his trade and later went into business on his own account in which he was experienced and his enterprise thrived. Soon after his arrival Mr. Higgins began to enter into the activities of the Republican party and as his acquaintance in the city progressed, he became a man of influence in the local organization. Politics had always appealed to him, and now his established place in his business enabled him to give some time to this absorbing avocation. For four years, he was a member of the city council, and in 1908 was elected sheriff of Lewis and Clark county for a term of two years and was re-elected in 1910.

Mr. Higgins has been twice married. His first wife was Maria, the daughter of James Little, a native of Nova Scotia, but a resident of Helena at the time of her marriage. Her two children, Jack and Marguerite Higgins, were both born in Helena, one in August, 1891, and the other in 1894. In March, 1898, at Truro, Canada, Mr. Higgins was united to Miss May Frazier, the daughter of James Frazier of that town. Two children have been born of this marriage, William, in 1901, and Raymond in 1910.

Mr. Higgins is a member of the Presbyterian church, following the faith of his mother's people, who were of Scotch extraction, Mr. Higgins' maternal grandfather William Hay coming from Scotland to Canada. His father's father, George Higgins, was an Englishman born, and became the founder of the American branch of the family.

In lodge circles, Mr. Higgins has an extensive acquaintance, as well as a wide popularity. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Eagles, the Woodmen of the World, and of the Elks.

As a public officer, Mr. Higgins exhibits the qualities which one has a right to expect of one who has successfully met the world and made his own way in it single-handed. He discharges the duties incident to the position with the business-like system and thoroughness that have achieved his success in commercial pursuits.

JOHN HERSEY FAIRFIELD, M.D. Distinguished not only as the first physician to locate permanently at Great Falls, but as one of the leading members of

the medical profession of Cascade county, John Hersey Fairfield, M.D., is eminently deserving of special mention in a work of this character. Coming from sturdy New England stock, he was born, August 17, 1856, in Saco, Maine. He is of English lineage, being a lineal descendant many generations removed of Stephen W. Fairfield, who emigrated from England to America in colonial days.

His father, the late Capt. John W. Fairfield, was a native of Maine, and during his active life sailed the seas, being master of his vessel. He died in 1861, aged forty years. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Hersey, was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1821. The year following her husband's death, she moved with her family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and died, at Minneapolis, in 1894, aged seventy-three years. Of her four children, one died in infancy, one at the age of fifteen years, and two grew to years of maturity.

John Hersey Fairfield was educated principally in Minneapolis, attending first the public schools, and later the University of Minnesota. Taking up the study of medicine, he went to Philadelphia, and in 1880 was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D. The ensuing two years Dr. Fairfield was resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, there gaining an experience that proved of inestimable value to him in after years. Returning to Minneapolis in 1882, the doctor continued his practice in that city three years, and in 1884 settled as a physician at Fort Benton, Montana. In 1885, he located at Great Falls, being the pioneer physician and surgeon of this part of Cascade county, and has remained here ever since, having through his industry, natural talents and skill built up a large and most satisfactory general practice, his office being in the Ford block, while his residence is at 715 Fourth avenue, North. The doctor is a member of various medical organizations, including the Cascade County, the State, and the American Medical Associations. He is a man of excellent business ability and judgment, and has acquired title to large tracts of real estate lying in and near Great Falls.

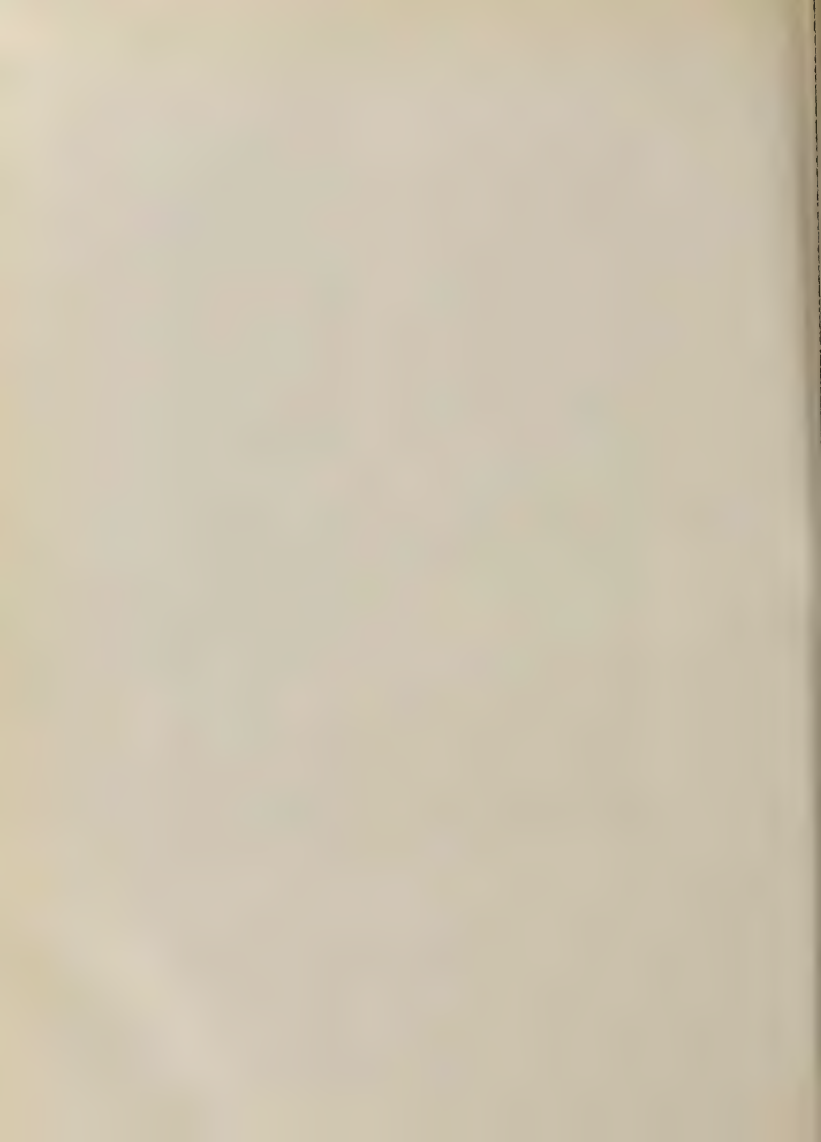
Politically Dr. Fairfield is an active worker in the Republican ranks, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party of Cascade county. He served as the second mayor of Great Falls, giving the city a clean administration. He was county coroner a number of terms; was secretary of the County Board of Health in 1909 and 1910; and is now serving as secretary of the City Board of Health. Socially he is a member of the Electric City Club. Broad and liberal in his religious views, the doctor is a Unitarian in belief and practice.

At Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, February 20, 1894, Dr. Fairfield married Kate Arkell, a daughter of John Arkell, of that place, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Isabelle Wood Fairfield, born at Great Falls, September 18, 1898; and Jack W. Fairfield, born at Great Falls, October 19, 1900.

WELLINGTON D. RANKIN. Among the more successful of the younger members of the legal profession in Montana may be numbered Wellington D. Rankin, of Helena. Though not yet thirty, he has a large and growing practice. Mr. Rankin is a son of a Montana pioneer, his father, John Rankin, who was born in Canada, on the 23d of October, 1848, having come to Montana in 1863. He first located at Fort Benton and then came across the plains and settled in the Bitter Root Valley. He was engaged in the lumber business in Missoula and was well known throughout this part of the state, as he was a bridge contractor, and the bridges he built across many of the streams are still standing. He served in the numerous Indian wars which harassed the early settlers, and his death at the



Wellington D Perkins



comparatively early age of sixty-three, in 1904, deprived Montana and Missoula of one of their representative men: He married Miss Olive Pickering, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, born December 12, 1854. Her family came from England in 1635 and settled in New Hampshire, from where they have sent many distinguished soldiers and scholars into various parts of the country. Mrs. Rankin is still living in Missoula. Six daughters and one son were born to her and her husband, all living except the second daughter, who was born in 1883 and lived but nine years. The girls were all educated at the Montana State University, and then they were sent east to finish their studies at Wellesley, and so reap the benefit of the older environment of which their mother is a native. Harriet Rankin is the wife of Oscar Stedman, but the other daughters live with their mother. Edna Rankin will graduate from Wellesley in 1913. The names of the others are Jeanette, Mary and Grace.

Wellington D. Rankin was born in Missoula on September 16, 1884. He received his elementary instruction in the Missoula schools, and upon graduation from the high school entered the Montana State University. In 1903 he graduated with the degree of B. S. He, too, was sent to the eastern states to take further training, and spent two years in Harvard University, from which he received his A. B. in 1905. After this he had a year in the University of Oxford, and received further training in literature and philosophy. Mr. Rankin entered the Harvard Law School on his return from England and took a three years' course in that institution, graduating in 1909.

He then returned to Montana as his eastern sojourn had not impaired his fondness for his native place but had rather made him more appreciative of its unusual opportunities. For two years he worked for the law firm of Walsh and Nolan, but on April 1, 1911, he began to practice independently in Helena, and took a suite of offices in the Gold Block. From the first he has been remarkably successful. During his second year in the law school he was admitted to practice in all courts by taking the bar examination of Massachusetts. He is a member of the county and state bar associations, besides belonging to the national organization. In his political views he is a Progressive and in the campaign of 1912 was chairman of the county committee. He is not a member of any secret orders, but he does belong to the Montana Club. He is interested in mining and owns several mines, both coal and gold producing.

On March 2, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rankin and Miss Elizabeth Wallace, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace of Helena.

FREDERICK BUBSER. Prominent among the Broadwater county officials who have won a record for long, faithful and efficient public service is Frederick Bubser, of Townsend, for the past fourteen years clerk of the district court of the ninth judicial district, and again elected in 1912. A native of Illinois, he was born, December 25, 1863, in Rockford, Winnebago county, coming on both sides of the house of German ancestry.

His father, the late Christian Bubser, was born and educated in Germany, immigrating to the United States as a young man, he chose Illinois as his place of location, and was there a resident until his death, in 1901. He married Ferdinandina Albert, who was born in Germany and died in Rockford, Illinois. Eleven children were born to them, as follows: Albert, of Chicago, Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of Simon Ploegher, of Rockford, Illinois; Louis B., a plumber in Rockford; Frederick, the subject of this brief biographical sketch; Joseph, who died at Anaconda, Montana, in 1901; Lillian, wife of Frank Schicker, of Beloit, Wisconsin; Caroline, deceased wife of John Enderle, of Rockford, Illinois; Edward C.,

a carriage manufacturer in Rockford, Illinois; George J., a plumber in Rockford, Illinois, and owner of the Rockford baseball team of the Illinois and Wisconsin League; Frank C., a bookkeeper and accountant at Beloit, Wisconsin; and Mary, who died in infancy.

Completing his early education in the Rockford, Illinois high school, Frederick Bubser worked with his father for four years, obtaining a practical knowledge of the lumber trade. On attaining his majority, he left home, and having formed a favorable opinion of the future development of Montana came directly to this state in search of a business opening. Locating at White Sulphur Springs, he was there employed as a clerk until the spring of 1888. Transferring his residence in that year to Townsend, Broadwater county, Mr. Bubser continued here as a clerk for five years, when, in 1893, he launched into business on his own account, becoming proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. He managed it successfully until the coming of the panic, when he closed out, and accepted a position as a hotel clerk. In 1898 Mr. Bubser was elected, on the Democratic ticket, as clerk of the district court of the ninth judicial district of Broadwater county, an office which he has since filled continuously, having been re-elected each term by a good majority of the votes polled. Fraternally he is an active member of the Woodmen of the World, in which he has held all the offices.

Mr. Bubser is a baseball enthusiast, and is fond of fishing and hunting. He is a member of the Anglers Club, which has for its principal object the stocking of the streams of Broadwater county, and the preserving of game fish, the club in its first year having placed one hundred thousand fish in the streams and lakes.

CHARLES H. MARSH was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1861. He is the son of William B. Marsh, who was born and bred in Kentucky although in his veins ran the best blood of old Virginia. The breeding of the Virginian together with the determination of the Kentuckian gave to him and his descendants a legacy that nothing can take from them and that keeps them forever moving onward. Money he never had, but he left to his son something much more worth while, the ability to win both wealth and prominence for himself. The parents of William Marsh had moved from Virginia to Kentucky in the pioneer days of that fair state. When his son was eleven years of age he moved his own little family to Missouri. At that time, railroads were scarce and money scarcer so they made the journey by wagon leaving in the mind of the growing boy a realistic memory of the prairie schooner and the long rocky trail. They settled at Independence where the father procured a farm which he tended in person until he reached the ripe old age of eighty-two. His wife was to him, always, a perfect helpmate—an ideal pioneer mother. She was Miss Maria Hilton of Litchfield, Illinois. When a small child, her parents took her to St. Louis. The next year there broke out that most dread epidemic, cholera. It carried away both parents leaving the little girl helpless and penniless. An uncle in Kentucky took her and reared her as his own. It was here that she met and married her husband. From the first the pioneer life was to her liking. She lived to be eighty-two, passing away in 1908, six years after the death of her husband.

The son, Charles H., attended the public schools of Kentucky and Missouri and later the Kansas City Commercial College of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1884, he left home for the first time, going to Helena, Montana. He started out to do for himself, having neither money, experience nor prospects but the west was on the lookout for ambitious young men. He accepted gladly, the first work offered him—on the ranch in the Prickly Pear valley. A few months later he heard of great prospects about the placer mines and

moved on to Jefferson county. Here he drove a four horse team hauling charcoal, but work meant money and money life. He was not above putting his hand to any respectable labor that offered itself. In 1884, he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway. At first he was engine watcher. He remained with the company for fifteen years during which time he became fireman and then engineer, running an engine for twelve years. Even now he retains his membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In February of 1911, after he had been running an engine for several years and had found that he might make for himself a home, he returned to Missouri and married the girl for whom he had gone forth to make good. This young lady was May Douglas of Buckner, the daughter of James Douglas, one of the best known citizens of those parts. Mr. Douglas was a soldier of the Confederacy during the late war, and was, at one time, severely wounded. He had joined in the rush for gold in forty-nine, like most of the rest, reaching the far west a trifle too late. On his return he had married Henrietta Dickson of Virginia, who became the mother of May Douglas.

Mr. Marsh took his young bride back to Missoula where, during several years, he had been boarding when off the road. Here they made for themselves a permanent home. In November of the same year there was born to them a daughter whom they called Hilda Frances. In '93 came the son, Walton, named for a brother of Mr. Marsh, and in January, 1910, was born their youngest boy, Douglas, who bears his mother's maiden name.

With the coming of the little ones the father's desire to leave the road increased. He longed to be so situated that more of his time might be devoted to his family. In 1899 he had purchased a half interest in the business of Hays & Haverfield, livery and undertaking. In September of 1901 he purchased the remaining half, owned at that time by Mr. Hays, and took into partnership with him, his brother, Mr. Walton Marsh. In 1903, he purchased his brother's interest in the business and managed it alone until the son became of sufficient age to aid him. In 1908, he sold the livery business and has since devoted himself entirely to the undertaking department. At present, he operates the largest business of this nature in the city of Missoula.

In 1904, he was elected coroner for his county and is now serving his fourth term. Although an active Republican in his political persuasion he has seemed to all parties the most fitting person for this position.

He is an active Mason and a member of the Shrine, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, F. O. E., and Royal Highlanders.

A little more than a quarter of a century ago, Charles H. Marsh came to Montana, alone, without influence and penniless. At the present time, he is at the head of one of the thriving business concerns of the city, is popular in political and lodge circles and is in a position to give to his children most of those opportunities that he so longed for during his own youth. Opportunity knocked at his door, perhaps, but she did not knock loudly nor more than once. Even so he must have heard.

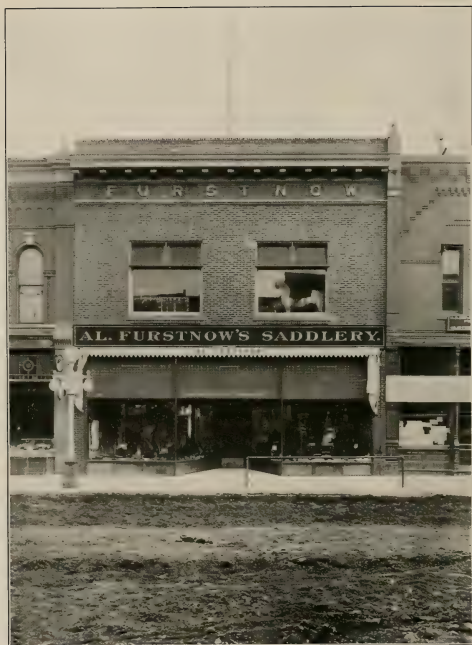
ALBERT F. FURSTNOW. Probably no business man in Miles City has brought the name of that city before a greater number of people than has Albert F. Furstnow, more intimately known, perhaps, as "Al," whose saddles and horse furnishings are well known all over the world, he having been engaged to fit out expeditions of various kinds, and in every instance demonstrating the superior quality of his product. Mr. Furstnow is one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of Miles City, one who has prospered

in business and has earned success by his natural ability, sagacity and well-established reputation for integrity and honorable dealing. He was born in Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, February 22, 1862, and is a son of Charles A. and Albertine L. (Colby) Furstnow, whose father held a prominent official position in Germany for many years.

Charles A. Furstnow was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, on February 28, 1826, and in his native country was a close friend and neighbor of Carl Schurz. After the latter had participated in the revolutionary movements in the Palatinate and at Baden, in the early part of 1849 and had been forced to flee to Switzerland to escape arrest, Mr. Furstnow accompanied him and came to the United States in 1852. Mr. Schurz locating at Madison, Wisconsin, while Mr. Furstnow settled at Fond du Lac, being there engaged in the saddlery business, a trade which he had learned in his native country. He continued to be so engaged until 1896, when he formed a partnership with his son, August H., under the firm name of Charles A. Furstnow & Son, and engaged in the manufacture of jewelry, in which he continued until his death, on November 28, 1910. He was a member of the Evangelical church, was a prominent Odd Fellow and had other fraternal connections, and in his political inclinations was a Democrat until the election of President Cleveland, when he became a Republican. He was married to Albertine L. Colby, who was born in the city of Berlin, Germany, on December 24, 1837, and she passed away December 24, 1906, having been the mother of five children, as follows: Charles A., born in 1853, who lost his life in a railroad accident on June 26, 1870; Emma, the wife of Charles Lucke, of Chicago; Albert F., of this review; August H., engaged in the jewelry business at Fond du Lac; and Herman, president of the Furstnow Ring Company, manufacturing jewelers of that city.

Albert F. Furstnow was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and there learned the trade of a saddler with his father, with whom he continued until 1887. In that year he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he continued to work at his trade for about a year, and then traveled on to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he entered the employ of G. H. and J. S. Collins and was eventually promoted to the position of foreman of their business establishment.

In 1884 he first came to Miles City, Montana, to enter the employ of E. Gottlich, with whom he continued for some time, and here he made the first fine flower-stamped saddle manufactured in Miles City, for Lord Sidney Padgett and Leight Remington, of the Remington Arms Company. Discontinuing his connection with the Gottlich establishment, Mr. Furstnow re-entered the service of G. H. and J. S. Collins, becoming foreman of their shops at Omaha, Nebraska, and while in their employ outfitted Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show for the Paris Exposition. After spending another year at Cheyenne, Mr. Furstnow went to San Francisco, but in 1892 returned to Miles City, and until 1894 was connected with the Robbins & Lenoir Saddle Company. That year marked his venturing into business on his own responsibility, in which he has since continued. He is the designer and manufacturer of the original Al Furstnow Saddles, which are known for their excellence and beauty in this and other countries. He has stock saddles to order and carries a full line of up-to-date horse furnishings of every variety. His large and perfectly equipped establishment is located in his own building at No. 506-08 Main street. This fine two-story double brick building he built for his own use in the business. It is one of the fine buildings of the city, and has a solid plate glass front for show purposes, and in his windows is displayed the finest exhibition of saddlery, harness and leather trappings that will be found in the state of





H. H. Frostnow
Miles City, Mont

Montana. His products, especially the Al Furstnow saddles, are used throughout the civilized world, especially in the western states and in old Mexico, and many shipments go to foreign countries, their export trade being particularly heavy. Mr. Furstnow also carries a complete stock of imported bags of all kinds, and in his stock may be found the latest designs in wardrobe trunks. No city in the United States has a better or more costly assortment of leather goods of every description, and his display of these goods would do credit to any establishment of the kind in the country. The building is equipped with the latest machinery and appurtenances known to the trade, and they are in every way prepared to turn out the finest of work. Mr. Furstnow employs none but the most skilled artisans, and this fact, combined with the excellence of the raw material used in his shops, assures the purchasers of the best possible products.

Mr. Furstnow is a Republican, and his fraternal relations are represented by his membership in the Miles City Lodge, No. 537, B. P. O. E., and Crusader Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias, in both of which he is prominent and popular.

On December 20, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Ida J. Sexsmith, who was born in Belleville, Ontario, daughter of John and Susan (Valou) Sexsmith. The father, who was a lumber merchant in Fond du Lac for many years, died at the age of eighty-two years, while the latter passed away at the age of sixty-five. They had twelve children, of which number Mrs. Furstnow was the youngest. To Mr. and Mrs. Furstnow three children have been born: Edna, Alta and Charles. The second daughter, Alta, is deceased, having passed away at the age of twenty-three years.

COL. JAMES A. MCGOWAN. Many men have had the memory of their lives and work perpetuated in monuments of stone or bronze, and these will endure for many years, but think of the glory of leaving behind one a monument that one has himself erected, a monument that has been one's life work, and one which will result in the happiness of many people for many generations. No, this is not a great university, or a church, or a library, but a town. Such is the monument that stands to the memory of Col. James A. McGowan, the founder and developer of the town of Plains, Montana. This thriving town owes its very existence to him, and every progressive step that has been taken in the life of the town has been taken at the behest of Colonel McGowan. He was ambitious, a shrewd business man, far-seeing, confident of the future of the country, the very spirit of progress, and since his motto was "Every dollar that I make here I will reinvest in Plains," the growth and development of the town is not to be wondered at. In all of his business dealings, perhaps his most striking characteristic, was not his keen insight into the hearts of the men with whom he was negotiating, or the magnitude of the plans which evolved themselves in his brain, but his honorable and honest methods. The very presence of such a man in the business world is a benediction. The object lesson which he offered, of an honest man steadily gaining in wealth and power, was of inestimable benefit, not only in encouraging young men just starting out in life, to turn aside from the tempting places that would lead them out of the straight path of honor, but also in giving to those men who were successful, but who had won their success by wandering from the straight and narrow path, an impulse to turn away from the pleasant places and try again the road that had seemed so hard to their weak feet. To accomplish such a work as this is enough for any man, but the good that he did can not be described in detail and in the space of this brief sketch, it is impossible to pay him the trib-

ute which he deserves without being suspected of adulation.

James Alexander McGowan was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, on the 5th of March, 1852. He was a son of a farmer, James McGowan, who like so many others was not permitted to die in peace on the farm, but met his death on the battlefield, fighting for the preservation of the Union. He served throughout the greater part of the war, being killed at Fort Blakely, on the 5th of April, 1865. His wife's maiden name was Mary Annie Rogers, and she survived her husband many years, dying in 1898. Colonel McGowan's elementary education was obtained in the public schools of New York state, and his higher education was had in the Wesleyan Seminary at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, from which institution he was graduated in 1868. Upon leaving school he entered a lumber office, and inside of three years had acquired a pretty general knowledge of the ways of the business world. He then determined to start out for himself.

He saw that the contracting business not only offered opportunities in itself, but that it offered a chance to see the great west, which he had come to believe held vast possibilities. He therefore came west with the building of the Northern Pacific railway. It was while he was a contractor that he first came to Montana, having in hand a large contract through the extreme western part of the state. He was successful in this task, but when the road was built across the state, he had become so interested in the future of the country, and so infatuated with its possibilities, that he decided to remain, and therefore settled at Plains, Montana. This little town was at that time what S. M. Fox would call "deliciously frantic," for it was the outfitting center for the *Coeur d'Alene* mining district, and was one of the booming towns of the west. Mr. McGowan, however did not care for Thompson. He did not settle at Thompson Falls, but at Plains. He did, however, buy some property at Thompson Falls, and in 1884 he moved to "Wild Horse Plains" valley. Here he opened up a tiny store, one of the first in the section. This modest establishment was on the site of the handsome brick structure that houses the big department store of the McGowan Commercial Company, which is one of the finest stores of its kind in the west. When he first became a merchant, his stock of goods could be placed in one wagon; now the ribbons and laces alone would make a good sized load. Colonel McGowan had only been there a short time, when the advantages of the place for a town site became plain to him. He now had one thought in his mind—to make a real town of Plains. His love for the place grew daily and his enthusiasm was so great that he influenced others with considerable ease to settle in the valley. He was not only interested in developing his business, but in developing the surrounding country. He could now think of no other place where he would prefer to live, and from this time forth everything in which he had a hand was done with the expectation that in the future Plains would be a real town. No slipshod structures; everything was permanent. He was the first man to turn a sod in the valley, and the first to raise a crop. He imported the first self-binder and threshing machine, and often remarked in later years: "The proudest moment of my life was on the day that I cut the first swath around my grain field with the self-binder. I was as proud as a king and much happier." His example inspired others to agricultural pursuits, and soon Colonel McGowan had a large colony gathered around him. With one idea, the future of Plains, he worked and toiled, facing defeat, opposition, and actual enmity, and triumphed over all. As the *Plainsman* says in this connection: "He was altogether respon-

sible for its beginning; was the inspiration back of the development of its surrounding valleys, and in late years always did more than any other one man for every legitimate undertaking that was for the town's benefit."

In politics Colonel McGowan was a Republican, and when the progressive movement came into being he became very prominent in his advocacy of the movement. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the direct primary and of the direct election of senators. Although very active in politics, he did not care for the emoluments of office. The only public office that he ever held in Plains was that of justice of the peace, to which he was elected as the first magistrate of the town. He only held the office a short time, and refused to consider such honors afterwards. He was the leader in the effort to obtain the segregation of the western end of Missoula county, and the formation of a new county. He fought for this measure through two sessions of the legislature, and finally won. There followed a contest for county seat, between Plains and Thompson. The older town secured the honor, and the Colonel McGowan showed his broadness of mind by never ceasing in his efforts to advance the good of the county, as a whole, in spite of the fact, that he had just been in a furious struggle with a large number of people whom he was now seeking to benefit.

His generosity and charitableness were well known. He was not only willing to give to every individual who asked, but he gave liberally towards the erection of every church that has been built in Plains. Colonel McGowan married Delia Farmer, a daughter of James and Sarah Farmer. Her parents lived formerly in Ohio, moving to Wisconsin in pioneer days. Her father was a farmer, and was known throughout the country, for his ability as a walker. He thought nothing of walking to town, a distance of miles several times a day, much preferring this to riding. He served throughout the Civil war, fighting for the Stars and Stripes, and after the war returned home to spend fourteen years in peaceful pursuit of his agricultural life, dying there in 1879, at the age of sixty-seven. The mother died at the age of eighty-seven, and they lie side by side in the old Wisconsin graveyard.

Colonel McGowan died in Los Angeles, where he had gone in search of health, on the 1st of April, 1911. His funeral, on the 6th of April, was under the charge of the Masonic order. He was a charter member of the Eastern Star. The Masonic hall was too small to hold the people, and it was the most impressive and imposing funeral procession that the city of Plains had ever seen. The big store and the First National Bank were closed all day, and every other place of business, including even the saloons, which usually require nothing less than an earthquake to close their doors, were closed from noon till five o'clock. How great was the loss felt by the community, may be gathered from the following, clipped from a paper published in Missoula, Montana: "Western Missoula mourns this morning the passing of one of her foremost citizens. The sorrow occasioned by the death of Colonel McGowan will not be limited by the boundaries of Sanders county; it will extend to all parts of old Missoula county; Ravalli, Missoula, Flathead and Lincoln—all these will mourn with Sanders. *The Missoulian* voices the sentiment of all this region when it says that the debt which western Montana owes to J. A. McGowan will never be paid because it is too great." But the communities which received the benefit of the life work of this man can, and always will, retain the memory of his friendship and can, and always will, hold him as a man whose service was to his neighbors and to the community in which he lived."

Colonel McGowan was interested in many enterprises at the time of his death. He owned the progressive paper, published in Plains, *The Plainsman*, and he held the controlling interest in the McGowan Commercial Company, the electric light and heating plant, the Plains Water Company, and he was president of that very prosperous financial institution, the First National Bank of Plains. In addition to these interests, he was the owner of large real estate properties, both city property and farm and timber land. It would be impossible to give a list of all the enterprises in which Colonel McGowan has been interested and no doubt were he alive he could scarcely enumerate them himself.

Perhaps the nearest conception of the real greatness and power of this man, may be obtained from the following words of H. J. Burleigh, an old time associate of Colonel McGowan: "Dominated by an unquenchable spirit of optimism, endowed with a talent for organization and administration akin to genius, unswerving in his faith as to its future, shrewd, enterprising, broadminded and public spirited in a high degree, James Alexander McGowan devoted his time, energies and talents to the development and upbuilding of this community and western Montana during the best and greater portion of his useful life. The growing and thriving town of Plains is a splendid and enduring monument to his genius and enterprise. Public spirited and generous to a fault, no call upon his abilities or means, looking to the development, prosperity and welfare of the community, was ever made in vain. The response was immediate and the contribution generously large."

"He was the originator and leading spirit in extensive and important business enterprises in which he achieved a marked success and accumulated a modest fortune. All he made and all he had was gained in this community, and it is but simple justice to his memory to say that, so largely was he identified with and so great was his love for this community, so enduring and unflinching his faith in it, its future and its people, that no part of his accumulations was or is invested outside of it, and in the final disposition of his property, his investments will remain as a valuable and important asset to the community for years to come."

"He was pre-eminently a builder; time and the future will show that he builded on a sound and enduring foundation and much better than he knew. His sound judgment in shaping and guiding the activities and affairs of the community, will be greatly missed; his untimely demise leaves a vacant place difficult to fill. In his death Plains has sustained the loss of one of her most loyal citizens and the best of friends."

So passed from among us one who had made his life count. His widow lives to mourn his death, making her home in the town which received the lifelong effort of her husband.

WILLIAM H. SMEAD. Energetic, enterprising and progressive, William H. Smead, a prosperous business man of Missoula, possesses to a marked degree the public spirit and force of character that renders him an important factor in promoting the welfare of his community, and occupies a place of prominence among the representative men of the city. He was born, May 25, 1863, in Beetown, Wisconsin, and there spent his childhood. His parents, Asa and Eunice (Capwell) Smead, were both born and reared in Pennsylvania, but subsequently settled in Wisconsin, where the death of the mother occurred in 1871. The father survived her many years, passing away in Bloomington, Wisconsin, in 1905, aged eighty-six years.

Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Illinois, W. H. Smead subsequently completed the literary and scientific courses



W. A. Jones

at the University of Illinois. Going then to Rockford, Illinois, he was employed with the People's Bank until 1884, when he started westward in search of a favorable opening. Locating at Dillon, Montana, he worked for John W. Lowell Company for a year, and then embarked in business on his own account, organizing the Dillon Lumber & Grain Company, with which he was associated until 1891. Coming in that year to Missoula, Mr. Smead organized the State Lumber Company, which operated mills in the western part of the state. At the same time he became associated with the development of the lumber manufacturing business at Kalispell, Montana, and with the mining operations of Spring Gulch. Disposing of his interests in those industries in the spring of 1894, Mr. Smead was elected state senator, and served ably and satisfactorily in the fourth and fifth sessions of the state senate. Being then appointed United States Indian agent at the Flathead reservation, Mr. Smead filled the important and responsible position for seven years, performing the duties devolving upon him faithfully and efficiently. Returning then to Missoula, he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, being one of the best known men in his line in the county.

Mr. Smead married, in 1886, Antoinette C. Carmichael, of Rockford, Illinois, and into their household two children have been born, namely: Helen A., who was graduated from the University of Montana; and William Burton, engaged in business in Missoula. Mr. Smead is a member of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At the present time he is not holding any public office, but several years since he served acceptably on the Missoula board of education.

GERALD MAITLAND KIRWAN. Many of the finest ranches of Custer county are located on the banks of the Tongue river, where exceptional advantages are offered those engaged in the cattle and sheep business, and among these may be found the well-irrigated property of Gerald Maitland Kirwan, a cattleman of nearly thirty years experience. Mr Kirwan came to this locality when the land was practically in its infancy, and during his long residence here has identified himself with the movements that have served to develop the natural resources of the county. Mr. Kirwan is a native of Scotland, was born January 1, 1861, a son of Charles and Matilda (Maitland) Kirwan, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Kirwan was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, where he owned a large estate, while his wife was born in Scotland. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living, Gerald M. being the youngest.

Gerald M. Kirwan was given good educational advantages, being sent to England to school, and when twenty years of age turned his face to the New World and came to the United States. First locating in Plymouth county, Iowa, he was there successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1884, which year saw his advent in Montana. He settled in Custer county on the Tongue river, where he soon built up an excellent business, and from 1896 until the fall of 1911 carried on operations on the open range. At that time, however, he returned to his Tongue river property, where he now resides. Mr. Kirwan belongs to that class of citizens who, coming to a new country, readily adapt themselves to its habits and customs and make for the best type of citizenship. He has been successful in his ventures, due to a persistence of effort, and the exercise of honorable business methods in all his dealings that have won the confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. During his residence in Custer county he has made numerous friends.

On December 18, 1894, Mr. Kirwan was married to

Miss Charlotte Allerton, a native of New York City, and they have one son: Gerald.

WILLIAM D. FENNER. It is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and character, the achievements and honor of the illustrious citizens of the state. High on the roll of those whose efforts have made the history of insurance in southwestern Montana a work of substantiality appears the name of William D. Fenner, who is district manager for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Butte, Montana. Mr. Fenner is strictly a self-made man, his education and success in life having been obtained through his own well directed efforts. He is an active participant in public affairs at Butte, his intrinsic loyalty to all matters affecting the good of the general welfare having ever been of the most insistent order.

William Dryden Fenner was born at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 31, 1861. The Fenner family is an old settled one in Pennsylvania. He is a son of John Dryden and Henrietta (Rhoades) Fenner, both of whom passed to the life eternal at Los Angeles, California, the mother in 1891 and the father in 1908, whither they went to spend the declining years of their lives. John D. Fenner was a native of Pennsylvania and was a pioneer settler in Highland county, Ohio, where he followed farming and became prominent during the greater part of his active career and for several terms was the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of county assessor of Highland county. The mother of John Dryden Fenner was a Dryden of Scotch descent and a member of one of the leading families of Virginia. The maternal great-grandmother of William D. Fenner was a resident of Virginia, and a relative of Gen. Arthur St. Clair and he a relative of the Duke of Roslyn, who possessed a large estate in England. Thomas H. Rhoades, the father of Henrietta Rhoades and maternal grandfather of William D. Fenner, came from England of a family of traders and vessel owners, and settled near Culpepper Court House, Virginia, and served in the Revolutionary war. Later he removed to Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, where he resided the rest of his life. He and his wife became the parents of ten children, of whom William D. was the sixth in order of birth and five of whom are living in 1912.

To the public schools of his native place Mr. Fenner, of this notice, is indebted for his preliminary educational training and subsequently he pursued a commercial course in the Nelson Business College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, being graduated in the latter institution in 1876. He paid his business college expenses with money he had earned himself, and after his graduation accepted a position in the large dry goods store of Rhoades & Hubbs, at Paducah, Kentucky, remaining with that concern until 1880. In the latter year he went to Kansas City, where he secured a position in the dry goods store of Bulline, Moore & Emery, being department manager for that firm for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which he came to Butte as buyer for the firm of Sands & Boyce. When the Hennessey Mercantile Company was founded in Butte, in 18—, Mr. Fenner succeeded Sam Courtney as cloak and suit buyer for the M. J. Connell Company establishment. Subsequently he became general buyer for the M. J. Connell Company, retaining the latter position for a number of years.

In 1898 Mr. Fenner was offered the position of district manager for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, his territory to cover southwestern Montana and his headquarters to be at Butte. He accepted that offer, and for the past fourteen years has acquitted himself with honor and distinction in that capacity. Positive proof of his ability to handle the business entrusted to his care is shown when it is stated that

he has always been a representative to the National Insurance Convention, that honor being awarded only to those agency managers and directors who have secured the greatest amount of business. The convention is one of international importance in the life insurance field.

Mr. Fenner has also been a leading factor in many positions of trust politically. He was elected as alderman to represent the Fourth ward in Butte, that being one of the largest tax paying districts in the city, and as the incumbent of that position he fought honestly, conscientiously and vigorously for the rights and interests of his constituents. In 1910 he was nominated, on the Republican ticket, for the office of county treasurer, and met defeat at the polls by but seventeen votes. He has also been requested to make the run for the office of mayor of Butte, but has constantly refused to do so. He is one of the leaders of the Republican party in this section of the state and has served as chairman of the city Republican central committee. There are but few men in Butte who are so popular with their fellow citizens as is Mr. Fenner. He is loyal and public spirited to an unusual degree, and no matter projected for the good of the general welfare ever fails of his heartiest support.

For a number of years Mr. Fenner was a member of the Clerks' Union at Butte, but in 1901 was obliged to give up his work connected with that organization on account of the increased demands upon his time in the insurance field. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Silver Bow Club. His favorite recreation is hunting for "big" game in the mountains, and in this connection he has met with unusual success.

At Butte, December 10, 1884, Mr. Fenner was married to Miss Lulu C. Gilbert, who was born at Weston, Missouri, July 1, 1863. Mrs. Fenner is a daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Jane Gilbert, formerly residents of Leavenworth, Kansas, where their respective deaths occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner have one daughter, Willie Louise Fenner, born April 20, 1893, and graduated in the classical course of the Butte high school in 1912.

FRED E. BUCK is one of the younger enthusiasts who believe in the unlimited resources of the great state of Montana, and he has thus far in his life devoted himself to a field of labor which gives him opportunity to assist in the development and settling of the Treasure state. As a boy of fifteen he chose engineering for his life work, and though he has not yet reached his thirtieth year, he has placed to his credit worthy accomplishments in his profession, and is at present holding the highly responsible position of city engineer of Missoula.

A native product of the state, Mr. Buck was born in Stevensville, Ravalli county, Montana, on March 1, 1884. He is the son of Henry and Clara (Elliott) Buck. The father was born in Michigan and came to Montana in 1868, where he has been identified with the growth and progress of the state since that time. He is recognized as one of the substantial pioneers of the state and enjoys an honorable reputation wherever he is known. He first settled in the Bitter Root valley and for a number of years followed various lines of industry,—mining, freighting, ranching, etc. Later he became interested in the mercantile business and located at Stevensville, where he continued until 1911, enjoying a pleasing degree of prosperity. In that year he withdrew from the business, although he still retains an interest in it, and he is now engaged in the orchard business. His wife, who was the daughter of a pioneer family of the state, died in 1879 at the age of thirty-nine years. She left two children,—Fred E. of this review; Clarence, who is a deputy in the office of his brother, city engineer of Missoula.

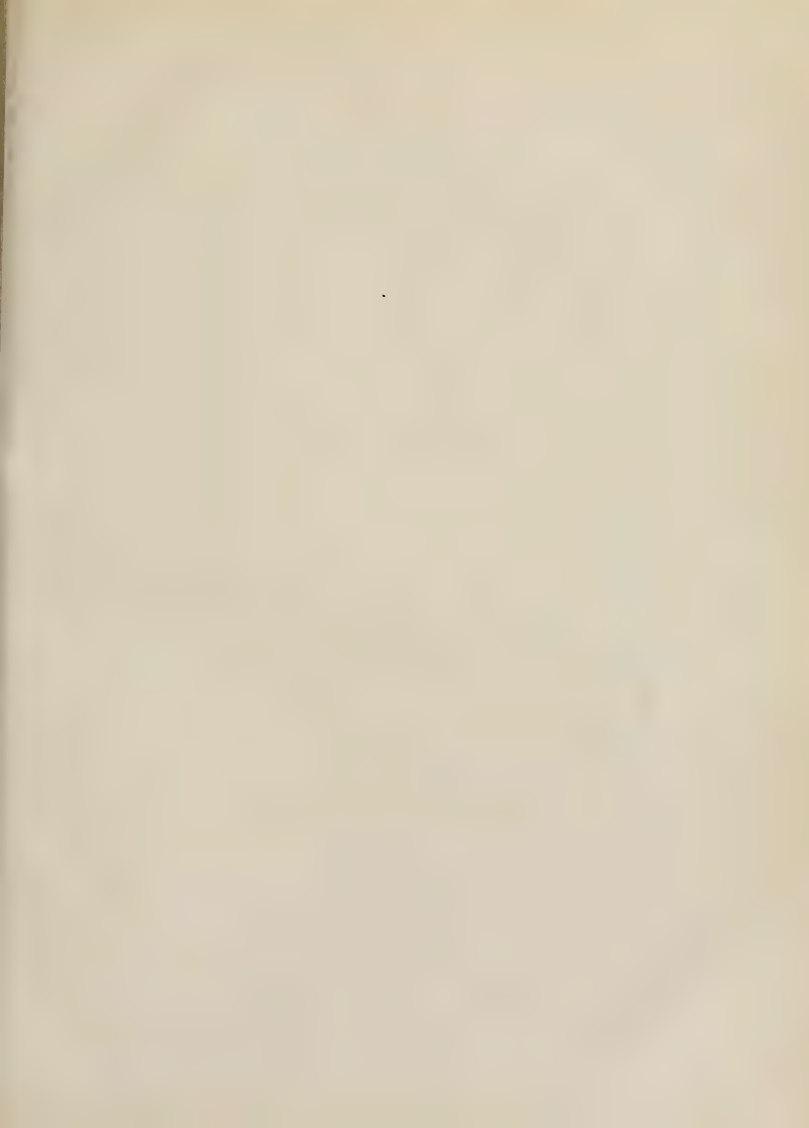
Until he was fifteen years of age, Mr. Buck attended

the public schools of Stevensville, after which he came to Missoula and entered the State University. He took a three year preparatory course, which he followed with a four year collegiate course, and in 1906 he was graduated from that institution, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. For one year after his graduation he remained in the university as instructor in the engineering department, after which he was sent out on the Black Feet Indian Reservation as United States Deputy Land Surveyor, which work he continued in for almost a year. He was then transferred for a year to the Flat Head Indian Reservation as surveyor for the appraising commission. When this work was completed Mr. Buck decided to take a post graduate course in engineering, and he accordingly spent one year in the University of California in study. When he returned to Missoula he became connected with the W. H. Smead Locating Company and was occupied in gathering information with reference to the Flat Head Indian reservation. He continued with the work for about eighteen months, and in June, 1910, was appointed city engineer of Missoula, which office he has held since that time and is still its incumbent. During the time that Mr. Buck has been acting in this capacity, many and important are the reforms he has brought about in the department. Previous to his incumbency the office had been conducted along the line of least resistance, and its duties discharged in a most perfunctory manner; but the election of Mr. Buck meant changes of a radical nature. Not only has he improved the work for the city, but he has made a record for himself as an engineer of ability and as a safe man to handle the affairs of the city in his line of business. Mr. Buck has introduced a new system of street grades, and has kept a complete record of all works performed since he has been in office,—a fact worthy of mention in the light of the circumstance that no records were kept in the office previous to his election to it. He has compiled a complete record of sidewalk curbs, house numbers, etc., and he has introduced a new system for keeping the records of all sewer connection, as well as numerous other reforms of a similar nature. On the whole, his tenure of office thus far has been of a nature most satisfactory to the city and of the greatest credit to himself.

In connection with his work in the university, Mr. Buck has had some interesting experiences while on surveying trips in the northern part of the state. On one occasion he surveyed the battlefield where the Nez Perce Indians were captured by General Miles after the Big Hole battle.

Mr. Buck is of a particularly energetic and ambitious nature, and he has never been an idler. As a small boy he had a hobby for gardening, and in conjunction with his school work did a good deal of gardening in his home town. He gave his particular attention to berries, and his labors were so successful that he was able to supply a regular trade with his berries, and he earned considerable money in that way up to the time of his leaving home to attend the university.

Mr. Buck is a staunch Progressive and is always active in the interests of that party. He is recognized as one of the strong forces of Progressivism in his district and is known as a fighter of wit and resource in matters of a political nature. He is an ardent sportsman, and there is no form of sport that does not appeal to him. He loves horses,—he rides, drives, shoots and fishes. He is a tennis enthusiast of no small ability. Music, theatricals, literature,—all find an ardent support in him. He is particularly addicted to the study of scientific literature and has a splendid library devoted in a great measure to scientific works. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being associated with the blue lodge and chapter, and is a member of the Sigma Chi, his college fraternity, and the Silent Sentinel, a local fraternity.





R. H. Fuller

ROY H. FULLER. One of the youngest, if not indeed the youngest, man Montana ever elected to fill the office of county treasurer, Roy H. Fuller, at the age of twenty-eight, has attained a certain distinction in a political way and is undeniably one of the most popular and promising young men of the state. Born on October 31, 1884, in Deer Lodge Valley, Montana, Roy H. Fuller is the son of Charles W. and Nellie B. (Miller) Fuller, the father born in Pitkin, Colorado, and the mother in New York City.

Charles W. Fuller was a civil engineer and a miner, and he has the distinction of having brought in the first steam sawmill ever introduced into Montana. He has led a busy life in the west, but is now retired from active business pursuits and with his wife resides at Cleary, Alaska.

When Roy H. Fuller was six years of age he began to attend the Butte schools and he continued there until he was sixteen years of age, when he was graduated from the grammar school of the city. He then entered high school at Sheridan, Montana, and was nineteen years old when he was graduated from that school. He then spent four years in the state college at Bozeman, Montana, graduating in due season, and working his way through college by working Saturdays and Sundays, and other odd moments, in a Bozeman drug store. When he arrived in Bozeman preparatory to entering college, he was equipped with fifteen dollars in cash, which represented his only tangible assets, but the fund of courage and determination which he possessed, in conjunction with his splendid physical strength and his alert and comprehensive mind, made it possible for him to get through his course there in the prescribed time, earning his own way through, and finding time for some of the pleasures incident to college life at the same time. The spirit which characterized his college career has been manifest in his independent life since then, and it is safe to predict that the future of this sturdy young westerner holds many surprises for those who will watch his subsequent career.

Following his graduation, Mr. Fuller continued with the Gallatin Drug Company in Bozeman until 1905, then came to Havre, arriving here in April, and entered the employ of the Havre Drug Company. He remained thus for four years and in 1910 established a drug business in this city on his own responsibility, and has since continued successfully in the enterprise, which is in a state of constant development along solid and substantial lines.

On November 5, 1912, Mr. Fuller was elected county treasurer of Hill county, and is its first treasurer, as well as the youngest man ever elected to a county treasurership in the state of Montana.

On June 16, 1908, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage with Miss Leona A. McClaskey, the daughter of John J. and Nora McClaskey, of St. Paul, Minnesota, in which city Mrs. Fuller was reared and educated. She followed her academic education by a course of training in Columbus Hospital in Great Falls, Montana, and is a competent nurse. On January 31, 1910, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, named Catherine Margaret.

Mr. Fuller has a sister and brother, the former, Mina C., is the wife of John J. Waylen, of Oakland, California, and the brother, Dr. Frank J., resides in Long Beach, California.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Fuller are represented by his membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, lodge No. 1201, of which he was first secretary. In 1908 he was admitted to the Montana State Board of Pharmacy with the degree of Ph. C.

DANIEL McH. McKAY, M. D. Notwithstanding the long strides that have been made in the practice of the healing art within the past half century, the discoveries

of medical properties in hundreds of vegetable and mineral substances that not many years ago were not included in materia medica as remedies and barely mentioned in the pharmacopoeia, or laid dormant as far as the dispensary is concerned; notwithstanding the charlatanism practiced by adventurers in the legitimate practice of the art and the quacks that claimed particular attention and special gifts in the treatment of human ills; and notwithstanding the fact that legislatures have found it necessary to regulate the general practice by the expulsion of diplomaless pretenders and the registration of legitimate and truly scientific physicians, there are some of the latter who have risen to eminence within the field of their actual labors and among them is the subject of this sketch, whose career has been that of a true and conscientious worker in the sphere to which he has devoted his life and energy and who possesses a profound knowledge of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Daniel McH. McKay was born in Marysville, Nodaway county, Missouri, the date of his nativity being November 24, 1875. He resided in that place until about nine years of age, when his parents came to Montana, arriving on March 4, 1884, and locating in Meagher county, where they were to make their permanent residence.

Dr. McKay finished his public school education in the high school of White Sulphur Springs and then set out for St. Louis, where he attended the Marion Sims Medical College, and continued as a student there for four years. He graduated there in 1897 and received his degree. When it came to the point of beginning his career in the profession of his choice, Dr. McKay returned to Montana and located in Carbon county, where he practiced for thirteen years. In 1910, he came to White Sulphur Springs and has taken his place among the representative citizens. He enjoys the confidence of the entire community; acute in his perceptions, widely read in his profession, and skillful in applying his acquirements to practical use, his value as a physician and surgeon is of the highest character. He is by no means of the type which is content to let well enough alone and since leaving college has taken a number of post-graduate courses, which have materially widened his abilities.

Dr. McKay earned his first money as a boy of about the age of sixteen, working on various Montana ranches during summer vacations. In identifying himself with his present profession he is following in the paternal footsteps, his father, Dr. D. McH. McKay, Sr., having practiced in Montana for many years. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia and is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa. He resides at present at White Sulphur Springs. He married Hester Thoroughman in Missouri and the demise of this admirable lady occurred March 19, 1902, at the age of sixty-eight. There were but two children in the elder McKay family. The subject's elder brother, Edgar T., resides in White Sulphur Springs and enjoys the esteem in which all the members of the family are held.

Dr. McKay is a Democrat, having paid allegiance to the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan, since his earliest voting days. His professional duties, however, consumes so much of his time and strength, that the honors and emoluments of office have never appealed to him. He is a disciple of Izaak Walton and likes the kindred sport of hunting, but quite as highly esteems a quiet hour in his library in company with his favorite authors. Aside from his professional reference books, he has an excellent general library. He feels for the state which has so long been the scene of his activities a remarkable loyalty and will admit no drawbacks, his enthusiasm being of purer ray serene than that of the Englishman who sings,

"With all thy faults I love thee still,
My country."

Dr. McKay was married in Carbon county, Montana, February 21, 1900, his chosen lady being Lucy J. Holt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Holt, of Boulder, among the pioneers. They share their attractive household with a quartet of interesting children, as follows: Hester A., Daniel McH., Jr., both at school; and Emmet H. and Marion C., who are not yet of years sufficient to attend school.

CHARLES H. CONNOR has been actively identified with the blacksmith and wagon making business since his boyhood, and for the most of the time has been engaged in independent business ventures in the line of his trade. He has been a resident of Montana since 1884, and of Choteau since 1893, in all of that time having conducted a thriving business in the carriage and wagon industry.

Mr. Connor was born in Morgan, Orleans county, Vermont, on February 19, 1852, and he is the son of Charles Chase Connor, native of New Hampshire. He also was a blacksmith and carriage maker as well as being a wheelwright, and he moved to Illinois in 1857, settling in Mount Pleasant, Brown county. He was an active Republican and in his religious views was a First Day Adventist. For four years he was postmaster of the Mount Pleasant office, and was in every way a prominent and highly respected citizen of his community. He died at his home in that place when he was sixty-nine years old. The mother was Electa (Bean) Connor, a Vermonter by birth. She died in September, 1884, aged fifty-two. She was the mother of six children, the subject of this review being the first born. Two of the six died in infancy.

Until he was sixteen years of age Charles Connor attended the public schools of Mount Pleasant, but his education did not cease with that schooling, as he gave much time to evening study for a number of years thereafter, and in various other ways continued his education. On leaving school his father taught him the wagon-making and wheelwright business, and after several years of work, was taken into the business as his father's partner. The establishment was then located at Clayton, Illinois, and was one of the largest concerns of its kind in that section of the country. He continued with his father in the business there for ten years, then sold his interest and removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he worked for Wallis & Langenstein for three years. He moved on to Montana, arriving in Helena on September 4, 1884. He made his home in Helena for nine years, seven years of that time being in the employ of the Weisenheim Carriage Company and two years with other concerns. He then moved to Choteau, his identification with this place beginning on April 12, 1893, where after a space of six weeks in the employ of J. E. Webb, the pioneer wagon-maker of the place, Mr. Connor traded his Helena property for the business of Mr. Webb. It was a small one-story shop, 20x34 feet, and since he became the owner he has enlarged it considerably, the present shop being 50x120 in size, and a two-story structure. In addition to his smithing business, Mr. Connor engaged in the undertaking business in Choteau, in which he has been especially successful. He has established a branch of the business at Conrad, where he has a fine, up-to-date place, thriving under the efficient management of R. A. Eahart.

Mr. Connor is serving his sixth year as coroner of the county, being last elected by a majority of 320. He is a Republican and takes an active part in the political affairs of the city and county. In addition to his other property holdings, Mr. Connor is the owner of a fine homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, where he raises horses to some extent.

Fraternally Mr. Connor is a member of the Independ-

ent Order of Odd Fellows, being affiliated with the order since 1872, and secretary of his lodge for nine consecutive years. He was a member of the Illinois State Guards for a year and a half before moving to Iowa. In his religious belief he is a member of the Christian church.

On May 5, 1889, Mr. Connor was united in marriage at Bozeman, Montana, to Miss Mary J. West, the daughter of John West, a native of Tennessee. Two sons have been born to their union, Alden R., born in Helena on December 31, 1891, and Vivian S., born in Choteau, October 19, 1893.

JOHN R. TOOLE.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

When he was 35 years old John R. Toole became a citizen of Montana. He was born July 3, 1849, in Aroostook county, Maine. The years of his boyhood and youth were passed in Madison, Wis. There he was educated and, at the age of 25, he started westward. In Utah he engaged in mining operations and, five years later, Idaho attracted him. He won an excellent name in the management of mining properties and his association with men then engaged in large operations in Butte resulted in the transfer of his residence to Montana, and in 1884 Anaconda became his home. At once he assumed charge there of important interests connected with the operations of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. During several years he was a trusted specialist in the exploration of mining properties in Montana and elsewhere.

Mr. Toole's ability in an executive way firmly established him in the good will of those with whom he sustained business relations. He enjoyed the warm esteem and the complete confidence of Marcus Daly, then the central figure in Montana's mining operations. He rapidly took a place of influence in Anaconda and shared generously in the promotion of its municipal and civic affairs. He displayed tact and good judgment and a willingness to help every useful work; he served unselfishly in every good cause. His genial traits commended him to the good will of his townsmen. They placed the utmost confidence in his integrity, they listened cheerfully to his counsel; his personal worth won their respect.

Mr. Toole took, during several years, an active share in politics. He served two terms in the territorial legislature; he was an influential member in the convention that framed the constitution of Montana. Under statehood he was a leader in three legislative sessions. During the excitement that marked Montana's early career in statehood Mr. Toole was conspicuously prominent in political and public affairs. He was recognized as an adroit organizer; he was an intrepid fighter; he put the courage of his convictions into every struggle, and he had the satisfaction of scoring an unusual number of successes. His singular good fortune is that, when the trouble ceased and Montana was at peace, there was cordial recognition, by those with whom he had clashed, of honorable methods and fair fighting. First and last, through it all, Mr. Toole had, in fact, no relish for politics or liking whatever for publicity or controversy. He was glad to escape from the arena of contention.

Several years ago Mr. Toole assumed the office and duties of president of the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, which has vast business in connection with the operations of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, centered at Missoula. During ten years he was president of the Daly Bank & Trust Company at Anaconda. He gave up the responsibilities of that office, but he continued to be an officer and stockholder in that bank. In recent years Mr. Toole also has engaged in rail-



John R Voce





Max Lautubach

road construction and has completed several large contracts.

Spite of the routine of large responsibilities, Mr. Toole finds in recent years more or less of leisure for the things that are most congenial for a man of his mental turn. Life's higher and better pursuits have an unflinching attraction for him. He is an industrious and a discerning student of the subjects that tend toward intellectual and spiritual uplift. Mentally of reflective bent, he has a keen appreciation of that which is helpful and a fondness, in reading and study, for the things that mean infinitely more than mere material well-being. He is blessed with the temperament of an optimist; he can take a broad view of matters relating to mankind's good; he is willingly helpful; he is a delightful companion, a sturdy advocate of that which he believes to be right, a loyal friend, an upright, high-minded citizen, a genial gentleman whose impulses are right. In his beautiful home in Missoula are centered his affections; in Montana is not found a more attractive fireside than his.

In 1882 Mr. Toole married Miss Anne Hardenbrook, a daughter of Dr. Allen Hardenbrook, long a high-ranking physician and one of Montana's pioneers, whose declining days are spent at his daughter's home. The family circle includes six children: Nora, the eldest of the number, is the wife of J. M. Clifton of Missoula; Thula is the wife of George Weisel, of Missoula; Allen H. is a railroad contractor in Idaho; John Howard is a student in the University of Virginia; Brice attends the Missoula high school, and John R., Jr., is a member of the parental household.

MAXMILIAN LAUTERBACH. Montana, like many of her sister states, claims innumerable men who have achieved honorable distinction in their chosen field of activity, carving out their fortunes with no other assets at their disposal than the splendid courage, determination and energy that was inherent within them. The case of Maxmilian Lauterbach is not, therefore, cited as an exceptional one, but as another pre-eminent worthy of mention among that long list of conquerors in the industrial and financial world. Such as he have made possible the phenomenal development which Montana and other western states have experienced in the past twenty years, and it is highly consistent with the spirit and purpose of this publication that specific tribute be paid to him in this work. From the day laborer Max Lauterbach has risen to the position of one of Montana's leading stockmen, and his accomplishments along industrial and financial lines could not be recited with a minimum of words.

Maxmilian Lauterbach, familiarly known as "Max," was born in Bavaria on May 16, 1859, and is a son of Michael and Katherine (Grimm) Lauterbach. Up to the age of thirteen years the boy attended the public schools of his native country, the last two years of that time being spent in the home of relatives who took charge of him and sent him to school. When he was thirteen he was apprenticed to the baker's trade, and having completed the term of his apprenticeship worked for some time at the trade. He was employed in various German cities, in Munich among others, and his work in the bakery business occupied his attention until he was about twenty years old. It was then that the stirrings of ambition within him began to make themselves felt, and the clarion call of opportunity which America has sent out to ambitious men since she has existed as a nation was all-sufficient to cause him to leave his home and native land, abandon the work he had continued in for years, and seek a better chance in America. Thus it was that Max Lauterbach found himself in the city of New York in 1879, on the 24th day of August, with the sum of three silver dollars in his pockets. He was a stranger. No words could amplify that statement for one who has experienced the

weight of depression that attends the advent of the lone person into a new country, without a knowledge of the prevailing tongue, and without money—that open sesame to every door. But Max Lauterbach was not one to stand idly about in his discomfort. His German blood and training came readily to the surface and he philosophically set about making a living in his new surroundings. In December, 1879, he enlisted for service in the United States military department of the regular army, and in the following spring was sent with his regiment to the Bad Lands of North Dakota, thence to Colorado, and still later to Idaho and Utah. While he was stationed at Idaho he was sent to a military school at Omaha, Nebraska, for seven months. Mr. Lauterbach saw some service in North Dakota and Colorado, and when his term of enlistment expired, he was discharged from the regular service on December 7, 1884, coming to Montana in the same year and locating at Dillon in 1885.

After settling in Dillon, Mr. Lauterbach worked for the Oregon Short Line Railroad for some little time, for a wage of two dollars a day, and after a little was able to engage in the sheep and stock business in a small way, his savings from his military and railroad service making the venture possible. From then on his success was assured. His undertakings met with the most pronounced success, and he added to his holdings from time to time until at one period in his career he was the owner of as high as 8,300 acres of ranch land in Madison county, with flocks accordingly. He did not retain this acreage, however, and today his land holdings do not exceed 2,500 acres, but sufficient for his purpose. His principal ranches were, and are yet, located in Madison county. He has real estate interests in many places in Madison and other counties, and altogether his property accumulations place him among the wealthy men of the county. All this has been accomplished since 1885, when he was working at a daily wage in Dillon.

Mr. Lauterbach early embraced the cause of the Republican party and has always been an ardent supporter of its principles until the campaign of 1912, when he gave his aid to the Progressive party, a fact which may be partly accounted for by reason of his great admiration for Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1884 Mr. Lauterbach was united in marriage with Mrs. Josephine (Gunderson) Fritz, a native daughter of Christiania, Norway. Mr. Lauterbach is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, but has no fraternal affiliations beyond those orders. He maintains a high place socially and in a business way in and about Dillon, and is everywhere regarded as one of the live and progressive men of the county, who has demonstrated the high order of his citizenship in manifold ways.

HARRY W. MILLARD. The late Harry W. Millard, for many years identified with the coal mining business of Montana, was a native of England. He came to America in his young manhood, locating in Montana, and was one of the first settlers in Belt. As a young man in England he had worked in the mines, and in Montana he saw an opportunity to become an independent miner. He accordingly preempted a forty-acre tract of coal land from the government, for which he paid the sum of twenty dollars per acre, and engaged in mining in a small way. His operations increased with the passing years, however. The present output of the property is about thirty-five tons daily. Mr. Millard died in 1911, leaving the management of his property to his sons. He was one of the prominent men of this section of the country, and in addition to his mining interests was engaged in the ranch business, his ranch at one time being represented by what is now the town site of Belt. He was a member of

the Belt school board for years, and was in every way an estimable and valued citizen, his death proving a distinct loss to the community which had represented his home and the center of his business activities for so many years.

Mr. Millard married Margaret Atkinson, of Coal Valley, Rock Island county, Illinois, and they became the parents of eleven children, all of whom are living.

Henry W. Millard, the fifth born of that number, has been the manager of the business since 1900. He was born in Belt, Montana, on September 20, 1884, and was educated in the public schools of this town. His education was of a rather meagre order, however, as he left school in his sixteenth year, when he was a ninth-grade student. He immediately entered the business which his father had been engaged in for so many years, and soon became so proficient in his knowledge of details that he was made manager of the works, a position in which he has continued since then. Mr. Millard is identified fraternally with a number of societies, among them being the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Belt Commercial Club and of the Episcopal church. He is a Republican, but takes no active part in the political affairs of the county.

Mr. Millard was married in Great Falls, Montana, to Miss Helen McHardie, the daughter of W. A. McHardie. Three children have been born to them: Ralph Leroy, Fern Minnie and Harry William.

Mr. Millard occupies a place of confidence and esteem in the community which represents the town of his nativity, and is a citizen of a high order, assuming at all times his share of the civic burdens, and proving himself in all things the worthy son of a worthy father.

DR. EDWARD A. LONG is a westerner by birth as he began his course in this sphere of existence at Renton, California, on February 17, 1874. He resided there until he was eight years of age when his parents decided to go back to the east. A two-year stay across the range convinced the elder Longs that they had the western habit and so they came to Montana in 1884 and have since that date made their home in the Treasure state.

Jacob S. Long was a Canadian, born in Hamilton, Ontario. He immigrated to the states when a young man and in La Salle, Illinois, met the young lady who became his wife. This was Miss Elizabeth Miles, known to the citizens of Lewistown, and Mrs. Elizabeth Long, as she has made her home with the doctor since the death of her husband in 1892. The only other member of the Long family is Arthur, now acting as assistant to Dr. Edward Long. The father settled in Butte City when he came to Montana and there engaged in mining until his death at the age of forty-five.

Edward Long received the most of his education in Butte. He secured his first salaried job there too. This was distributing papers for the *Anaconda Standard*, for which he was paid two and a half dollars a week. When he finished the public school work, Mr. Long began the study of dentistry and later set up an office of his own in Butte. After a few years there Doctor Long went to Neihart and began a tentative practice there. He decided that he did not care to locate there permanently and so came to Lewistown, where he has been for fourteen years. In this time he has built up one of the largest practices in this district and has established a reputation for expert work which is a just measure of his professional ability. He is counted one of the leading practitioners in the county and both as a citizen and a doctor stands in the company of the foremost.

In 1890 Doctor Long was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Lathrop of Lewistown. She is the daughter of Edward and Anna Lathrop of this city and a young woman fitted in all respects to preside over the doctor's home. Their only child, Miss Retha Long, is going to

school in Lewistown. Mrs. Long shares her husband's fondness for music at the theater as well as for reading. A fine library is one of the attractive features of their home, and the books are not merely articles of furniture, but bear evidence of frequent usage. Doctor Long particularly enjoys a base ball game although there is no sport of which he is not fond.

In church matters, both Doctor and Mrs. Long prefer the Catholic faith, although they are not members of that communion. The doctor belongs to the Elks and to the Red Men. He is not at all interested in politics for his profession is not one which invites participation in that interesting game, and his work is the main consideration with Doctor Long. His success has been of his own building and he worked without assistance. He has acquired a competence and attained eminence in his chosen calling and this while still in the ranks of the young men.

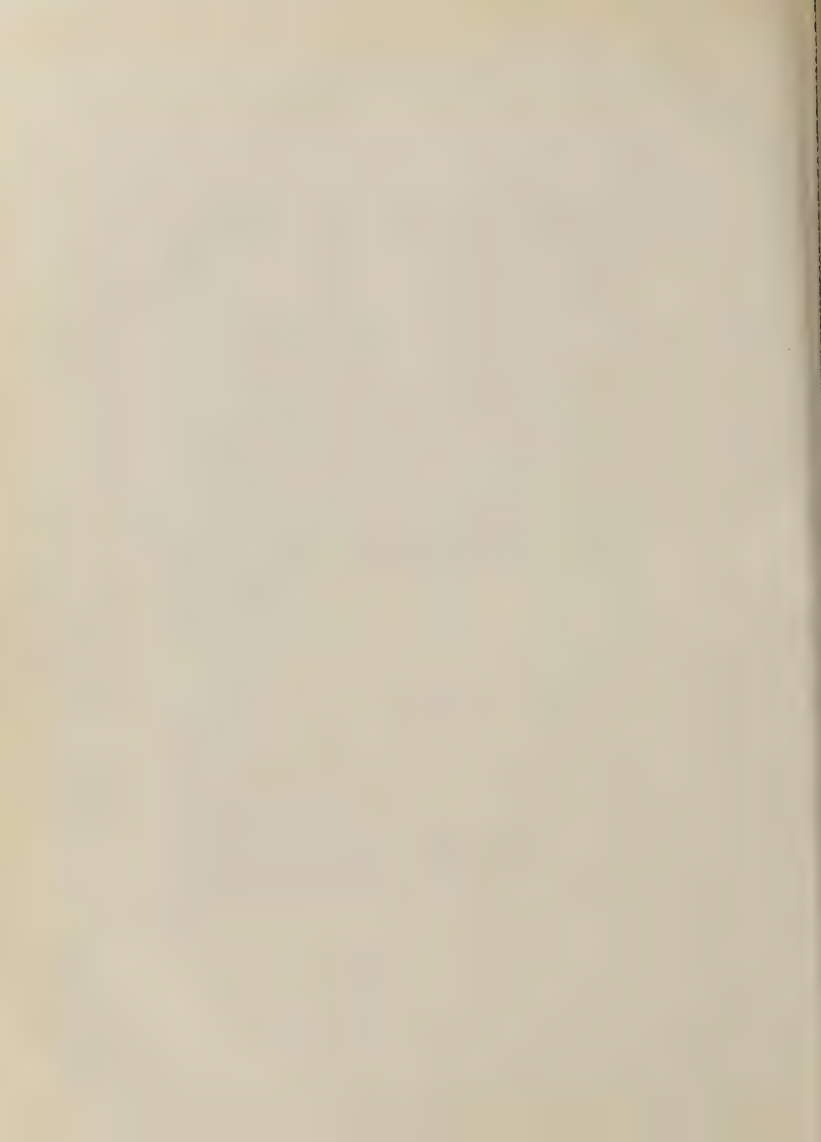
WILLIAM WALSH. Born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, a region of mines, the State Mine Inspector of Montana has literally spent his entire life in and around mines. His father, also William Walsh, was a native of Ireland, who came to America before his marriage and settled in Boston. From there he went to Illinois, and spent the greater part of his life at mining operations, working in Illinois and Michigan, and also in the coal mines of Iowa. His religion was the Roman Catholic faith, in which his seven children were also brought up. He was a man who was interested in politics and public affairs. While living in Jo Daviess county he acted as county commissioner, was school trustee, and held a number of minor public offices. His politics were Democratic and he worked ardently for the success of his organization. At the age of seventy-seven he passed away at Maquoketa, Iowa, in the year 1879. His wife was Julia, daughter of James O'Brien, a native of Ireland, who came with her parents to America when she was sixteen years old. Her marriage to Mr. Walsh took place in Boston and she survived her husband eleven years. At the time of her death she was living in Butte with her son, William Walsh, the subject of this sketch.

The date of William, Junior's, birth was June 22, 1850. There were four in the family older than he and two were born later. He went to school in Galena, Illinois, completing both the common school course and that of the high school, graduating in the class of 1876. His first position as a wage earner was in the coal mines of La Salle, Illinois, and he began as a driver. He did not remain in the coal mines for a long time, but went into the lead district in northern Illinois. For thirty-five years he was a practical miner and in that period he acquired experience in every branch of work "in the ground." From Illinois with her coal and lead veins, he went to Michigan and there worked in the copper mines. Then he learned the ways of the iron mines of Wisconsin. Coming to the west, he worked in the silver mines of Colorado, and also in the lead mines in that state, then to Utah, another silver state. In Montana he worked in both the silver and the copper mines, while his experience as a gold miner was gained in Colorado, Idaho and Montana.

The positions which Mr. Walsh has filled are as all-including as the districts in which he has operated. He has been everything from shaft boss to superintendent of the largest mines in the west. There is no phase of mine work with which he is not familiar, and no hazard in that vicissitudinous occupation which he has not taken. Not only has Mr. Walsh been employed in every capacity as a mine worker, but he has owned and operated his own mines, and so knows the beginning and the ending of the matter. Since 1885 he has made his home in Butte. Since 1904 his office has been at the capitol building in Helena, for in that year he was appointed state mine inspector under Governor



William Walsh



Toole, and he has filled the office ever since, being re-appointed under Governor Norris. During his incumbency Mr. Walsh has labored unceasingly for legislation requiring ventilation and proper sanitation in the quartz mines, and his efforts have been crowned with gratifying results. His complete knowledge of the matter of which he is in charge makes his work of the highest value to all concerned, and his heart is all in the betterment of conditions in this great industry of the Treasure state.

Mr. Walsh has been secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and held the same office in the National Association. For two terms he was a member of the executive board of the national body, whose headquarters are at Denver, Colorado. For three terms he was president of the Butte Miners' Union. He is like his father in his political views, and, also like him, he is a worker in the party.

In amusements Mr. Walsh confesses to having no favorite ways of employing his rather abbreviated leisure. Such as is vouchsafed to him he prefers to spend at home with his family. Mrs. Walsh is a native of Illinois and was married there in the city of Galena. Her maiden name was Mary McGuire, and she is the daughter of Hugh McGuire of Jo Daviess county, Illinois. There are five children in the Walsh family, all of whom are living in Montana. William the eldest, was born at Galena and is a machinist by profession. Nellie, the only daughter, is married, her husband being Paul O'Gorman, of Butte. Roy Walsh is learning the trade of a boiler maker, Frank, that of a blacksmith, and Vincent, the youngest, is now a high school student. He is preparing to do scientific or mechanical work, and to this end is pursuing a scientific course in school. Mr. Walsh intends that his sons shall grow up to be useful members of a busy community, able to use both their hands and their heads. He has made each work for his own advancement, and as they have been his sole helpers in achieving his success and placing him in his honored and responsible position, it is inevitable that he should have all confidence in their value.

JAMES C. BROOKS. Probably no better example of the opportunities held out to the youth of our land in the growing west could be found than the career of James C. Brooks, ranchman and highly esteemed citizen of Thirteen Mile creek, who has experienced all the difficulties attendant upon the early settlement of a locality since become populous and prosperous. Mr. Brooks is another energetic and enterprising citizen given to Montana by the state of Iowa, having been born on his father's farm in Fayette county, August 28, 1857, a son of Chauncy and Hannah (Casebeer) Brooks. His father migrated from the east to Iowa about the year 1847, settling in Linn county as a pioneer, and subsequently removing to Fayette county, where he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits throughout his life, dying at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The mother passed away when forty-five years of age, having had three sons and six daughters.

James C. Brooks, who was the sixth of his parents' nine children, divided his youth between the common schools of Fayette county and his father's farm, like most youths of his day and locality receiving his mental training while his bodily needs were being attended to, and thus being fitted mentally and physically to follow the vocation of agriculturist. He remained on the home farm assisting his father until 1880, and in 1885 came to Montana and settled in Dawson county. For some time he worked out on ranches, and was in the employ of Douglas Mead, of Glendive, for one and one-half years, then taking up a homestead of 160 acres on Thirteen Mile creek, twenty-two miles northeast of Glendive, where he now owns two sections of land. His start was an unpretentious one, but industry, perseverance and inherent ability have made Mr. Brooks

one of the leading horse raisers of his part of the county, and his ranch is a modern one in every respect, having a handsome residence and good improvements of every kind. An alert, far-seeing business man, he has been at all times ready to grasp favorable opportunities, but his dealings have been of a strictly legitimate nature, and he has thus gained and retained the confidence of all who have come into contact with him in a business way. During his more than a quarter of century of residence in Dawson county he has built up a wide acquaintance, among which he numbers numerous warm friends.

Prior to coming to the west Mr. Brooks was married in 1880, in Iowa, to Miss Sallie E. Brooks, who, while bearing the same name, was not related to him, she being a daughter of David and Lucretia (Hendrickson) Brooks, early settlers of the Hawkeye state. Mrs. Brooks died September 17, 1910, having been the mother of one daughter, Olive, who is being educated in the schools of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Mrs. Brooks was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and while Mr. Brooks holds membership in no particular denomination, he is a liberal supporter of religious and charitable movements. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a supporter of Republican principles and candidates, but has taken no active part in political matters, having been too busily engaged with his business affairs. His post-office address is at the town of Intake.

JOHN D. McLEOD, a canny Scotchman of Canadian birth, bears a name, of recent years made famous by one of his lamented clansmen; one who is blessed not only with the gift of expression, but whose heart responds to the beauty of the Scotch heath and whose great human insight permits him to read the soul, even of the cautious and noncommittal Scot. Like the great litterateur, the subject of our sketch has lived most of his life in the open where no mood of nature escapes his notice. His love of literature finds expression, not in its creation but in its consumption if such an expression be permissible; surely in its appreciation, for John D. McLeod is an intelligent and constant reader.

Mr. McLeod was born on Prince Edwards Island on the eighteenth day of June, 1860, his father, Donald N. McLeod having been brought thither from Scotland when only eight years of age. Here on this small Canadian island he lived on his father's farm until time to own and cultivate a homestead of his own. His was shared by Miss Janet McLean, also of Scotch origin, whom he married in 1859. Nine children were born to these wholesome, nature loving people, contented in their northern island home, of whom John D. is the oldest. Next came three brothers, William, Norman and Malcolm, followed by three sisters, Isabella, Mary Ann and Christine. Of the nine, who are all living clean and useful lives. Alexander and John are the youngest. Malcolm and Alexander, reside at Manhattan, Montana; Christine resides in Helena and William at Goldfield, Nevada, while the remainder with the exception of the oldest brother, are still British subjects living in Canadian territory. The father passed away in December, 1911, having lived to a good old age in the useful sphere where he seemed meant to demonstrate the example of the simple life well lived. His good wife survived him only two months, passing away in February, 1912.

John D. McLeod, the first born of the family, lived with his parents and attended the grade schools and the high school on the island until his seventeenth year, when he began to earn his own expenses by fishing during the summer months that he might continue his studies in the winter. He chose to spend much of the four years of advanced study in fitting himself for a civil engineer. At the age of twenty-three, he became an

expert surveyor, laying out many towns in the Dakotas and afterward aiding with the railroad survey throughout Montana and Washington. In 1888, he was married to Miss Luella Shoquist, of Taylor Falls, Minnesota, their union occurring at Bismarck, North Dakota, where Miss Shoquist was at the time making her home. Of this union two children were born. Beatrice, the daughter, is now Mrs. Rose E. Allen of Helena, Montana, while the son, Blaine, makes his home with his father, the mother having passed away in June of 1899, less than ten years after her marriage.

Mr. McLeod is a member of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons and of the Woodmen of the World. Being a man of quiet and home-loving tastes, inherited from his good old Scotch father, he felt most keenly the loss of his wife and the breaking of the home ties. During the time in which he was surveying in the states of Montana and Washington he met Miss Mattie Farquhar, an attractive eastern woman who in August, 1902, became Mrs. John McLeod. She is the mother of three charming children. Margery, aged eight, and Donald, two years younger, are attending the public schools of Helena, while Miriam is now four years of age.

In 1908 Mr. McLeod was appointed county surveyor of Lewis and Clark county, which position he still fills with much ability. In political sympathies he is a Progressive Republican.

PATRICK JOSEPH MANNING. In all the length and breadth of Jefferson county, Montana, it is safe to say that there is no one more loyal to her interests and her institutions or hopeful for her prosperity than Patrick Joseph Manning. For many years he has been interested in mining and he probably has no peer in his knowledge of this industry. An honored, trusted and generally liked citizen, he has been recognized as of the proper material for public office and is now serving his third term as sheriff of Jefferson county.

Mr. Manning is an Irishman by birth, County Tipperary having been the scene of his nativity and its date March 15, 1865. When he was a little lad about five years of age his parents bade farewell to the country of their ancestors and crossed the Atlantic in quest of the broader opportunity which they believed to be awaiting them on this side. They located in St. Lawrence county, New York, near Canton, the county seat, but the father's life in the new country was sadly brief, his death occurring when Mr. Manning was only six years of age, or scarcely a twelvemonth after their arrival. The little family lived in various parts of the state of New York, making their living as best they could, until 1885, when the subject removed to Jefferson county, Montana. His coming here was an important step, for in the ensuing quarter century he has ever since made his home here.

Nearly all Mr. Manning's experiences in making a livelihood have been as a miner, and he earned his first dollar in the capacity of signal boy in the iron mines of New York. He now owns valuable mining interests in Montana and much of his time and attention is devoted to that field. He has in truth contributed in very definite manner to the development and prosperity of this section of the country. Mr. Manning was elected sheriff of Jefferson county in the fall of 1906, and took the oath of office in January, 1907, now serving upon his third term. He has proved indefatigable in his enforcement of the law and is indeed unpopular with those whose business takes them out of the straight and narrow path. In his political allegiance he is a Democrat and has ever given hand and heart to the men and measures of the party which produced Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland. But although he gives to all public matters the interest of the intelligent voter, he is by no means a professional politician.

On September 5, 1900, Mr. Manning was happily

married in Helena, Montana, to Mary Fleming, daughter of William and Annie Fleming, and they share their pleasant home with a son, William Joseph, born January 9, 1905. William Fleming, who like his son-in-law, was a miner, passed away in 1886; his wife died in 1871.

In glancing at the early life of Patrick Joseph Manning we find that he received his education in the public schools. His father, whose name was Joseph Manning, was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and at the age of thirty-four years came with his family to America. His untimely demise has been previously referred to. In his early youth he was engaged in freighting. The mother, whose maiden name was Julia Cotter, was born in Ireland and died in New York. There were seven children in the family, three being boys and four girls, and the subject being next to the youngest in order of birth.

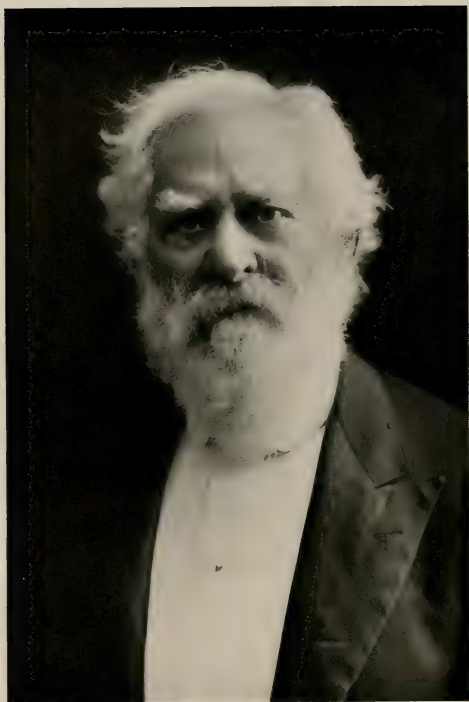
Mr. and Mrs. Manning are communicants of the Catholic church and are ever ready to lend a hand to its good works. When asked concerning his favorite diversions, Mr. Manning always returns that his favorite is mining and all his spare time is given to looking after his interests and investments. He is a useful citizen, of the type which has brought about the high standing of this part of the west.

L. M. SCHOTT. The real estate and insurance business at Butte, Montana, has an able representative in L. M. Schott, who was born in Michigan, on the 1st of October, 1870. He is a son of Max and Augusta (Lichtenburg) Schott, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, whence the immigrated to the United States in their youth. Max Schott located in Michigan and there was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. He came to Montana in 1884, and after devoting his attention to a number of different business enterprises he became a partner with his son in the real estate and insurance business at Butte. He is highly respected in business and social circles of Butte.

L. M. Schott was educated in the public and high schools of Saginaw, Michigan. He accompanied his parents to Montana, in 1884, and for the ensuing ten years was a resident of Livingston, where he was for some time employed as a bookkeeper. In 1894 he removed to Great Falls and there devoted his attention to the wholesale liquor business for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he came to Butte, here entering the employ of the Oppenheimer Company, continuing as bookkeeper for that concern for six years. In 1902 he became a traveling salesman for an eastern house and he continued as such until 1906, when he launched into the business world on his own account as a real estate and insurance man. His father is associated with him in the above business, controlling a general real estate business, in addition to which it also represents a number of good life and fire insurance companies, among them being the Northwestern of Milwaukee, and the Nassau of Brooklyn.

In politics Mr. Schott and his father are both staunch advocates of the principles and policies for which the party stands sponsor. They do not take an active part in local politics, but are on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. They are affiliated with a number of representative fraternal organizations. They are numbered among the most loyal and public-spirited citizens of Butte and are men of mark in all the relations of life.

In the city of Chicago, in 1894, Mr. Schott was married. His wife, being a native of Frankfurt, Germany, where she was reared and educated, and whence she immigrated to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Schott have one daughter, Edith.



Prof. Robinson

CHARLES STEELE. The real estate dealers of Butte are among its most progressive citizens, and to them perhaps more than to any other single class of people is due the development of the city and its environs on the high plane that exists today. Among the well known operators in realty circles at the present time is Charles Steele, whose business is extensive, embracing transactions in both real estate in the city and mining properties in the surrounding sections. He has been at different times connected with important interests and filled positions of responsibility in railway and banking circles previous to entering the real estate field in Butte.

Mr. Steele was married in Portland, Oregon, November 3, 1891, to Flora Belle Harkins, and they are the parents of two sons, Chester H. and Ralph G. Mr. Steele is an independent thinker who discharges his duties as a citizen and voter without respect to parties. He is a member of the Masonic order.

MADAM LIBBIE S. ROBINSON. One of the questions of the day is the economic position of woman, and there is scarcely a more important one before society. Equal opportunity in education has disclosed the fact that woman can also take her place in the commercial world, and that in itself is a revolutionary idea. There are those who see in the ambition of woman to hold such a place the disintegration of the whole fabric of our civilization, with the destruction of our home life, and so the woman who successfully rears a family and at the same time makes a success of a business venture confers a benefit on the race at large by furnishing an unanswerable argument as to the economic fitness of the wife and mother. Madam Robinson is a notable example of this class.

Born in Philadelphia, Libbie Stevenson Robinson came to Montana in 1885 and has resided in Butte ever since. Both of her parents, William and Annie Stevenson, were born in Ireland, but immigrated to America shortly after their marriage. Mr. Stevenson was a cotton manufacturer in the Quaker city, where he lived to the age of sixty-eight. His wife died when but sixty years old and they are buried side by side in the old churchyard of Philadelphia. Madam Robinson attended school in the city of her birth, and in 1878 was married to John Robinson, also a Philadelphian by birth. His hobby was dancing and for seventy-five years he was a dancing master, first in Philadelphia and later in Butte. Professor Robinson, as he was always known, was a man of very domestic tastes and spent all his leisure with his family, his wife and two children, to whom he was devoted. He was a member of the Episcopal church and also of the Masonic order. The latter organization had charge of his funeral service when he passed away in February, 1910, and was buried in the city which had been his home for nearly thirty years.

Not long after coming to Butte, Madam Robinson started in the costing business, and her establishment has kept pace with the growing city. She is especially well adapted for this trade, as she has all the qualifications of a good buyer besides that of taste and originality. Her shop is the leading costumer's establishment in the state, and her business is not confined to this city, but she has customers throughout the state, and even outside its borders. Hers is the only exclusive costing house in Montana, and she is prepared to supply outfits for any and all occasions. Her stock includes masquerade costumes, wigs, masks and ladies' fine Japanese goods, besides the regular line of costumes for ordinary exigencies. The large and fully equipped concern does a lucrative business and its patrons are drawn from the most discriminating people

in Butte. Madam Robinson has been the sole head and manager of the store and its prosperity is due entirely to her own policy in conducting it.

Business has not prevented Mrs. Robinson from rearing her son and daughter most carefully. Both received excellent educations, their elementary training being received in Philadelphia, where both were born. The daughter, Belle Stevenson Robinson, now resides in New York City. Joseph Stevenson Robinson, the son, is married and resides in Butte. He served in the Spanish-American war, and as he was less than eighteen at the time he was obliged to get his mother's permission before enlisting. Although he was her only son, Madam Robinson felt that as he was actuated by motives of the truest patriotism she could not withhold her consent. The son went to the war, and lost two toes in the service. For eight years he was custodian in the Butte public library, and he shares in the high regard in which the community holds his mother and all the family. In the lodges of the city he belongs to the Masons and the Eagles, besides being a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association. Like his mother, he is a member of St. John's Episcopal church. Mrs. Robinson is one of the earnest workers in the church, for here as in her business, she brings to the matter in hand all the resources of executive ability and an usual personality.

LYMAN HAKES BENNETT, who is now filling the office of city attorney of Dillon, was born at Virginia City, Montana, February 15, 1885. He resided in that place until he had arrived at twenty-three years of age, and then he went to Butte, where he remained about one year. At the end of that time he came to Dillon, Montana, reaching here in April, 1909. Here he has won high standing and many friends who believe he has a great future.

The early education of Mr. Bennett was obtained in the public schools of Virginia City. He then spent two years in the Montana State College at Bozeman. At the end of that time, he became a student at Leland Stanford, Junior, University, California, where he was graduated and received his degree. He began the practice of the law in Butte, and later took up his professional work in Dillon. Here he was appointed city attorney of Dillon in April, 1911, and is now filling this office.

Mr. Bennett is a young man of marked ability, and stands very high in the community. He is an active member of the Episcopal church. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in politics. In fraternal matters he is an Elk. Baseball has a foremost place in his enthusiasms and he ranks among the fans. He is fond of athletics and takes a personal part in athletic sports. His active mind delights in good reading.

Previous to the period when Mr. Bennett took up his professional life, he worked at the printing trade, and he earned his first money as a boy serving an apprenticeship in the office of the *Madisonian* at Virginia City, one of the oldest newspapers in the state. His salary at that time was two dollars per month.

The marriage of Mr. Bennett took place in Dillon, Montana, April 17, 1911, the bride being Miss Kathryn M. Leonard. She was the daughter of Simon P. and Elizabeth B. Leonard, both of whom are now deceased.

Mr. Bennett's father, Alden J. Bennett, was born in Franklin county, New York. He came to Montana in 1869 and is an honorary member of the Montana Pioneers. He settled in Virginia City and still resides there, where he has been in the banking business for many years. He has always taken an active part in politics and has held several offices.

The mother, Mary P. Bennett, was born in North Carolina. She came west with her parents and was married to Mr. Alden Bennett at Virginia City. In the elder Bennett's family there are three children, two sons and a daughter, the subject of this sketch

being the youngest child. One member of this household, Henry P. Bennett, is in the banking business in Butte. The daughter, Miss Mina, resides at home with her parents.

ABRAHAM LOUIS STONE was born in Auburn, Shawnee county, Kansas, October 16, 1860. When he was about two years of age his parents removed to Fulton, Whiteside county, Illinois, where they lived until he was about six years of age. Then they made their home on a farm in Leavenworth county, Kansas, until he was about twenty-five years of age. In 1885 he left home and came to Butte, Montana, where he remained until 1888, and then came to Dillon, Montana, where he has made his home since.

His early education was received in the public schools of Leavenworth county, Kansas. He also studied at home and received a regular high school course. He earned his first money as a boy at the age of ten, by running a rake in the field and gathering up scatterings. Then for a while he worked on the farm as a regular hand. For six years he taught school in Leavenworth county, Kansas, and while thus engaged was interested in the mercantile business in the same county. He sold out on account of ill health and came west. His first position in Montana was in Butte, where he made a connection with McMillen and Cluett in a clerical capacity. He later came to Dillon and accepted a position with the Dillon Implement Company. His rise and success were rapid, for within one year he had become secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1899 he drew out of this firm and organized the State Bank of Dillon and was its cashier and manager until September 24, 1912, at which time he was made the president. Under his management the bank has grown in both total assets and surplus until it is known as one of the strong institutions of the state. Liberal, but just, careful and conservative—these are among the chief assets under the guidance of Mr. Stone, and those principles that are found in connection with safe and conservative banking prevail in relation to the State Bank of Dillon.

He inclines toward the Episcopal church. His wife belongs to various church societies and takes an active interest in the work. He is a member of the Elks and is a member of the Beaverhead Club, of which latter he is now one of the trustees. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in politics. He was county superintendent of the schools of Beaverhead county, 1889-1892, inclusive, and has twice been a member of the city council.

He is fond of the bicycle and uses one for pleasure and exercise. He is a devoted fan in the baseball realm. He is fond of good reading and of music and will go out of his way at any time to attend a good opera. He has made his own way entirely by his own efforts.

He is a member of the Montana Bankers' Association and was chairman of the executive committee in 1909-1910 and vice-president for 1910-1911-1912-1913. He made in address at the Bankers' Convention in Missoula in August, 1909, upon the "Resources of Montana," which was considered of such value that the association published five thousand copies of it for distribution.

Mr. Stone was married in San Francisco, California, April 8, 1896, to Miss Albina Smith, daughter of Eden Smith, of Oblong, Illinois. There are five children in the family: Irma was born April 18, 1897, and is now attending the State Normal College at Dillon. She spent one year in Germany in the study of languages, and speaks German and French fluently. All the children speak Spanish. Robert Malcolm was born May 23, 1901, and is now attending the public school. Martha was born October 8, 1902, and is now in school. Donald Stuart was born August 22, 1904, and is also in school. Henry Lee, the baby, was born May 30, 1906.

Mr. Stone's father, Lewis Anson Stone, was born in Royalton, state of New York, in 1825. In 1837 he came west with his parents and settled in Eaton county, Michigan, having been one of the pioneers of that state. He was educated in the public schools of Olivet, then took a course in the academy and next went to Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was graduated and received a master's degree in the classical course. He followed teaching in schools and academies for twenty-five years. In his later years he retired to a farm. He married Miss Martha A. Hotchkiss of Marshall, Michigan, in 1857. She was the daughter of Freeman Hotchkiss, a prominent farmer, contractor and builder. She was a graduate of the Leroy, New York, Collegiate Institute and assisted Mr. Stone in his school and college work. The father died in Leavenworth county, Kansas, in 1904, at the age of seventy nine. The mother died at the same place in 1872, aged forty-one. There were two children in the elder Stone family, one boy and one girl. The subject of this sketch was the older. The sister is married to J. M. Gilman and resides on the old homestead in Leavenworth county, Kansas.

THOMAS V. LUXTON is one of a number of men of sterling worth that our great northern neighbor Canada has contributed to the ranks of Montana's citizens, and during the eighteen years that he has been a resident of Anaconda, Montana, he has achieved success and high reputation as a business man and has gained a strong place in popular confidence and respect. It has been as a merchant tailor that Mr. Luxton has found business opportunity in Anaconda and has improved it.

He was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on December 23, 1865, and lived there until about nineteen years of age, securing his education in the public schools of his native city. When about sixteen years old he began learning the tailor's trade, and during his apprenticeship he saved of his earnings until at its close he had twenty-five dollars in the bank. With this sum he left home in 1885 and started out to make his own way in life. He first located at Salt Lake City, Utah, but shortly left there for Butte, Montana, where he worked on a salary for eight or nine years. About 1894 he came to Anaconda and started in business for himself as a merchant tailor. His establishment is the oldest and the leading one in its line in Anaconda and is also one of the oldest in the state. He caters to a representative and discriminative patronage that has been drawn not only from the city of Anaconda and its adjoining territory, but has come from all parts of the state. His thorough knowledge of the tailoring business and his recognized integrity as a business man have been the foundation of his success and prosperity.

Mr. Luxton is a son of Richard and Mary (Vodden) Luxton, who were married in Canada and became the parents of seven children, Thomas V. being third in order of birth. The father was born in England and when a young man came to Canada, where for a number of years he followed farming and was also engaged in the meat business. Later he came to Montana and settled at Butte, where he died in 1892, when about fifty-five years of age, and where he is interred. He had attained a prominent place in the Masonic order. The mother is still living and now resides in Anaconda. Mr. Luxton has one brother in Montana, Charles H., who is married, resides at Anaconda, and is associated with the Copper City Commercial Company there.

The marriage of Mr. Luxton took place at London, Ontario, on May 20, 1891, and united him to Miss Susan Baldwin, a daughter of Maurice and Mary Baldwin, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Luxton have three daughters living, namely: Gladys and Mabel, now students in the Anaconda high school, and Dorothy, who is not yet of school age. The family are communicants of the Episcopal church, in the work of which Mrs. Luxton takes an



Allison Davis

active interest. Mr. Luxton is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is trustee of his lodge, and is also affiliated with the Order of Eagles and the Fraternal Union of America. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, in the local affairs of which he formerly took a very active part, and he has served as an alderman of Anaconda. The sports of fishing and hunting are his chief diversion and he was one of the organizers of the Anglers Club at Anaconda and became one of its first officers. Mr. Luxton has been a resident of Montana now more than a quarter of a century, and that by choice. What he thinks of the state and its future after this long experience is expressed in the following reply to an inquirer: "Come to Montana, look it over, and you will at once decide it is the place to settle and live. It is a practical state in every way, full of wealth and unlimited resources, and will stand for any test."

ALLISON DAVIS. In the grand young state of Montana there are those who, as in other sections, excuse their poverty and unimportant station in life, attributing a want of opportunity, a plea which certainly must appear puerile in the extreme to successful men like Allison Davis, vice president of the Dennis Elevator Company and of the First State Bank, of Wibaux, Montana, and identified with other important concerns; for Mr. Davis belongs to that class of virile men who make opportunity. He was born on his father's pioneer farm, near Milford, Iroquois county, Illinois, November 26, 1858, a son of William N. and Nancy (Tucker) Davis.

William N. Davis was born in 1820, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and died in 1883, in Texas, in the sixty-third year of his age. He married Nancy Tucker, who died in 1861, at Milford, Illinois, her birth having taken place in New York. Of their seven children but two survive, Allison and Rachel; the latter being the wife of W. M. Marston, residing at Hopeston, Illinois. At the age of fifteen years, William N. Davis accompanied his parents to Ohio and came westward as a drover with a flock of sheep, destined for Indiana, and still later pushed farther west and located at Milford, in Iroquois county, Illinois. There he engaged in the saw mill business and also teaming, and was one of the early freight haulers from that section to Chicago, Illinois. In 1875 he went to Texas and there embarked in the stock business; also was a farmer, and remained in that state until the close of his life. He was never a political aspirant but believed in the principles of the Democratic party and voted accordingly.

Allison Davis attended the district schools of Iroquois county in boyhood and early learned to be useful. He accompanied his father to Texas and during the latter's life assisted him in his enterprises, afterward engaging in the same industries for himself until 1885, when he sold his possessions in Texas and came to Custer county, Montana. Here he embarked in a general stock and cattle business, in 1892 buying 9,600 acres of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad, paying one dollar an acre for this railroad land. Through his foresight he was able to more than double his investment in three years, disposing of it in that short period for six dollars an acre. At one time he had on his ranch as high as 15,000 sheep, 300 horses and 500 cattle. After closing out his stock business he located at Wibaux, Montana, acquiring a homestead of 160 acres. There he has resided ever since, devoting himself to the development of his various interests and thereby adding to the importance and wealth of this section. He erected an elevator in Wibaux at a cost of \$5,000 and is vice president of the Dennis Elevator Company, vice president of the Farmers' Elevator Company, at Wibaux, president of the Wibaux Improvement Company, president of the Wibaux Telephone Company, and vice president of the First State Bank, also at that place, which operates with a capital and surplus of \$52,000. He is

a live factor in the town's most important enterprises and along every line is a reliable and dependable citizen.

On January 1, 1893, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Regina May Parker, who was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, and died in Montana, March 27, 1910. Her parents were Daniel and Martha (Hoil) Parker, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Parker died in 1908, but his widow and three of their children survive, Mrs. Davis having been the eldest of the family. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis: Esther R., Alice and Marjorie.

In his political views, Mr. Davis is a Republican. He is identified fraternally with the M. W. of A. He is a self-made man, in that he has succeeded through his own initiative and with few of the advantages that now smooth the pathway of ambitious young men.

ARTHUR C. TOMPKINS. Although business success is very apt to follow persistent effort, it undoubtedly is true that men and women are better fitted by nature for some lines than others, but in all of them, those possessing a strong, well-balanced character to give foresight and judgment will achieve the best results. Perhaps no business requires these qualities more than does the growing of sheep on a large scale. One of the satisfied and prosperous men in this line in Carbon county, Montana, is Arthur C. Tompkins, whose ranch of 320 acres is devoted to this industry. Mr. Tompkins was born December 27, 1856, in Cooper county, Missouri, and he is a son of Benjamin and Susan (Clark) Tompkins.

On both sides Mr. Tompkins comes of distinguished ancestry, including Revolutionary patriots, this line being so directly traced that the sister of Mr. Tompkins had no difficulty in proving her eligibility when she applied for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. On the paternal side an ancestor is traced to the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, and a record has been preserved that proves he was the first sheriff of the place. On the maternal side the grandfather was governor of Kentucky at the time of his death.

The parents of Mr. Tompkins were both born in Kentucky, the father near Lexington, in 1816, and the mother near Winchester. The latter survives and resides at Kirkwood, Missouri, but the father died in 1900, his age being eighty-four years. Of their six children there are three living: Arthur C.; William, who is a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; and May, who is the widow of Campbell V. Shaw, resides at Kirkwood. In 1847 Benjamin Tompkins, after graduating in law from Transylvania College, Kentucky, located at Boonville, Missouri, where he became a man of state prominence. He served in numerous important public positions, as clerk of the county court, as district judge for several terms and also a member of the Missouri legislature for some years. In his early political life he was a Whig but later became thoroughly identified with the Democratic party.

Arthur C. Tompkins secured his educational training in the schools of Boonville and afterwards went to St. Louis, where he learned the hardware business. In 1885 he came to Montana and at Billings went into the mercantile business with J. H. Conrad & Company, of which he was the manager. In 1887 he turned his attention to sheep growing in Yellowstone county, and at the present time operates his large ranch in Carbon county and is extensively engaged in buying and selling sheep, which he ships to the Chicago market. He thoroughly understands all the complexities and the laws pertaining to this business and has prospered in it exceedingly.

On December 19, 1888, Mr. Tompkins was married to Miss Janet Fraser, who was born in Nova Scotia, and is a daughter of Alexander and Agnes (Ogilvie) Fraser. The father of Mrs. Tompkins was born in Keith, Banff

shire, Scotland, July 15, 1842, and died at Billings, Montana, March 27, 1907. He went to Nova Scotia as a civil engineer in young manhood and in 1881 came to Montana with H. Clark & Company, contractors in building the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was paymaster for the above company and later for the same firm was bookkeeper in their mercantile store at Billings. Later he was appointed a United States court commissioner and afterward, until the time of his death, served in the office of justice of the peace. He was a very prominent man in Masonry, in 1898 being master of Ashley Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; in 1897 being high priest of Billings Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; and a member of Aldemar Commandery. He married Agnes Ogilvie, who was born at Crail, in Fifeshire, Scotland, November 15, 1844, and died July 19, 1892. Mrs. Tompkins was the first born in their family of children. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have two children: Benjamin Alexander and William M. They are among the privileged younger generation in the new state, upon the shoulders of whom will rest its future greatness, and in looking back over their ancestry there is every reason to believe that they will never be found lacking in any element of American citizenship.

GEORGE F. INGERSOLL. Although the irrigating of western lands and the growing of cattle are matters of such vital importance, how few, comparatively speaking, of the people of the United States have any conception of the difficulties which face those who are successfully engaging in these industries. Fortunately, for the masses, there are those who have courageously faced many hard conditions in the past and who now deserve the prosperity which shines upon them as they have earned success, and, through them, the country wide is benefited along lines that they could never have won for themselves in the older sections. Custer county, Montana, offers many examples of eastern men who have made homes and fortunes in the west long before they have reached middle age. George F. Ingersoll, whose beautiful, irrigated farm lies within six miles of Miles City, Montana, and who probably owns more cattle than he can count, came to this state in 1885, and probably no man in this part of the country is better qualified to give an opinion on cattle raising than he. He was born at Lee, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 20, 1858, and is a son of John and Lucy (Cheney) Ingersoll.

John Ingersoll the father, was born in Cuyahoga county Ohio, not far from the city of Cleveland, in 1829, and his death occurred at Derryville, Arkansas, in 1887, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife belonged to a noted old New England family that lived and died for generations in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. She lived to be fifty-four years of age and was the mother of six children, the four survivors being: James B., who lives in Boone county, Iowa; George F.; and Charles A. and Ruben R., both of whom live in Boone county. John Ingersoll went to Berkshire county when a young man and followed farming and butchering until the early 'sixties, when he removed to Boone, Boone county, Iowa. There he engaged in farming, stock raising and milling. He maintained his home at Boone although after 1877 he carried on business in other sections. In that year, accompanied by his son George F., he visited the Black Hills, Dakota, and from there went to Texas, where he embarked in the cattle business. From Texas he went to Arkansas, and in that state invested in land, but his death followed before he was able to develop it. He was a highly regarded citizen while living at Boone, serving several terms as a city alderman and as school trustee. He was identified there, also, with the Odd Fellows.

George F. Ingersoll completed his education at Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. It was during

the excitement over the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, in 1877, that he and his father made the overland trip to that part of the country, from which he soon returned but later accompanied his father to Fort Worth, Texas. There he was associated with his father in the cattle business in the Texas Panhandle, and continued riding the range until the spring of 1885. He then became foreman for the Lee Scott Cattle Company and came overland with cattle to Montana and was with this Miles City company until the spring of 1888, when he became manager of the Rea Cattle Company and for the Atlantic Livestock Company. At the present time he is manager for the Atlantic Cattle Company and at the same time manages his own cattle and horse business on his ranch in Dawson county, where he has fourteen head of blooded stallions. Quite recently he has sold a one-quarter section of his land in Custer county to Judge C. H. Lond, but still owns many acres of irrigated land on which he is successfully producing corn, small grain and alfalfa.

On June 25, 1900, Mr. Ingersoll was married to Miss Rose E. Collins, who was born at Grand Meadow, Minnesota and five children have been born to them: Linn R., who is associated with his father in the livestock business and is superintendent of the Dawson county ranch; Dixie, who is a student at the Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman, Montana; George F., who is attending school at Miles City; and two who died in infancy.

In his political sentiments Mr. Ingersoll, like his late father, is a Republican and in 1898 he was elected state representative and served one term at Helena. He occupies other positions of responsibility, being a member of the board of commissioners of the Tongue and Yellowstone Rivers Irrigation Ditch; is one of the trustees of the Custer county high school; and is a director in the Commercial State Bank. For three years Mr. Ingersoll served as president of the Montana Stock Growers Association and continues his active interest in everything pertaining to this great industry. He is a member of Miles City Lodge, No. 537, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs also to the Miles City Club. Like other big men of Montana, Mr. Ingersoll is of a kind and benevolent disposition, but his gifts to charity are never made public property.

CHARLES V. FRANZMAN. The subject of this sketch was born in the celebrated town of Bingen-on-the-Rhine on April 20, 1867. He did not grow up in this picturesque spot, however, as his parents came to America when he was but three years of age and settled in Quincy, Illinois. The town was then rather new, and Mr. Karl Franzman was one of the early German settlers of the place. He opened a mercantile business there and became one of the leading merchants of the place. Before his son had finished his schooling the family moved to St. Paul. In Quincy, Charles had attended the public school and also a private German school, as his father was anxious that his son should not forget his Fatherland in the new country, and that he should grow up to know the language of his ancestors. When the family moved to St. Paul the boy continued to go to public school and also to attend German school at night.

When Charles Franzman left school he went to work for a paper hanger to learn the trade, serving an apprenticeship in the fashion of the lads of the Fatherland. When he had learned it he continued to work in St. Paul until 1885, when he came to Montana. He first located in New Chicago, being induced to settle there because his brother, Jacob Franzman, was living there. The brother had a thriving blacksmith and wagon works shop in the town, but Charles did not think it the best place for one of his trade to adopt as a permanent residence, so he stayed only from



J. M. Grady

August, 1885, until March of the following year, and then came to Butte. When he first came to this city Mr. Franzman worked at his profession for different firms of Butte. He was first employed by Mr. Rogers, and then went into the establishment of Carter Brothers, with whom he remained for quite a long period. By November, 1897, Mr. Franzman had accumulated enough capital to go into business for himself. His first store was only a small one, situated at No. 65 West Park street. Here he remained for four years, acquiring an ever-increasing trade among the most desirable patrons of the city. By this time his business had grown so much that he was obliged to find larger quarters, and so he moved to 115 West Park street, where he has been ever since that time. His trade has continued to grow, and in busy seasons he is sometimes obliged to employ fifteen experienced paper hangers to handle his orders. His stock includes not only paints and wall paper, but pyrography materials, pictures, and everything that pertains to house decoration. The line which he handles is first class in every particular, and he is a person who understands the work he contracts to do, and who is prepared to furnish expert service.

Mr. Franzman's father retired from business in 1890 and came to Montana, making his home in Philipsburg. He died in that city in 1893, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife, Sophie Rhineman Franzman, survived him four years and died in Butte on November 25, 1897. She was sixty-two years of age at the time of her death.

On June 25, 1891, Mr. Charles Franzman and Miss Emma Armbruster were united in marriage at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Franzman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armbruster, early settlers of St. Paul. Mr. Armbruster is a merchant of St. Paul, who settled there in 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Franzman have three children: Ruth, Helen and Charles V., Jr. The first named young lady graduated from the high school of Butte in 1911. She was born in St. Paul, May 17, 1892. Helen, five years younger, is a student in high school, while Charles, who was born November 30, 1903, is attending McKinley school.

Mr. Franzman is a member of the Modern Woodmen's lodge and is active in the Merchants' Association. His politics are Republican, but he is a business man and not a politician. He is president of the Butte and Highland Gold Mining Company, among his other interests. Socially he has a wide acquaintance among the representative people of Butte, and his temperament is such that it renders him very popular among his associates. Motoring, hunting and fishing are his favorite methods of amusement. He is not affiliated with any church, but attends the Presbyterian, of which Mrs. Franzman is a member.

FRANK M. GRADY is a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith and persistency can accomplish in America. He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word, for no one helped him in a financial way and he is self-educated. As a young man he was strong, vigorous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. To-day he stands supreme as a successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He was the pioneer carriage manufacturer in Butte, but in recent years he has devoted his attention to a wholesale and jobbing business, his line being vehicles, carriages, hardware, etc.

In the province of Ontario, Canada, on the 8th of August, 1863, occurred the birth of Frank M. Grady, who is a son of James and Mary (Brennan) Grady, the former of whom was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and the latter of whom claimed Vermont as the place of her nativity. The father came to America in the

year 1847 and located in Ontario, where he was a prosperous farmer until the time of his demise, in 1894. Mrs. Grady was called to eternal rest in 1896, and she and her husband were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth and five of whom are living, in 1912.

Frank M. Grady is indebted to the public schools of Ontario for his early educational discipline, and at the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trades of carriage maker and blacksmith. Subsequently he was a journeyman blacksmith in New York, Massachusetts and Chicago, and on the 11th of May, 1885, he came to Butte, where, for several months, he was in the employ of the Butte Carriage Company. In January, 1886, he established the Butte Carriage Works, having as a partner in the enterprise, John G. Gay, with whom he continued to be associated until 1893. In 1896 Mr. Grady launched out into the carriage business on his own account, his establishment being located on the corner of Main and Silver streets. His business is known under the name of the Standard Carriage Works, and in January, 1911, the plant was removed to No. 520 Dakota street, where ample store room and splendid offices are maintained. Up to a few years ago, Mr. Grady was engaged in the manufacture of carriages, but since then he has devoted his entire time and attention to an extensive wholesale and jobbing business. He deals in vehicles, carriages, hardware, wood stock and rubber tires, carrying a complete line of each. He holds the distinction of being the only exclusive dealer in the above line in Butte. Mr. Grady has been untiring in his efforts to build up a splendid business and his success has been on a parity with his well directed endeavors. He is fair and straightforward in all his business dealings, and as a citizen commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

At Helena, Montana, on the 10th day of July, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grady to Miss Eva Gates, a daughter of George and Mary (Robison) Gates. Her parents were born and reared in Ohio, and her father died at Loudonville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Grady have no children.

In politics Mr. Grady maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment rather than to vote along strictly partisan lines. In religious matters, he and his wife are devout members of the Catholic Church, to whose good works they are liberal contributors of their time and means, and socially he is a member of the Butte Gentlemen's Driving Club, of which he is treasurer. He is a great lover of live stock and owns some thoroughbred trotters of considerable value.

ALLIE B. STOCKWELL, D. O. Engaged in the successful practice of her profession in the city of Butte, Dr. Stockwell is recognized as one of the representative osteopathic physicians of her native state and is a member of one of Montana's well-known and highly-honored pioneer families.

Dr. Allie Bell Stockwell was born at Pony, Madison county, Montana, on the 29th of June, 1885, and is a daughter of Frank and Katherine (Noble) Bell, who still reside on their fine ranch near Pony. Frank Bell was born in Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1854, and was reared and educated in his native state, where he continued to maintain his home until he had attained to his legal majority. He then indulged his spirit of adventure and his desire to find for himself opportunities for gaining success through personal endeavor. In 1875 he came to Montana, a young man of energy, ambition and vigorous purpose, and he numbered himself among the early settlers of Madison county. He first established his home at Ennis, but soon afterward removed to Pony, that county, where he turned his attention

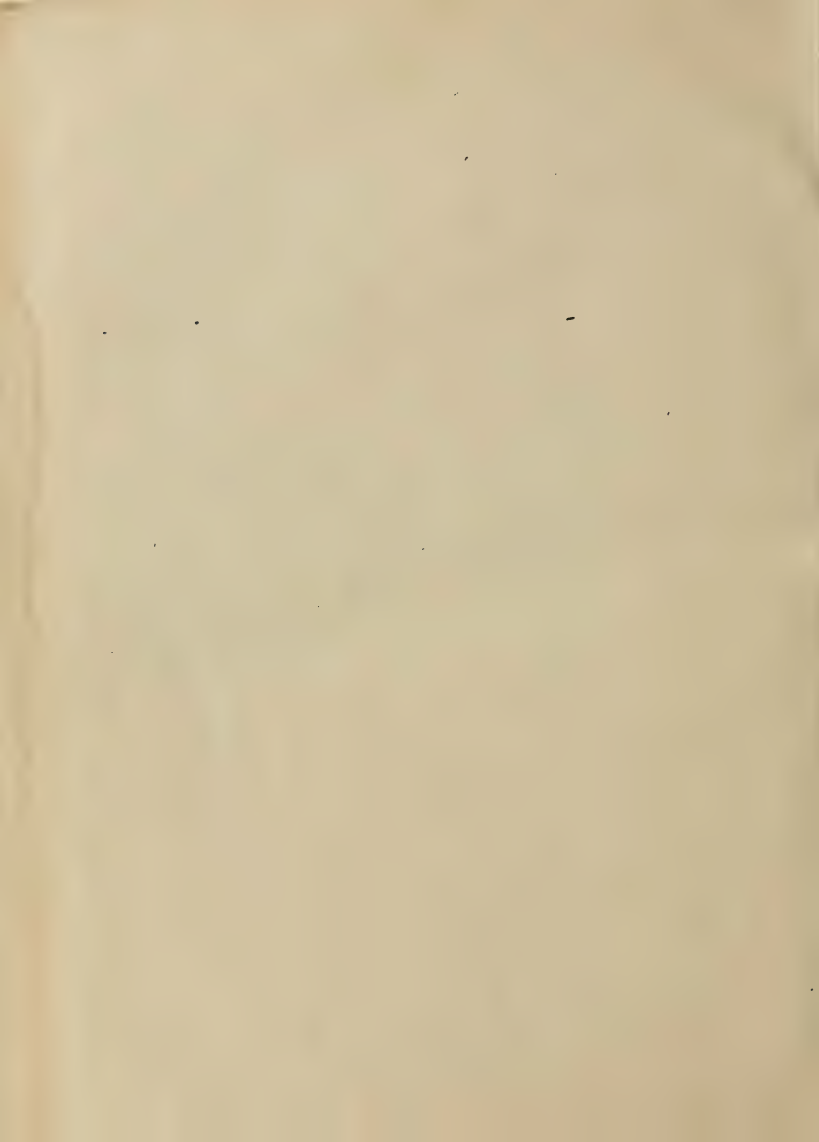
to the raising of cattle and where he eventually gained prestige as one of the prominent and extensive stock-growers of that section of the state. He acquired a large landed estate and has made the same one of the valuable properties of Madison county, all the while he has been influential in connection with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of this fine commonwealth, to which his loyalty and allegiance have ever been of the staunchest type. On his fine ranch property he is now living virtually retired, enjoying the gracious rewards of former years of earnest toil and endeavor and secure in the high esteem of all who know him. His wife is likewise a native of the fine old Buckeye state. She was born at Salina, Athens county, Ohio, on the 2d of January, 1860, and as a girl she came with her parents to Montana, her father becoming one of the early settlers in the vicinity of Pony, Madison county, where he became a citizen of prominence and influence and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bell was solemnized in 1882, and of their four children three are living,—Clarence N., who is a representative farmer and stockgrower near Pony, Madison county; Allie E., who is the immediate subject of this review; and Frankie M., attending high school at Butte.

The public schools of the village of Pony afforded Dr. Stockwell her early educational advantages, and in 1901 she was graduated in the high school at Pony, and later attended the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman. In Pony she formed the acquaintance of William I. Stockwell, to whom her marriage was solemnized in 1908, no children having been born of this union. Reared to the free and invigorating discipline of the ranch, Dr. Stockwell represents the best type of Montana womanhood, and she is known as an expert horsewoman and rifle shot and as one who is especially fond of all those outdoor sports, recreations and advantages which make for mental and physical vigor. Her deep appreciation of the great value of *mens sana in corpore sano* undoubtedly had definite influence in her adoption of a profession which teaches nature's laws and is based on their observance. Impressed with the distinctive legitimacy and effectiveness of the science of osteopathy, she finally entered the mother institu-

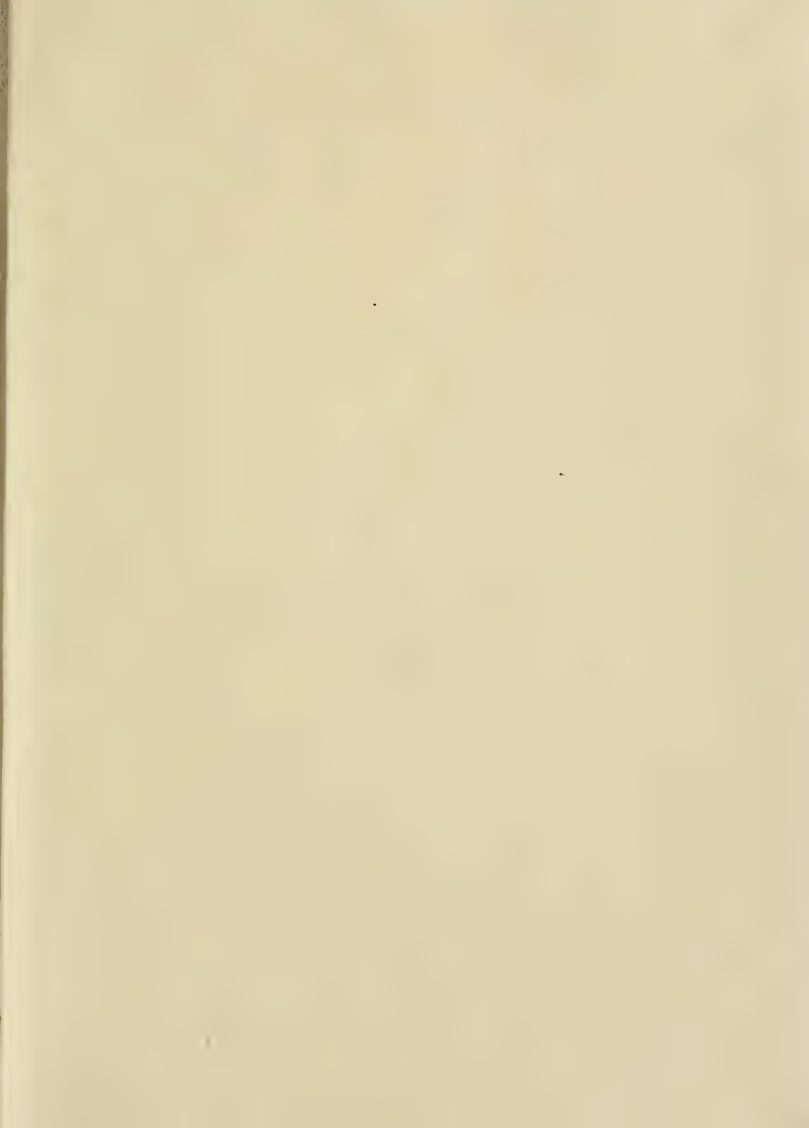
tion of the profession, the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, in which she completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1906, receiving from this admirable institution her coveted and well-earned degree of Doctor of Osteopathy.

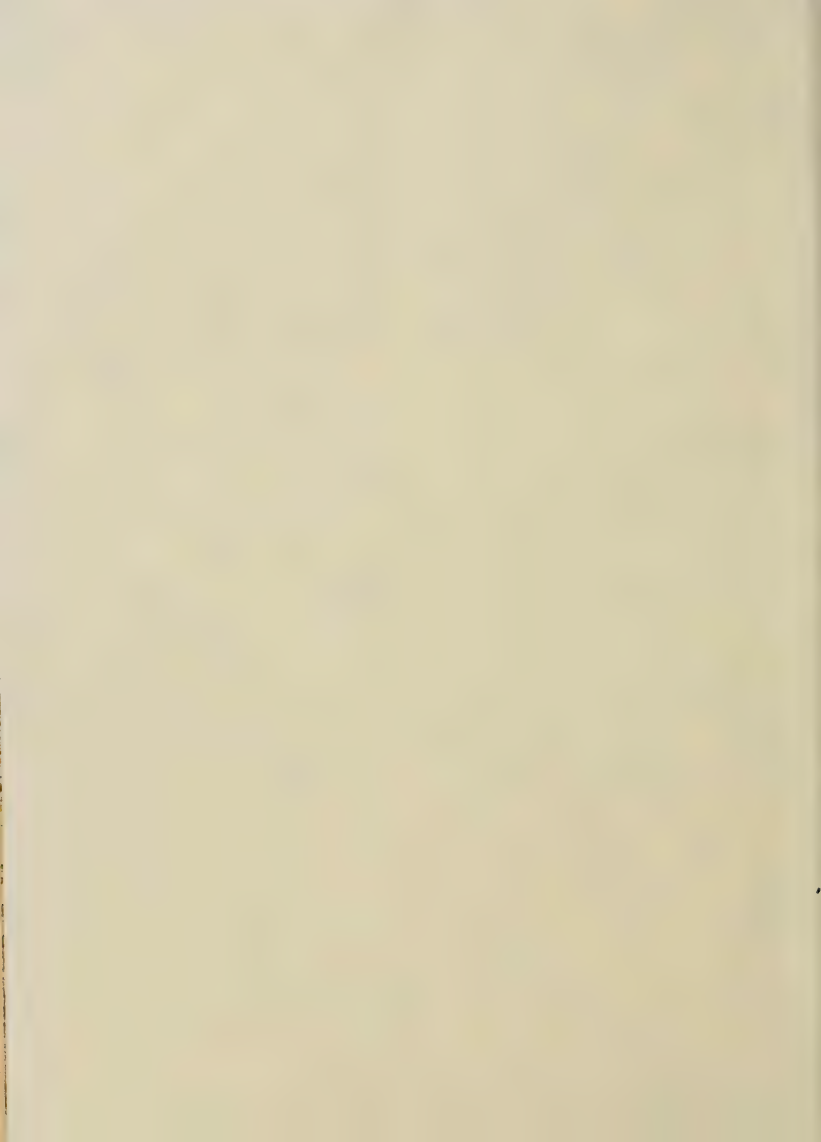
Dr. Stockwell initiated the practice of her profession at Pony, her native town, and her success has been of unequivocal order. She removed to the city of Butte in 1908 and here she has built up a large and representative practice, the extent and personnel of which gives her precedence as one of the leading representatives of the science of osteopathy in her home state. For some time after her removal to Butte Dr. Stockwell was associated in practice with Hugh Thomas Ashlock and they maintained a splendid suite of offices in the Owsley building. Since the removal of Dr. Ashlock from Butte, Dr. Stockwell has continued an individual practice, with a fine suite of apartments in the Napton building, one of the exclusive apartment buildings of the city. She is devoted to her chosen work and in the same her success offers the best voucher for her ability and personal popularity. She holds membership in the American Osteopathic Association and is prominently identified with the Woman's Club of Butte, the while she is a popular factor in the representative social activities of the metropolis of her native state. She is a member of the Episcopal church.

Frank and Laura Bell, paternal grandparents of Dr. Stockwell, were both natives of Maryland and were early settlers in Ohio, where the former continued to reside until his death, his wife having passed the closing days of her life in Butte, Montana, where she died in 1908, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. The maternal grandparents of the doctor were Joshua and Eleanor Noble and, as already intimated, they were numbered among the pioneers of Madison county, Montana, where they continued to reside until their death. The father of Dr. Stockwell found in Montana ample opportunities for effective effort along normal lines of industrial enterprise, and he is now one of the honored and wealthy retired ranchmen of Madison county, where he has ever held secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the community.









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